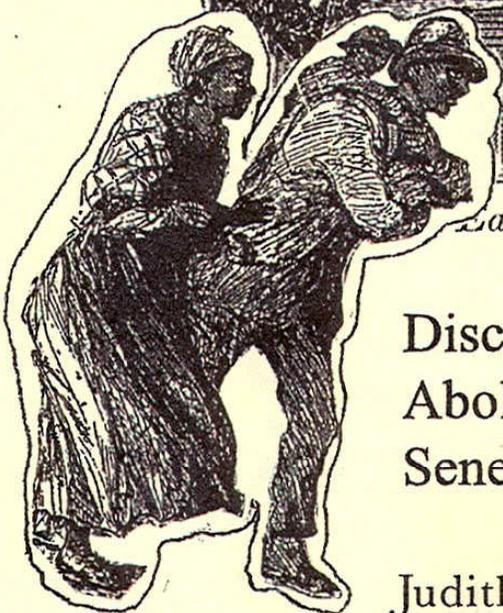


Last view of Seneca Falls village.



Discovering the Underground Railroad, Abolitionism and African American Life in Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880

Judith Wellman, Project Coordinator
Tanya Warren, Project Researcher
Historical New York Research Associates

A Cultural Resources Survey sponsored by the Seneca County Historian's Office
Walter Gable, Seneca County Historian
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-2006

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*Dedicated to the
local historians, historical societies, and committed citizens of Seneca County,
whose extraordinary dedication both to ideals of equality and excellent research
brings to life these stories of Americans—men and women, African Americans and European Americans--
who dedicated their lives to freedom and equality for all people*

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Map of Seneca County, New York
 History of Seneca County, New York
 (Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign, and Everts, 1876), 3.

Key to images on title page, clockwise, from top:

Gravestone of Henry Bainbridge. Rising cemetery, Willard. Born in slavery, probably in Maryland. Died June 11 1833. Probably brought to Seneca County by family of Elizabeth and Mahlon Bainbridge, who came from Frederick County, Maryland, and were early members of First Baptist Church of Romulus. Photo by Kate Lynch, shared by Sara Dawley, Romulus Town Historian.

Henry Douglass. Born January 21, 1812 in slavery at Rose Hill, Fayette. Died April 2, 1889, Waterloo, after a blow to the head. Lived most of his life in Waterloo, working as an oxen and horse driver for merchant Joseph Wright. House may still be standing. Photo courtesy of Waterloo Historical Society.

Ansel Bascom. First mayor of Seneca Falls. Developed south side, near Ovid Street bridge. Abolitionist, temperance advocate, legal reformer. Ran for Congress on Free Soil Party ticket, 1848. Attended 1848 woman's rights convention but did not sign Declaration. House at southeast corner of Ovid and Bayard (Doran's Funeral Home.) Photo from *Grip's* (Syracuse, 1904).

Margaret Pryor. Quaker, Congregational Friend from Waterloo. She and her husband George Pryor accompanied Abby Kelley and Frederick Douglass on their tour of upstate New York in 1843. Lived in Skaneateles Fourierist community, 1843, and were active in Western New York Antislavery Society. In 1850, they kept a boarding house, and a 17-year-old African American woman named Matilda Rany lived with them. Photo courtesy of Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College.

Richard P. Hunt (center). Quaker. Congregational Friend from Waterloo. The home of Richard P. Hunt and Jane Hunt on Main Street in Waterloo (still standing, part of Woman's Rights National Historical Park) was a stop on the Underground Railroad. Hunt owned many properties in Waterloo, including much of the downtown (still standing). Photo courtesy of Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore.

Moses Rumsey. Moses, his wife Mary, and his daughter Dorkie, were all members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Seneca Falls, an abolitionist church that also strongly supported the Underground Railroad. Photo courtesy of Seneca Falls Historical Society.

Mary Ann M'Clintock. Quaker, Congregational Friend from Waterloo. She and her husband Thomas M'Clintock hosted Rev. Jermain Loguen, freedom seeker, on Loguen's way to Canada in October 1851. The M'Clintock home is now part of Women's Rights National Historical Park. Photo from John Becker, *History of Waterloo* (Waterloo: Waterloo Historical Society, 1949).

Thomas M'Clintock. Quaker, major organizer of the Congregational Friends from Waterloo. He and his wife Mary Ann M'Clintock hosted Rev. Jermain Loguen, freedom seeker, on Loguen's way to Canada in October 1851. The M'Clintock home is now part of Women's Rights National Historical Park. Photo courtesy of Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College.

Abby Kelley. American Anti-Slavery Society agent whose lectures in Seneca Falls and Waterloo in 1842 and 1843 converted many to radical abolitionism and split the Seneca Falls Presbyterian Church in two.

William Freeman. Barber in Seneca Falls after the Civil War (Co. G, 2nd battalion). Civil War veteran. Shop on Fall Street in Howe Block. Photo courtesy of Seneca Falls Historical Society.

East View of Seneca Falls Village. John W. Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New York* (New York: S. Tuttle, 1842), 526, reprint Heritage Books, 1999.

Selection from "Twenty-eight Fugitives escaping from the Eastern Shore of Maryland." William Still, *The Underground Railroad*, (Philadelphia: Porter and Coates, 1872), 68. Reprint, Plexus Publishing, 2005.

Thanks to Tanya Warren, Sara Dawley Walter Gable, and Kathy Jans-Duffy for assistance with this research and to the Seneca Falls Historical Society, Waterloo Historical Society, and Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore, for permission to use these images.

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Tanya Warren, Compiler

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Tanya Warren, Compiler

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Walter Gable, Compiler

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Organized alphabetically
Tanya Warren, Compiler

Preface

As we strive with painstaking care to recreate the lives of nineteenth century residents of Seneca County, voices of African American men and women echo faintly through the pages of the past, like rustling leaves on the night wind or static signals on a radio with fading batteries. But those voices are there.

In the fall of 1844, when Peter Bannister, freedom seeker from Richmond, Virginia, spoke at the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls, he left us a rare account of an African American in Seneca County speaking about slavery. Although the recorded version includes language we would not use today, this account reflects the attempt of the English-born Wesleyan minister, Rev. George Pegler, to capture the quality of Peter Bannister's speech and personality. While staying at the Pegler home, Peter Bannister spoke in the Wesleyan Church, where he "gave us an inside view of the institution, and the training received while in bondage, accompanied with some heavy thrusts at the morals of slave-holders," wrote Pegler. After his talk, Bannister answered questions from the audience.

There was present a notable lawyer of that town, named Bascomb [Ansel Bascom], who wished to be esteemed an Abolitionist; and indeed he was one as far as his Whig principles would allow, for he must this once vote for Henry Clay. After Peter had finished his remarks Mr. B. said, "Why, Peter, you have been quite severe on some of our best men down South. You ought to make some allowance for their training. They have always been taught to believe slavery right, and don't know any better."

To this the slave replied just as though he had been a Yankee, and answered his question by asking another. "Well, mistah, don't you suppose dat white men know as much as niggers?"

"Why, yes," said Mr. B., "I would suppose they knew more."

Peter replied, "Niggers know dat slavery is wrong; white men ought to know as much has dem."¹

This story reminds us that neither abolitionists nor freedom seekers were mythological characters. They were real human beings, with unique personalities. Like Pegler, some were born in England. Like Bascom, some liked a good argument. Like Bannister, some were quick thinkers. Many, like Pegler, belonged to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Seneca Falls. Others, like Bascom, joined the new Free Soil Party in 1848. Still others were members of the Congregational Friends in Waterloo. Some were African Americans. And yes, some of them even had a sense of humor.

This report challenges four ingrained stereotypes about the Underground Railroad:

- 1) The Underground Railroad was a secret movement. Certainly, much Underground Railroad work took place without fanfare, especially after passage of the federal Fugitive Slave Act in 1850. Many Underground Railroad events, however, were general knowledge. Like Peter Bannister (and Frederick Douglass, John Jacobs, and Henry Bibb), some freedom seekers gave public lectures in Seneca County about their lives.
- 2) Written evidence does not exist to substantiate oral traditions. Oral traditions offer important clues to Underground Railroad work, but many stories can also be documented through written accounts. In fact, newspapers, the most public of records, provide many clues to Underground Railroad work and often lead us to stories about

¹ Rev. George Pegler, *Autobiography of the Life and Times of the Rev. George Pegler* (Syracuse, New York: Wesleyan Methodist Publishing House, 1875), 359-60. Thanks to Anne Derousie for finding this book.

the Underground Railroad, especially involving sites related to African Americans, that have been completely lost in the oral tradition.²

- 3) All freedom seekers went to Canada. Actually, many people who escaped from slavery settled in central New York. As defined by a reported place of birth as a southern state, Canada, or unknown in the U.S. census, at least fifty-eight people (forty men and eighteen women) who lived in Seneca County between 1850 and 1880 may have been born in slavery and escaped to freedom via the Underground Railroad. This report documents the homes of two of these—Thomas James and Joshua W. Wright—in Seneca Falls. Three more documented African American homes are likely those of freedom seekers—the two Jackson houses and the Demun house in Waterloo.
- 4) Freedom seekers and their helpers were almost always male. Many freedom seekers, perhaps the majority, were male. Local helpers were often male, as well. Males were voters, often owned the houses in which freedom seekers stayed, and frequently carried people from one safe house to another. But the Underground Railroad and abolitionism were also family activities. As this report shows, many women were involved in the Underground Railroad and abolitionism in Seneca County, either as freedom seekers, helpers, or abolitionists.

This report records and amplifies the voices of African Americans in Seneca County, as well as the louder and more dominant sounds of European Americans, both women and men, who worked to promote dignity and freedom for all people.



**Project Researchers
In front of Kinne House, Romulus
November 2005**

² This survey looked carefully for written documentation about all sites in Seneca County with strong oral traditions about the Underground Railroad. Four of these sites remain so far undocumented in the written record, the Steele house in Romulus, the Hubbell house in Seneca Falls, the Horace W. Knight house in Seneca Falls, and sites associated with the Tear Underground Railroad story. Of these, only the Horace W. Knight house was clearly not involved with the Underground Railroad. As is often the case with oral traditions, however, there was a core of truth to the oral traditions about this house. Horace W. Knight's father, Horace B. Knight, was a Wesleyan Methodist minister with clear ties to the Underground Railroad.

Acknowledgements

Like the Underground Railroad itself, surveys of historic sites rely a network of skilled and committed people. The extraordinary research skills of Tanya Warren, Project Researcher and Database Coordinator, shine through this whole report. Not a page of this report could have been written without her work. She also created all the databases and genealogies. The Steering Committee, chaired by Walter Gable, Seneca County Historian, met regularly throughout the year, providing irreplaceable research support, good cheer, and welcome feedback. Members included Naomi Brewer, President, Ovid Historical Society; Philomena Cammuso, Director, Seneca Falls Historical Society; Francis Caraccilo, Planner, Village of Seneca Falls; Anne Derousie, Historian, Women's Rights National Historical Park; Kathy Jans-Duffy, Collections Manager, Seneca Falls Historical Society; Christian Lotz, Seneca County Clerk; Billie Luisi-Potts, Director, National Women's Hall of Fame; Vivien Rose, Director, Cultural Resources, Women's Rights National Historical Park; Allison Stokes, Director, Women's Inter-Religious Council; and Lori Stoudt, Seneca Falls. This was truly a labor of love for all of them. Walter Gable has been an ideal project supervisor, organizing local meetings and publicity, coordinating research, and assisting efforts in every way possible.

Individual committee members have provided invaluable research assistance, reflected throughout this report in specific citations. The Seneca Falls Historical Society has been--as it always is, for every research project in Seneca County—a treasure trove of materials. Its staff, including director Philomena Cammuso, collections manager Kathy Jans-Duffy, and educator Frances Barberi, deserve special thanks for making all their collections so available for this whole project. The Waterloo Historical Society through director Jim Hughes and curator Tanya Warren shared extremely important materials. For the southern part of the county, the work of Naomi Brewer, President of the Ovid Historical Society, uncovered sites of major importance. Lori Stoudt prepared a model curriculum unit on Thomas James, barber and freedom seeker in Seneca Falls, based on a similar unit about an African American barber in Oswego, done by the Oswego County Historical Society.

Seneca County offices provided essential support for this project. The Seneca County Historian's Office remains a basic source of county-wide research materials. The work of former county historian Betty Auten on African Americans in the county was especially helpful for this project. Former county historian Howard Van Kirk's interview with Wisner Kinne was also extremely useful. Steve Carlisle and Erin Peruzzini of the Seneca County Department of Soil and Water Conservation provided very helpful maps. No project of this kind could ever be completed with the help of county clerks and their records, and Christina Lotz opened the doors of the Clerk's Office and all the property records, including maps, deeds, and mortgages. In addition, her enthusiasm helped spur on all our efforts.

Historical agencies and libraries outside the county also provided help, including Christopher Densmore, Curator, Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College, the Boston Public Library, the National Archives and Records Administration, the New York State Library, the Geneva Historical Society, and the George Arendts Research Room of Syracuse University.

Homeowners throughout the county most graciously let us investigate their homes and their stories. These included John and Elizabeth Churchill, owners of the James house in Seneca Falls; John and Francesca Clark, owners of the Wright house in Seneca Falls; Jeanne Gilroy and her family, who grew up in the Joseph and Harriet Metcalf house; James and Helen Peterson, owners of the Wesleyan parsonage in Seneca Falls; Steven and Beth Pier, owners of Ferry Farm in the Town of Seneca Falls; James and Mary Fravil, owners of the Kinne house in Romulus; and Tim and Mary Westlake, owners of the Charlotte Jackson house in Ovid.

Other researchers included Sarah Dawley, John Genung, Roberta Halden, Carol Kammen, Bruce Knowlton, Charles Lenhart, Kate Lynch, Luther Robinson, Richard Schreck, Traci Shane, and Howard Van

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

Kirk. Nancy Todd, Field Representative from the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, worked with us throughout this project on National Register nominations. Sheri Jackson, Regional Representative for the National Park Service's Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program, worked on Network to Freedom nominations. David Anderson, Chair of the Rochester and Monroe County Freedom Trail Commission, provided welcome consultation, giving us the perspective of an expert on the Underground Railroad from outside the county. It has been an honor to work with such dedicated, supportive, and enthusiastic people.

Finally, the support of Preserve New York, a program of the Preservation League of New York State and the New York State Council on the Arts, which funded this project, has been invaluable. This grant (the fourth such county-wide survey funded for surveys of sites relating to the Underground Railroad, abolitionism, and African American life) acted like a catalyst, energizing so many local people and organizations. The professionalism and good cheer of Tania Werbizky, Director of Technical and Grant Programs, Preservation League of New York State, make her a pleasure to work with, always.

I. The Project

Summary

Sponsored by the Seneca County Historian's Office and funded by Preserve New York, a program of the Preservation League of New York State and the New York State Council on the Arts, this survey is the fourth county-wide survey of sites in central New York related to the Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life. Earlier surveys of Oswego, Onondaga, and Cayuga Counties, all available online, provided a context for this work. Completed in 2005-06, this survey was conducted by Judith Wellman, Principal Investigator, Historical New York Research Associates, with the help of Tanya Warren, Project Researcher; a Steering Committee of local historians and historical agency personnel, chaired by Walter Gable, Seneca County Historian; and many local researchers.

As the home of the nation's first woman's rights convention in 1848, Seneca County rightly receives national attention for its importance to the early woman's rights movement. This survey has shown how important Seneca County also was to the Underground Railroad, abolitionism, and African American life. Literally hundreds of citizens in Seneca County—women and men, African Americans and European Americans—came to Seneca County in slavery or were involved in the antislavery movement, either as signers of antislavery petitions, members of antislavery religious groups, or adherents of the Liberty or Free Soil parties. This survey documents almost seventy sites relating to these themes, in eight of the county's ten towns plus the villages of Seneca Falls and Waterloo. More sites certainly remain, and we invite you to continue the search.

Seneca County was a remarkable crucible of nationally important debates about the great American experiment in democracy and about the meaning of the Declaration of Independence, "that all men [and women] are created equal." By 1848, local people came to some conclusions about these ideals of equality that the nation as a whole did not accept until after the Civil War.

Underground Railroad. Seneca County, as part of Central New York, was at the crossroads of the Underground Railroad in New York State. Straddling the Seneca Turnpike, Seneca and Cayuga Canal, and Auburn and Rochester Railroad, Seneca County connected Albany to Buffalo. Bordered by Seneca Lake on the west and Cayuga Lake on the east, it also acted like a funnel, carrying people and goods north and south from Maryland to Canada. Some of the people who came through Seneca County were freedom seekers, leaving slavery to settle in Canada or upstate New York.

Three groups in particular—the Wesleyan Methodists of Seneca Falls, the Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends in Waterloo, and African Americans—were particularly important in assisting freedom seekers on the Underground Railroad in Seneca County. This survey documented five sites definitely related to the Underground Railroad, either as homes of freedom seekers, safe houses, or public sites related to people who escaped from slavery: the James House, Wright House, and Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls and the Hunt House and M'Clintock House in Waterloo. In addition, two other houses may well have been safe houses: the Bull House (Ferry Farm) in the Town of Seneca Falls and the Kinne House in Romulus. Three more sites are homes of probable freedom seekers: two houses related to the Jackson family of Waterloo and one house belonging to the Demun House in Waterloo. Several other people and places were probably affiliated with the Underground Railroad, but their homes are now gone or remain unidentified. (See Project Database in Appendix.)

Abolitionism. Abolitionists in Seneca County were women and men of many ethnic backgrounds—including African Americans; people born in New England, eastern New York, southeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey; and immigrants from England and Ireland. They were nationally important for their connections to the American Anti-Slavery Society and the Free Soil Party, and they provided the essential supportive context for Underground Railroad work. They also sustained the woman's rights movement. Without them, there would have been no woman's rights convention. While all sites in this survey might be

considered abolitionist sites, forty sites specifically tell the story of abolitionist activities, including political organizing, the impact of abolitionism on local churches, and the antislavery petition effort.

African American Life. Many African Americans came to Seneca County in slavery and remained after they were manumitted. A few freedom seekers also settled in Seneca County, bought property, and raised their families. At least one of them, Thomas James, became wealthy. As a vital and visible part of the community, their presence challenged everyone to connect the ideals of the Declaration of Independence, “that all men are created equal,” with the realities of daily economic, social, and political lives. In all, this survey documented seventeen sites specifically related to African Americans (both freedom seekers and people born in slavery. (Two of these sites, as homes of freedom seekers, are also counted as Underground Railroad sites.)

The survey also documented five cemeteries where both African American and European American abolitionists were buried.

Of these documented sites, the project successfully nominated two (Ferry Farm in the Town of Seneca Falls and the Kinne Farmstead in the Town of Romulus) to the National Register of Historic Places and two (the James House and Wright House, both in Seneca Falls) to the National Park Service’s Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. In addition, Women’s Rights National Historical Park successfully nominated both the Hunt House and the M’Clintock House in Waterloo to the Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. Lori Stoudt prepared a curriculum unit based on the Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth James House in Seneca Falls.

The project also prepared several databases, all included as appendices to this report.

- 1) *Project Database.* Names of 720 people and sites in Seneca County associated with the Underground Railroad, abolitionism, and African American life. Prepared by Tanya Warren;
- 2) *African Americans in Seneca County.* Names of every African American listed in census records, 1820-1880, with 757 separate entries, including forty men and eighteen women who were possible freedom seekers, based on place of birth as a southern state. Prepared by Tanya Warren;
- 3) *African American Property Owners,* as noted in census records. Prepared by Tanya Warren;
- 4) *African Americans in Directories, 1862-1881.* Prepared by Tanya Warren;
- 5) *Free Soil Party Supporters, Seneca Falls, 1848.* Prepared by Walter Gable;
- 6) *Genealogical Reports.* Reports relating to more than 100 families associated with these movements. Prepared by Tanya Warren.

In September 2006, the Steering Committee hosted a visit to Seneca County of the national coordinators of the National Park Service’s Network to Freedom, with a special tour of Women’s Rights National Historical Park, presented by Tina Orcutt, Superintendent, and Lee Werst, Chief of Interpretation.

Sites identified	69
National Register listings	2
Network to Freedom listings	4
Curriculum Unit	1
Databases	4
Genealogical reports	100+

All of this material is included in this printed report, along with a description of the project and a historic context statement. Descriptions of each site include a photograph, address, discussion of significance, and relevant maps and deed research. All of this material is also available online through the Seneca County Historian’s Office.



**Exhibit prepared by Seneca Falls Historical Society
Kathy Jans-Duffy, Collections Manager
Women's Rights National Historical Park, October 2006**

Finally, the project presented several public programs, including one at Women's Rights National Historical Park in October 2006, one at the M'Clintock House in February 2006, one at the Capital Region Underground Railroad Conference in Troy in 2006, and one organized by the Interlaken, Lodi, and Ovid Historical Societies with Walter Gable as presenter in March 2006 (with more than 300 people in attendance). Others presented at various colleges (including SUNY Potsdam, the University of Toledo, the University of Rochester, and SUNY Geneseo) and teachers' groups and historical societies included results of the Seneca County project, along with other central New York sites.



**Sites Relating to the Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life
Women's Rights National Historical Park
October 2006**

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
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Recommendations

This cultural resource survey will interest several different audiences, including local citizens, historians, historical agencies, property owners, students, teachers, tourism agencies, tourists, and planners. Possibilities for action to meet the needs of these various audiences include:

1. *National Register of Historic Places.* National Register listing is an honorary designation. It imposes no restrictions whatsoever on individual property owners. It does, however, identify buildings as historically significant and offer some protection if federal or state funds are used in projects that may have an impact on listed structures. In some cases, National Register listed may also offer the possibility of grants or tax benefits for restoration.

Recommendations: Many sites identified in this survey were already on the National Register, either because they were located within the Seneca Falls Historic District or because they were part of Women's Rights National Historical Park. Several other sites might be considered for National Register nomination, however, including:

- a. Thomas and Maria Jackson Houses, 50 North Walnut Street and 19 Seneca Street. Homes of well-documented African American family. Thomas Jackson was a probable freedom seeker.
 - b. Joseph and Harriet Metcalf House, Town of Seneca Falls. Home of important abolitionist family and major financial supporter of Wesleyan Methodist Church.
 - c. Hiram and Mary Demun House, 39 North Walnut Street, Waterloo. Home of African American family. Mary Demun may have been a freedom seeker.
 - d. Homes of abolitionist-woman's rights advocates. Several abolitionists identified in this survey were also signers of the Declaration of Sentiments at the 1848 Seneca Falls woman's rights convention. In conjunction with Women's Rights National Historical Park, these should be considered for National Register nomination.
 - e. James and Elizabeth Webster House, 134 Main Street, Waterloo. Home of abolitionist. This site needs further work to be well-documented as an abolitionist site, but it deserves nomination to the National Register for its architectural merit alone, with Webster's abolitionist background as a secondary theme.
2. *National Park Service Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Nominations.* The Network to Freedom is the National Park Service's Underground Railroad program. It lists documented Underground Railroad sites, programs, and research facilities. Listing offers eligibility for matching grants of up to \$25,000, both for capital improvements and interpretive programs. Four sites in Seneca County are now listed on the Network to Freedom: the James and Wright houses in Seneca Falls and the Hunt and M'Clintock houses in Waterloo.

Recommendation: Nominate the Seneca County Historian's Office, Seneca Falls Historical Society, and Waterloo Historical Society to the Network to Freedom as research facilities and the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls as a site related to the Underground Railroad. If a marker is placed on the site of Junius Monthly Meeting in Waterloo, this site might also be eligible as a documented site related to the Underground Railroad, since many Underground Railroad supporters belonged to this meeting, freedom seekers spoke here, and the annual meeting of Congregational Friends adopted a resolution opposing the Fugitive Slave Act. If any institution uses the curriculum unit on Thomas James, this curriculum unit would be eligible to be listed as a program.

3. *Tour Brochures.* Driving tour brochures would make information from this survey accessible to tourists as well as to students and local citizens.

Recommendation: Develop a driving tour brochure.

4. *Markers.* Several key sites identified in this survey no longer have standing buildings (including the site of Solomon and Harriet Butler's home in Seneca Falls, the site of the meetinghouse of Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends in Waterloo, and the site of the Bryant and Van Horn homes in Ovid).

Recommendations:

- a. Develop interpretive markers for key sites without standing buildings. A marker at the site of Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends would make this site eligible for listing on the National Park Service's Network to Freedom.
 - b. Develop more modest markers to identify sites listed on an interpretive driving tour brochure.
 - c. Walnut Street Houses, Waterloo. At least two standing houses, the Demun House at 39 North Walnut Street and the Jackson House at 50 North Walnut Street (and perhaps four, including the Van Wagener, just south of the Jackson house and the Webb house, one or perhaps two doors north of the Demun House) remain from a small African American neighborhood in Waterloo. Somehow, this should be noted, whether through markers, village planning documents, or (perhaps) through further research that might define a National Register historic district.
5. *Curriculum Units.* This project prepared one curriculum unit on Thomas James, freedom seeker, barber, and real estate developer in Seneca Falls. This curriculum unit can be widely used, especially in grades 4 and 8, and other curriculum units could be prepared on other freedom seekers and abolitionists. Students and teachers can also access this study, either in hard copy or online in searchable format.

Recommendation: Promote the use of the Thomas James curriculum unit and other parts of this survey in classrooms throughout the county.

Sources

Finding People

Oral traditions about the Underground Railroad abound in central New York, and Seneca County is no exception. As this survey suggests, oral traditions form one important source of information about the Underground Railroad. This survey incorporates oral traditions recorded in community memory, local histories, newspaper articles, books such as Arch Merrill, *The Underground Railroad (Freedom's Road) and Other Upstate Tales* (New York, 1963) and Elbert Wixom, "The Under Ground Railway in the Finger Lakes Country," B.A. Thesis, Cornell, 1903.

Reasonably enough, many people assume that, because the Underground Railroad was often a secret movement, written documentation does not exist. Not so. Oral histories, however, are just the beginning.

Printed Materials. Nineteenth century printed materials provided much information. For many areas, local histories as well as specific Underground Railroad histories--especially Wilbur Siebert, *The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom* (1898) and William Still, *The Underground Railroad* 1872)--are especially helpful. For Seneca County generally, the latter two did not prove particularly useful. Seneca Falls is particularly lucky to have early twentieth century historical writings from the generation of citizens who grew up in that community in the mid-nineteenth century. Several of these were especially useful,

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
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Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

including Stephen Monroe's recollections, printed in the *Seneca Falls Reveille*, January 19, 1912, and later reprinted by the Seneca Falls Historical Society; Caroline Lester, "Early Negro Residents of Seneca Falls," *Seneca Falls Historical Society Papers* (1948); and Harrison Chamberlain's descriptions of Seneca Falls. Kathryn Grover, *Make a Way Somehow: African Americans in a Northern Community, 1790-1865* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1994) was extremely helpful for African American life at Rose Hill.

Nineteenth century newspapers were especially useful. In particular, the files of the Seneca Falls Historical Society, Waterloo Historical Society, and Seneca County Historian's Office yielded many treasures. Mrs. C.O. Goodyear's scrapbook, located at the Seneca Falls Historical Society, provided key articles relating to freedom seeker Thomas James and local African American Solomon Butler. Clippings from scrapbooks prepared by Seneca Falls historian Roberta Halden and researched by Walter Gable augmented these. Lists of Free Soil advocates from the *Reveille* in the summer of 1848 provided names for a key network of antislavery supporters. African American newspapers, online and searchable through Accessible Archives, yielded many references to Seneca County people, events and places, as did references to the *Friend of Man*, the New York State Anti-Slavery Society newspaper (1836-41).

Manuscripts. Manuscript material also provided many clues. Index cards in the Seneca County Historian's Office relating to Seneca County African Americans, prepared by former county historian Betty Auten, yielded much information about early African Americans. Subscription lists, including the extraordinary list at the Seneca Falls Historical Society of people who subscribed to various magazines in Seneca Falls about 1850, as well as the list of subscribers to the *Liberator* at the Boston Public Library, were also helpful. Lists of African Americans who received land from Gerrit Smith in the 1840s (available in the Smith family papers at Syracuse University) helped place many African Americans in the county, as did manumission records for people who had been enslaved in Seneca County. Cemetery records were invaluable in helping to identify African American burials in Restvale Cemetery, Seneca Falls, and Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo.

Antislavery petitions sent to Congress from Seneca County from 1838 to 1850 provided hundreds of names of active antislavery advocates, especially from the Waterloo area but also from Seneca Falls and Ovid.

Church records deserve special mention. Records for the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Seneca Falls and Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends in Waterloo yielded literally hundreds of names of people affiliated with these two active antislavery congregations. More extensive research in church records would certainly uncover people identified as abolitionists through their links to antislavery petitions and to the Free Soil party in Seneca Falls, Waterloo, and the Ovid-Romulus area.

Finally, census records proved invaluable in identifying African Americans who lived in Seneca County. Those who listed their birthplaces as a southern state, Canada, or unknown were of particular interest, since they may well have been freedom seekers. If anything, this group represents an undercount of those who left slavery to find a better life in a free state or Canada, since it is likely that many who traveled north on the Underground Railroad might report their birthplace as a free state.

Finding Sites

Seneca County has several assets in property research. Maps, deeds, mortgages, tax assessment records, wills, and city directories formed the basis of this work. We were blessed to be able to use original research files from the surveys of historic sites in Waterloo and Seneca Falls, done by Cornell historic preservation students in the late 1980s, made available to us through the Village Planning Office of Seneca Falls. These were invaluable in checking details of buildings in those two villages. Seneca County also has extraordinarily good nineteenth century maps.

Property research in the county was also difficult for several reasons. First, assessment records were spotty for the early period. Their lack made it difficult to give specific dates for many buildings. Second, rapid

growth in both Seneca Falls and Waterloo meant that many people rented their homes and moved often. Finally, while most parts of Seneca County have remained relatively stable since the mid-nineteenth century, key areas experienced rebuilding and the loss of historic structures.

Methods

We entered information about people from all these sources into databases and consolidated the most relevant material into our project database of 720 names. Then we rated each person according to his/her status as an African American, freedom seeker, abolitionist, or Underground Railroad activist. (These categories are not mutually exclusive. An Underground Railroad supporter, for example, would also be an abolitionist and might also be African American and a freedom seeker.)

We also rated each person/site according to their likely involvement with the Underground Railroad, using a scale of one to five:

- 1—probably not involved. We rated a person or site 1 if we found evidence that it was probably not true.
- 2—possibly involved, but no evidence so far. People and sites linked to local stories about the Underground Railroad that sound reasonable but so far lack corroborating evidence fit this category. So do adult African Americans born in northern states (as identified in the census), as well as members of abolitionist churches.
- 3—good chance of involvement with Underground Railroad. Although there is so far no direct evidence of Underground Railroad activity, the person/site is associated with abolitionism and oral traditions of the Underground Railroad. For both African Americans and European Americans, such evidence might include membership in antislavery societies, signatures on antislavery petitions, or membership in antislavery churches. For African Americans, a birthplace in either a southern state or Canada might suggest that they themselves were freedom seekers.
- 4—almost certainly involved with Underground Railroad. Although there is no direct primary evidence, there is considerable evidence of Underground Railroad activity through oral traditions or secondary sources.
- 5—conclusive evidence of involvement. Strong primary source evidence of Underground Railroad activity.

Based on these ratings, we took the most relevant names and checked property locations for them. We did deed and mortgage searches for all African Americans noted in the census as owning property, all persons or sites listed with a “4” or “5” rating as possible Underground Railroad affiliates, and all people who attended at least four Free Soil meetings (and many who attended at least three meetings) in the summer of 1848. We checked maps (and did many deed searches) for all members of the Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends, all members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Seneca Falls, and sites related to African Americans who came to Seneca County in slavery. Then we did windshield surveys to see whether relevant sites were still standing. If these sites were located in Seneca Falls or Waterloo, we checked our work against the blue form surveys done by Cornell students in the *Historic Resources Survey, Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, New York* (1982) and *Blue Form Survey, Seneca Falls, New York* (1989).

Finally, we searched printed source, internet sources (including Ancestry.com), and local historical societies and libraries for biographical and genealogical materials on each key person.

Throughout this project, we met regularly with the Steering Committee and worked closely with local historians and historical societies.

This survey documented almost seventy sites. Much more, however, can still be done. Several sites still need research. Joshua W. Wright, e.g., owned a house on Troy Street in Seneca Falls, and Mary Jackson bought property in Seneca Falls, still to be identified. In Waterloo, George Webb’s house needs further work. While we uncovered no evidence to support clearly the oral traditions surrounding the Steele house

in Romulus, Hubbell house in Seneca Falls, or the Tear Underground Railroad story in Seneca Falls, future researchers may find more sources. As new evidence emerges, more sites will undoubtedly be uncovered.¹

Copies of all research materials associated with this project are available in the Seneca County Historian's Office and the Seneca Falls Historical Society.

¹ For more evidence, see Appendix V: Genealogies Families Related to the Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in Seneca County, 1820-1880 by Tanya Warren.

II. Historic Context: *The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in Seneca County, New York*



William Freeman, c. 1870

Barber, Seneca Falls

Civil War Veteran

Courtesy Seneca Falls Historical Society

One of only two known photographs of a nineteenth century African American in Seneca County.



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II. Historic Context

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in Seneca County, New York

In October 1851, Rev. Jermain Loguen, African American Episcopal Zion minister from Syracuse, New York, arrived at the home of Thomas and Mary Ann M'Clintock in Waterloo, New York. Married to Caroline Storum Loguen, a free person of color from Busti, Chautauqua County, Rev. Loguen had come to Syracuse in 1841, where he became a minister, schoolteacher, real estate developer, and abolitionist organizer. In the intervening decade, he had served AME Zion churches in Ithaca and elsewhere.

Now, however, Rev. Loguen was a fugitive, or as many now say, a freedom seeker. He had been born in slavery in Tennessee and was, as some said, "self-emancipated." He had escaped to Rochester and Canada before returning to Syracuse, but he had never tried to hide his birth in slavery. In fact, he was outspoken about his slave birth and his right to be free. "I am myself called a slave," he wrote in the *Syracuse Standard*. "But I will be free."

On October 1, 1851, federal agents tried to capture a freedom seeker working as a cooper in Syracuse named William "Jerry" Henry, who had escaped from slavery in Missouri in 1849. Loguen was part of a Vigilance Committee, including Gerrit Smith and Rev. Samuel J. May, who organized the rescue of William Henry, in a direct challenge to the federal government. Now Loguen, fearing for his own safety, decided to go to Canada. Using well-known Quaker Underground Railroad safe houses, Loguen spent his first night at the home of Lydia Fuller in Skaneateles. Now he was at the M'Clintock home. One visitor, probably Thomas Mumford, former editor of the *Seneca County Courier*, reported that Loguen "was a man of noble countenance and gigantic stature, well armed, and determined to die rather than be re-enslaved. He was apprehensive and wakeful, walking in his room during most of the night, and if his pursuers had come, the house of a man of peace would have been the scene of a deadly struggle."¹

Loguen represents an unknown number of freedom seekers who came through Seneca County between 1830 and 1865. Their numbers certainly reached into the hundreds and possibly thousands.

Reform movements reached a crescendo in Seneca County in 1848, focused like the heat of the sun through a magnet on the villages of Seneca Falls and Waterloo. But citizens throughout Seneca County were no strangers to debates about equality.

Beginning in the 1830s, people of conscience, most noticeably in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, but also in Ovid, Romulus, and elsewhere, began to challenge existing institutions, using the ideals of the Declaration of Independence, "that all people are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." They did so in the context of a region whose early settlers included people held in slavery as well as free Americans, at a time when social, economic, and cultural changes were so profound that people called them revolutions. In part, the story of the Underground Railroad, abolitionism, and African American life is the story of how Americans tried to carry out the ideals of the American Revolution in the dramatically changing world of the mid-nineteenth century.

As part of the larger ferment of reform, a widespread abolitionist network sustained the Underground Railroad throughout the upstate region. Centered locally in church groups (especially the Quakers and Presbyterians of Waterloo and the Wesleyans of Seneca Falls) and African American families throughout the county (some of whom were also Wesleyans), abolitionism also found political expression in local antislavery societies, the Liberty Party (founded in 1840), and the Free Soil Party, formed in 1848. Ultimately, these parties formed the basis for the Republican Party, which emerged in 1856. Their antislavery ideals supported Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which freed all people in slavery in those states still in rebellion on January 1, 1863. Not until the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, ratified on December 6, 1865, did Congress formally abolish slavery in the United States.

Seneca County's Geography

To a large extent, Seneca County's history, including the history of the Underground Railroad, has been determined by its geography. Situated in the heartland of New York State, between the two largest of the Finger Lakes, Seneca County combines rich farmland; access to transportation by lake, canal, turnpike, and railroad; and—in Seneca Falls and Waterloo--some of the most productive waterpower in the northeast.

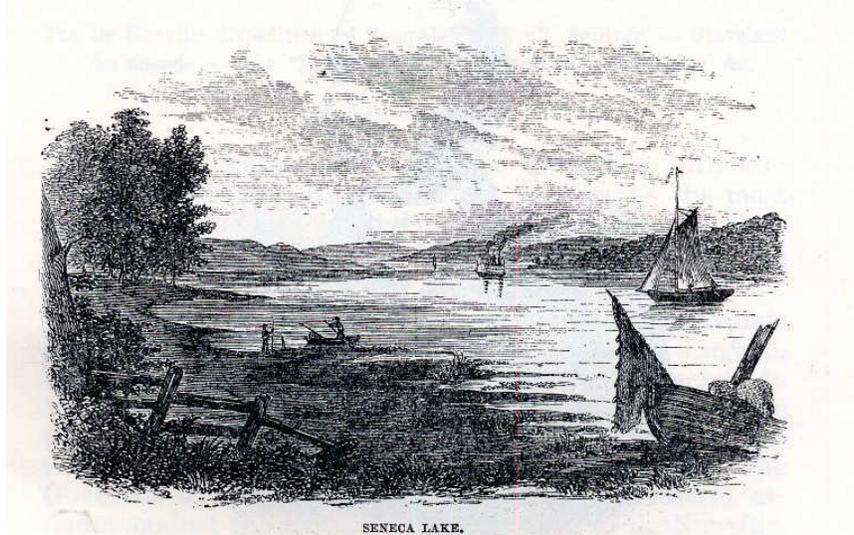


Factories in Seneca Falls, looking east, c. 1850
Operated by a 43-foot drop of water, the highest drop of water east of the Mississippi River
americanart.si.edu

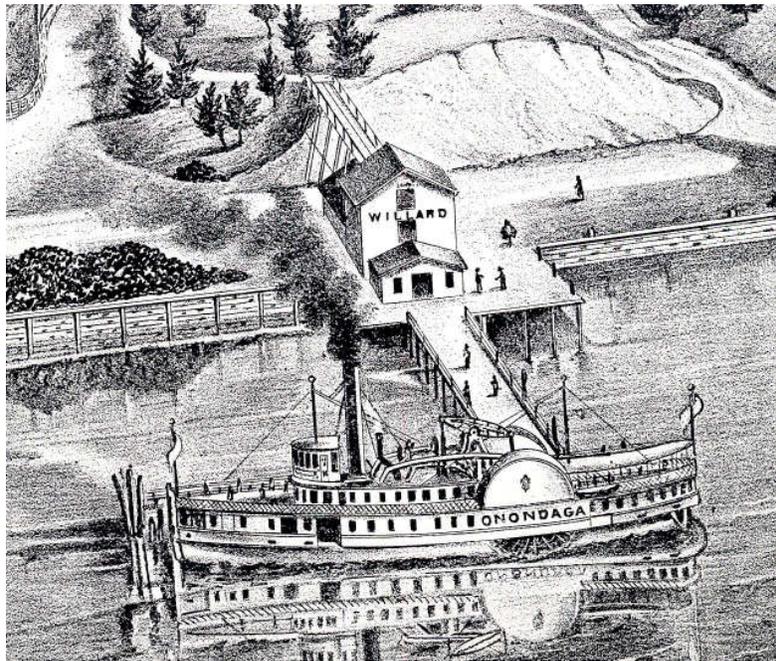
This geographic position brought an unusual mixture of people from the eastern seaboard of the U.S. and the west coast of Europe into Seneca County. From the east—along the Seneca Turnpike, the Erie Canal (and the Seneca and Cayuga Canal), and the railroad—came immigrants from eastern New York, New England, and western Europe. These included people of Dutch descent, English settlers from the Hudson Valley and Long Island, Yankees from New England, African Americans, and people born England, Ireland, Scotland, and Germany.

From the south—up the Susquehanna River Valley along what is now Route 15 and into New York State through Seneca and Cayuga Lakes--came a large contingent of settlers from New Jersey, southeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, including people of German descent, Quakers, and African Americans. As late as 1855, a whole triangle of central New York, with its base along the Pennsylvania-New York border and its apex in the Seneca Falls-Waterloo area, contained a higher proportion of

Pennsylvania-New Jersey settlers than anywhere else in the state. Of the 25,358 people in Seneca County in 1855, 1199 had been born in New Jersey and 957 had been born in Pennsylvania, 8.5 percent of the total population. In contrast, only 2.5 percent of Cayuga County's population had been born in New Jersey or Pennsylvania.¹



**J.D. Felter, in J.O. Noyes, "Lakes and Legends of Central New York,"
National Magazine (June 1857)
Reprint (Ovid: W.E. Morrison)**

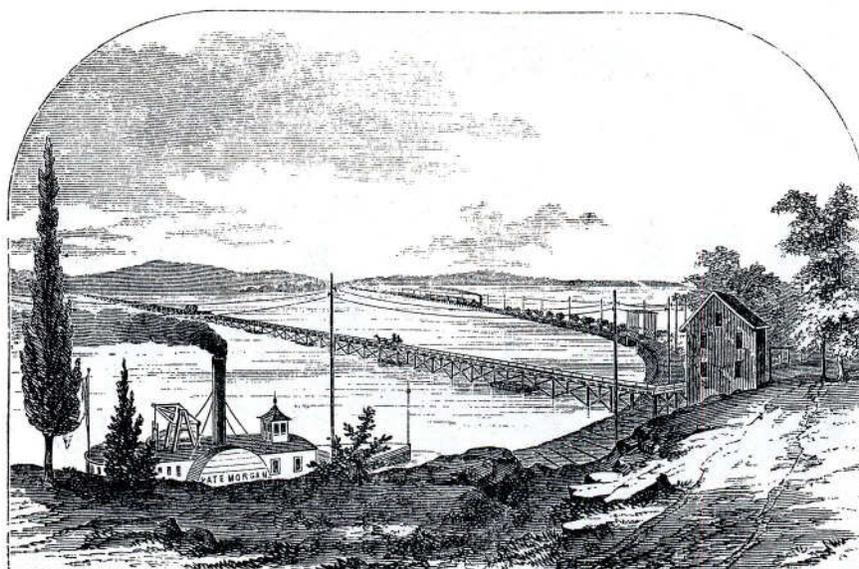


***History of Seneca County, New York* (Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1876).
Reprint (Ovid, New York: W.E. Morrison, 1976).**

¹ *Census of the State of New-York for 1855* (Albany: Charles Van Benthuyzen, 1857).

African Americans in Slavery and Freedom

These migration patterns profoundly affected the story of the Underground Railroad, abolitionism, and African American life in Seneca County. African Americans were among the earliest immigrants to Seneca County, and most of them came in slavery from New Jersey, eastern New York State, or Virginia. In New York State, slavery was legal until 1827. In Seneca County, 101 people lived in slavery in 1810, 63 in 1814, and 84 in 1820. In the western part of the county, Robert Rose brought more than thirty people in slavery from Virginia in 1803 to set up a southern-style plantation at Rose Hill, on the shore of Seneca Lake. After slavery ended, many formerly enslaved African Americans remained in Seneca County, bought land, and raised their families. Charlotte Jackson and the Bryant and Van Horn families owned homes in Ovid, for example, and Quam and Lydia (later Phoebe) Demund bought a farm on the Covert-Lodi town line. Henry Douglass, Jr., who once lived in slavery at Rose Hill, moved to Waterloo, where he lived the rest of his life.



CAYUGA BRIDGE.

J.D. Felter, from J.O.Noyes, "The Genesee Valley of Western New-York," *The National Magazine* (February 1858), repr. Ovid: W.E. Morrison.

Here at Bridgeport, the turnpike, railroad, and steamboats all entered Seneca County. The first bridge, a mile long, was built across Cayuga Lake in 1799 to carry the Seneca Turnpike. William and Ruby Henderson, once enslaved, bought land in Bridgeport in 1815, the earliest known acquisition of land by African Americans in Seneca County.

After 1830, freedom seekers born in the south began to come through Seneca County, and several of them settled locally, especially in Waterloo and Seneca Falls. Thomas James and Joshua W. Wright became barbers and trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Seneca Falls. Thomas Jackson, most likely a freedom seeker from Maryland, owned two houses with his wife Maria in Waterloo. Maria Demund was most likely a freedom seeker who owned a house with her husband Hiram in Waterloo. By 1855, 168 African Americans lived in Seneca County, concentrated in Waterloo (which had 69 African American citizens), Ovid (with 28), and Seneca Falls (with 26). Other African Americans lived in Covert (11), Fayette (8), Junius (6), Lodi (11), Romulus (2), and Varick (10). Fifty-eight of these (forty men and eighteen women) may have been freedom seekers, based on their place of birth noted in the census as a southern state, Canada, or unknown.

This survey documented thirty sites directly related to African Americans, including the site of the home of Quam and Phebe Dumund in Covert; Rose Hill in Fayette; the Halsey house in Lodi; the Bryant, Jackson, and two Van Horn houses in Ovid; the Ovid and West Lodi cemeteries; the Henderson house and Springbrook cemetery in the Town of Seneca Falls; the site of the Butler and Moody-Dillworth houses and the Gomar-Gay, James, and Wright houses in Seneca Falls, as well as the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Wesleyan Parsonage, Trinity Episcopal Church, and Restvale Cemetery in Seneca Falls; the site of Junius Meetinghouse in the Town of Waterloo; the site of the Douglass house, plus the Demun house, two Jackson houses, Van Wagoner house, Webb house, the Webb barbershop and Maple Grove cemetery in the Village of Waterloo.

Abolitionism in Seneca County: Quakers, Wesleyans, and the Free Soil Party (including African Americans)

Migration patterns also affected the development of the abolitionist movement in Seneca County. Seneca County became one of the most active abolitionist areas in the whole state of New York, primarily because of the confluence of settlers from Pennsylvania-New Jersey with those from eastern New York, New England, and England. Among those born in Pennsylvania were many Quakers who settled in Waterloo. They formed the Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends, connected to Quaker reformers both in Philadelphia and New York City. In Waterloo, members of both Presbyterian and Episcopal churches were also identified with antislavery.

In Seneca Falls, settlers from eastern New York, New England, and England created two more antislavery networks—the Wesleyan Methodist Church, organized as an antislavery church in 1843, and the Free Soil Party, organized in the summer of 1848 to keep slavery out of the western territories after the Mexican War. Both Wesleyans and Free Soilers were extraordinarily active, far more so than in most upstate New York communities. African American were members or affiliates of many of these groups.

1836-42: Organizing societies and signing petitions

Antislavery activity took several forms in Seneca County. Abolitionists organized antislavery societies, sent antislavery petitions to Congress, became active in antislavery politics, confronted their church groups with antislavery agitation, and organized antislavery fairs. In December 1836, twenty Waterloo residents formed an antislavery society. The following year, several people from Waterloo (including Richard P. Hunt, Quaker; Samuel H. Gridley, minister of the Presbyterian Church, and D.W. Keeler, school teacher) called a convention with several citizens of Seneca Falls to meet October 25, 1837 in the Methodist Church in Seneca Falls to form a Seneca County Anti-Slavery convention. They elected Richard P. Hunt of Waterloo as President, with Thomas M'Clintock and Azaliah Schooley, both Quakers from Waterloo, and Jonathan Metcalf of Seneca Falls as vice-presidents. This was the first documented joint antislavery meeting of citizens of Waterloo and Seneca Falls.²

² *Friend of Man*, October 25, 1837, Dec 20 1837.

SENECA COUNTY CONVENTION

A meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Seneca, opposed to slavery, and in favor of IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION, will be held at the Methodist Chapel in the village of Seneca Falls, on Tuesday, the 31st day of October inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of organizing an Anti-Slavery Society for the county of Seneca.

Addresses may be expected from Messrs. Chaplin and Cross, agents of the State and National Anti-Slavery Societies. Dated, Waterloo, October 16, 1837.

R. P. HUNT,
JOSEPH METCALF,
D. W. KEELER,
D. W. FORMAN,
JACOB ELLIOTT,
J. B. G. DOWNS,
J. B. ELLIOTT,
WHITING RACK,
J. METCALF,
ELIAS BARRETT,
JOSEPH S. DEWEY,
GEORGE E. MCCLARY,
SAMUEL H. GRIDLEY,
EDWIN STANLEY.

Friend of Man
October 25, 1837

People in Waterloo continued to organize antislavery meetings. In February 1839, they sent several delegates, including Richard P. Hunt, Sarah Hunt, and George and Margaret Pryor, to the Antislavery Convention of Western New York, held in Penn Yan. By 1843, Thomas M'Clintock was a manager of the American Anti-Slavery Society.³

Along with their commitment to antislavery organizing, Waterloo abolitionists made a major investment in the antislavery petition movement. Promoted by the American Anti-slavery Society, petitions involved thousands of people—men and women—all across the northern United States in the largest direct action campaign carried out in the U.S. up to that time. Every individual signature on a petition connected that person directly to the national government. These petitions were so effective in generating debate about slavery that, in 1836, Congress passed a “gag rule” that automatically tabled all antislavery petitions. Such action only encouraged abolitionists, who now argued that a proslavery Congress violated the rights not only of slaves but of free people, too.

Beginning in 1838, abolitionists in Seneca County, centered in Waterloo, sent at least eighteen antislavery petitions to Congress with more than 1300 separate signatures. Quakers and Presbyterians formed the core of this group, but a few Episcopalians also signed. In 1838, sixty men from the Waterloo area signed a petition to removed the “foul blot” of slavery. In February 1839, Waterloo citizens sent twelve petitions to Congress, six signed by women alone, four signed by men alone, two signed by women and men together. Mary Ann Gridley, wife of Presbyterian minister Samuel Gridley, collected signatures. So did Quakers Mary Ann and Elizabeth M'Clintock. Waterloo women and men sent more petitions in 1844 and 1850. Of

³“Auxiliaries to the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1836,” in Elizur Wright Papers, Library of Congress; “Convention of Western New York,” *Friend of Man*, March 20, 1839.

all townships in upstate New York, only Paris, New York rivaled Waterloo in the number of extant antislavery petitions sent to Congress before 1850.

To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States

The undersigned, inhabitants of the County of Seneca in the State of New York, Respectfully and earnestly request you immediately to abolish Slavery, and the Slave Trade, in the District of Columbia, and in those Territories where they exist, and so to exercise the Constitutional power vested in you, "to regulate Commerce among the several States," as entirely to prohibit the Domestic Slave Trade.

We also request that this petition be referred to a select Committee, before whom the undersigned may appear, personally or by Counsel.

Mary Ann M'Clintock
Elizabeth M'Clintock
Felsch Droper
Celia Wright
E. D. Conant
Amanda B Strong
L Gilbert
Dorcas W. Purdie age 15
Margaret Williams
Sarah Mc Carver
M. A. Parker
Polly Tolson
A. L. Lawrence
Elizabeth Buxton
Mary C. Wood
Frances Lynds
Cecilia Loring
Elvira Rickett
Lucinda Rank
Dorcas Rogers
Mary Gage
Mary Fox
Lucinda Dorot
Henrietta Sheer
Sarah Shore
Elizabeth Smith
Susan A. Bradley
Anna M. Jones
Sarah M. Hry
Mrs. L. L. L. L.

Anna Merrill
Mary L. Dugan
Mary M. Edley
A. B. Rhodes
Amos L. Stevens
Mary Montgomery
Charlotte Sutton
Catherine Purdy
Frances Patchell
Amy Rodman
C. L. Durum
Martha Strong
Sarah Ann Herb
Mary Aaron age 12
Mary Ann M'Clintock age 11
Mary M'Clintock
Sarah M'Clintock age 14
Harriet B. Ralston
E. M. Halsted
Susan S. Lisk
Amanda M. Buxton
Rosanna Cary
Catherine G. L. B. M. of age 16
Janet W. L. M. of age 16
Hannah B. Freebody
Rebecca G. Mumford age 14
Oliver Taylor
Lucy W. Taylor
Rachel L. L. L.
Rebecca L. L. L.

February 4, 1839

Note the names of Mary Ann M'Clintock and Elizabeth M'Clintock, top left; Sarah M'Clintock, "age 14," Susan S. Lisk, and Hannah Freebody, middle right. Homes of all these women are documented in this report.⁴

⁴ HR25A-H1.8, National Archives and Records Administration. People from Waterloo sent at least eighteen petitions with 1315 separate signatures. Because many people signed more than one petition, probably about 400 people from the Waterloo area were involved in this petition movement. These petitions are all in the National Archives, in Boxes 108 and 137 from the Library of Congress or filed under Sen. 25A-H. 80, HR25-H1.8, HR30A-G9.2, HR31A-G4.1, or HR31A-G23.1.

People sent petitions from elsewhere in Seneca County, also. In 1849, eighty-six women from Seneca County, including African American Charlotte Jackson, sent an antislavery petition to Congress. By 1850, men in Seneca Falls joined the petition campaign.⁵

This organizing reflected the commitment of many abolitionists to the non-violent, anti-political wing of the antislavery movement, associated with the American Anti-Slavery Society and the name of William Lloyd Garrison, Boston-based editor of *The Liberator*. In the spring of 1840, Richard P. Hunt and Thomas M'Clintock, both Quakers from Waterloo, sent Garrison four yards of "super olive mixed" woolen cloth, "free the taint of slavery," to make into a suit to wear to the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London. Garrison was effusive in his praise of M'Clintock as "a soul capable of embracing the largest idea of humanity."

I regard you as one of those whose countrymen are all the rational creatures of God, [he wrote], whether they are found on 'Greenland's icy mountains,' or on 'India's coral strand'--whether their complexion be white, red, or any other color--whether they are civilized or savage, christians or heathens, elevated in point of intelligence and power, or sunken in degradation and helplessness. When this spirit shall universally prevail among men, there will be no more wars, no more slavery, no more injustice. Then will be held the jubilee of the human race; and every thing that hath breath shall praise the name of the Lord.⁶

M'Clintock shared Garrison's universalist vision. Religion "has been emphatically embodied, not in speculative theories," he believed, "but in practical righteousness, in active virtues, in reverence to God, in benevolence to man—the latter being the only sure test of the former. . . . Where much is given, much is required. We are all stewards of the grace of God. We must use our talents for 'the renovation of the world.'" ⁷

Meanwhile, the Seneca County Anti-Slavery Society continued to meet annually. Unlike promoters of the American Anti-Slavery Society, members of the Seneca County Anti-Slavery Society turned to antislavery politics. In October 1839, it met in the Methodist Chapel in Waterloo, electing D.W. Forman, a Presbyterian from Seneca Falls, as secretary. The following year, Jonathan Metcalf, President of the antislavery society, ran for Justice of the Peace on the Whig ticket.⁸

By 1841, the local society turned into a branch of the newly formed national abolitionist Liberty Party. Twenty people, including D.W. Forman, Jabez Mathews, and Abram Failing, called a county-wide convention to meet at the Seneca House in Seneca Falls to organize a local branch of the Liberty Party.

We war not with Whig or Democrat, [they wrote,] but only against that Aristocracy which in denying to the poor laborer the enjoyment of his 'inalienable rights,' subverts the fundamental principles of Freedom. . . . We are for that liberty which knows no distinction in the blessings it confers between a sable or a light complexion, but recognizes in the sooty African a brother We are Whigs, we are Democrats; but neither the one or the other, if as such we must blot out from the charter of our liberties the self-evident truth, 'that all men are created free and equal.'" ⁹

5

⁶William Lloyd Garrison to Richard P. Hunt, May 1, 1840, Garrison Papers, No. 1818, Vol. 2 (1971): 594-595; Garrison to Thomas M'Clintock, May 1, 1840, McClintock-Neeley Collection, WRNHP; *Liberator*, January 6, 1843.

⁷Thomas M'Clintock "To the Association of Friends for advocating the cause of the slave, and improving the condition of the Free People of Color," Waterloo, May 9, 1840, reprinted in *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, July 16, 1840; M'Clintock to the Editors of the National A.S. Standard, Waterloo, July 23, 1840.

⁸*Seneca Falls Democrat*, October 31, 1839; April 2, 1840.

⁹*Seneca Falls Democrat*, September 2, 25, October 14, November 4, 1841; September 5, April 7, 1842; October 5, 1843.

In 1841, abolitionist agent William O. Duvall toured central New York. He spoke at the courthouse in Ovid (later replaced by the current Greek Revival building), where some citizens received him less than enthusiastically. "The courthouse," Duvall reported to the *Friend of Man* (the newspaper of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society) "was surrounded by a furious mob, pelting the clapboards with stones and clubs and the windows with shot. To cap the climax, sulphur was put on the stove." "This is a place where the most respectable citizens regard a proslavery minister as a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ!"¹⁰



THE ORIGINAL COURT-HOUSE IN OVID VILLAGE.

History of Seneca County, New York
(Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign, and Everts, 1876)
Reprint (Ovid: W.E. Morrison)

1842-43: Turning Points

The years 1842 and 1843 were turning points in the abolitionist movement in western New York generally and Seneca County in particular. Responding to the threat of political abolitionism, Garrison and the American Anti-Slavery Society decided at their annual meeting in the spring of 1842 to send twenty agents into the field, eight of them to upstate New York. One of these agents, Abby Kelly, was "a very intelligent looking person; [with] a clear blue eye, a delicate complexion, fair hair, and a lady-like hand." A former Quaker, she was simple in dress but fiery in expression. "Of one thing rest assured," she confided to fellow Garrisonian Maria Weston Chapman, "I never make compromises." She traveled with Frederick Douglass, who had escaped from slavery in Maryland just four years before, as well as with Thomas M'Clintock and George and Margaret Pryor, members of Junius Friends Meeting in Waterloo. Because she traveled with men, she wrote, people hissed with "the forked tongue of slander": "'Tis enough to know of her that she accompanies a pack of men about the country.'" "Even Aunt Margaret Prior's Quaker bonnet and honest, almost angel face was not sufficient to shield us," noted Kelley. "We were sometimes called a 'traveling seraglio.'" ¹¹

¹⁰ *Friend of Man*, April 1, 1840.

¹¹ Abby Kelley to Maria Weston Chapman, August 13, 1843, Abby Kelley Foster Papers, American Antiquarian Society.



Abby Kelley, 1846

www.wwhp.org

In August and September, Abby Kelley spoke in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, although we do not know whether it was in the courthouse or a church. "Unflagging in her speech and . . . enthusiastic in her zeal," she addressed a large audience of both men and women in Waterloo. Everyone was impressed with "her eloquence, her good looks, her full mellow voice, and her evident sincerity," but many people still wondered why "a lady with such advantages of person and talent" would not "have found a more appropriate sphere of action--one better befitting her sex?"¹²

In November 1842, William Lloyd Garrison himself, along with Abby Kelley and agents John Collins and Jacob Ferris, spoke at the Seneca County Courthouse in Waterloo, "I occupying the greater part of the time," he noted, "in blowing up the priesthood, church, worship, Sabbath, &c.," Garrison wrote his wife from the M'Clintock home.¹³

This 1842 tour rejuvenated abolitionism in western New York. It linked abolitionists in Waterloo and Seneca Falls to like-minded reformers throughout the region. When Garrison spoke in Rochester, abolitionists organized a new Western New York Anti-Slavery Society, based on the "inspired declaration that God 'hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth,' and in obedience to our Saviour's golden rule, 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'" Three of its thirty-four officers (Margaret Pryor, Richard P. Hunt, and Thomas M'Clintock) were from Waterloo. At least twenty of the thirty-four were Quakers.¹⁴

The Western New York Anti-Slavery Society also infused abolitionism with a strong dose of woman's rights. At least nine of the thirty-four officers were women, and the first concrete result was due to their efforts. Five women, including Mary Ann M'Clintock of Waterloo, Amy Post and Sarah A. Burtis of Rochester, Phebe Hathaway of Farmington, and Abby Kelly from Lynn, Massachusetts, organized an antislavery fair, held in Rochester on Washington's birthday the following February.¹⁵

The following year, Elizabeth M'Clintock of Waterloo and Rhoda Bement of Seneca Falls organized an antislavery fair in Temperance Hall in Seneca Falls (perhaps a room in the American Hotel) on October 4-5, 1843, selling "a most beautiful variety of useful and fancy articles, many of which have been contributed from Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Boston and many other places." Admittance was half a shilling

¹²*Liberator*, August 12, 1842, September 2, 1842, and September 23, 1842.

¹³William Lloyd Garrison to Helen E. Garrison, November 21, 1842, No. 47, Garrison Papers, III (1973): 108-110.

¹⁴*Liberator*, February 3, 1843.

¹⁵Hathaway to Abby Kelley, February 16, 1843; Elizabeth Neall to Abby Kelley, March 12, 1843, Abby Kelley Foster Papers, American Antiquarian Society.

(about six-and-a-quarter cents). In the evening, speeches, vocal music, and a concert by the Geneva Band afford a rare "feast of reason and flow of soul."¹⁶

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR

Will be open at the Temperance Hall, in Seneca Falls, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 4th and 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M. and continue open through the evenings.

A most beautiful variety of useful and fancy articles, many of which have been contributed from Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Boston, and many other places, will give the inhabitants of this vicinity an opportunity to supply themselves, while at the same time they aid the cause of the perishing slave. Admittance 12½ cts.

THE SO:REE

On Thursday evening. Hall open at 6½ o'clock. Cullation at 7, after which, speeches from many advocates of liberty, music from the Geneva Band, and vocal music for freedom, shall afford a rare "feast of reason and flow of soul." Tickets 25 cts.

"Come, and help the cause along."

In behalf of the Fair,

RHODA BEMENT,
E. W. M'CLINTOCK.

Seneca Observer, October 4, 1843
Courtesy Waterloo Historical Society

As a mark of their increasing commitment, the M'Clintocks attended the national meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in May 1843 in New York City, where Thomas M'Clintock became a member of the Board of Managers, a position he held for five years before becoming, in 1848, Vice-President.¹⁷

Meanwhile, in Seneca Falls, reform agitation continued to grow. Temperance engulfed the village in 1842, bringing people together in one huge cold water army. Hundreds of men, women, and children marched up one side of the river and down the other on the Fourth of July 1842, ending in Ansel Bascom's orchard for an oration and temperance picnic. Millerism, on the other hand—the belief that the world was coming to an end—split the village apart. In February 1844, Rev. E. R. Pinney led about one-third of the entire Baptist membership out of the church to follow Millerite teachings. The Methodists, too, lost members.

More problematical for the Methodists was antislavery agitation. In the spring of 1843, the Methodist Church both locally and nationally split over the issue of slavery. People in Seneca Falls led the way. On February 11, 1843, twenty-six people, "wishing to begin the world anew," organized a new antislavery Wesleyan Church. They formally organized on May 27, 1843, with six trustees, John C. King, H.L. Worden, Abram Failing, E.O. Lindsley, Joseph Metcalf, and William Fox. They hired their first minister, Rev. George Pegler, English-born former sailor and Underground Railroad activist, in May. By September, they dedicated their new brick church, at the corner of Fall and Mynderse Streets. Joseph Metcalf was the main financial supporter.¹⁸

¹⁶ *Seneca Observer*, October 3, 1843.

¹⁷ Report on the May meeting from the *New York Express*, reprinted in the *Liberator*, May 19, 1843; report from the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, printed in the *Liberator*, May 26, 1843; Densmore and Wellman, "The M'Clintock Family," *American National Biography*.

¹⁸ Joseph Metcalf to *True Wesleyan*, February 13, 1843, printed in *True Wesleyan*, March 4, 1843. Thanks to Anne Derousie for finding this. First Wesleyan Methodist Church Records, "Book No. 1, The Property of the First Wesleyan Methodist Church, Seneca Falls, N.Y." (1843-71), March 27, 1843, Seneca Falls Historical Society. For more on organizing the Wesleyan Society, see Sharon A. Brown, *Historic Structure*

The Methodists struggled over the loss of many members to the new Wesleyan Church in the summer of 1843. At the same time, the Presbyterians faced their own crisis over antislavery. They solved the problem by expelling their abolitionist members. The issue was Abby Kelley, who came once more to speak in Seneca Falls in August 1843.

The problem was that Rev. Horace P. Bogue, Presbyterian minister, espoused colonization, i.e. freeing people from slavery and sending them to Liberia. This was anathema to most African Americans and to abolitionists of whatever background. The very first resolution of the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society in 1842 had been to attack colonization. "Resolved," they wrote, "that he cannot be opposed to slavery. . . who is for colonizing any portion of the American people to a distant land because of an unwillingness to give them equal religious, political and social rights and immunities."¹⁹

Rhoda Bement, a member of the Presbyterian Church, challenged Rev. Bogue. In the vestibule of the new church, just completed by local builder William Latham, she accused him of not reading an abolitionist announcement she had placed before him (perhaps an announcement of the antislavery fair that she and Elizabeth M'Clintock had organized). Bogue denied that he had seen any notices and accused Bement of being "very unchristian, very impolite and very much out of your place to pounce upon me in this manner."

"I told him I thought differently," Bement responded. "I thought I had a right to put the notices on the desk & to ask him why he didn't read them."

"You seem to doubt my veracity, the truthfulness of what I say," Bogue replied.

"Mr. Bogue I'll tell you why I doubt it," said Bement. "You told me you was an abolitionist & I supposed if you was an abolitionist you would read abolition notices that were bro't here. I bro't one last Sabbath and it wasn't read."²⁰

The battle was on. As it happened, Rev. Bogue had other grievances against Rhoda Bement: She did not attend meetings when Rev. Bogue officiated. She did not take communion wine. Perhaps worst of all, she had attended Abby Kelley's talk last August, when she should have been in church.²¹

Rhoda Bement spiritedly defended herself and her abolitionism in a trial that lasted two months and occupied sixty manuscript pages in the Presbyterian minutes. The Presbyterians found her guilty of "disorderly and unchristian conduct," but in the process they lost several members, including D.W. Forman, Sally Freeland Pitcher, and Harriet Freeland Lindsley, all of whom joined the Wesleyan Methodists. The Bements went to Buffalo, where Jeremy Bement died of cholera in 1849.²²

Report: Historical Data Section, Wesleyan Chapel, Women's Rights National Historical Park (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1987), 1-2; Judith Wellman, *Road to Seneca Falls: Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the First Woman's Rights Convention* (Urbana: University of Illinois, 2004), ?.

¹⁹"American Anti-Slavery Society," *Liberator*, January 5, 1843.

²⁰Testimony of Rhoda Bement before a committee appointed to visit her, recorded in minutes of the Session, October 13, 1843, Records of First Presbyterian Church of Seneca Falls, printed in Glenn C. Altschuler and Jan M. Saltzgaber, *Revivalism, Social Conscience, and Community in the Burned-over District: The Trial of Rhoda Bement* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983), 91-93.

²¹Charges brought by Alexander S. Platt and "Brother Race" and recorded in session minutes, December 11, 1843; Glenn Altschuler and Jan Saltzgaber, *Revivalism, Social Conscience, and Community*, 96-97; Bogue's comments, as they appeared in trial testimony, Altschuler and Saltzgaber, 128.

²²"Book No. 1. The Property of the First Wesleyan Methodist Church, Seneca Falls, N.Y.," Seneca Falls Historical Society' Project Database.

By 1843, the Wesleyans were clearly the abolitionist church in Seneca Falls. When it was organized, the Wesleyan Church was physically the largest church building in the village. On our project database, 180 people appeared as Wesleyan Church members. This is only a rough estimate of the total number of members. The database covers names from 1843 to 1869, but it does not include all those whose names appeared only once or twice in minutes of the meetings. Because people sometimes joined the church for only a few years, perhaps only about 100 members were active at any one time. Still, assuming that about 800 people in Seneca Falls were adults in the mid-1840s, this is one-eighth (12.5 percent) of the total population of the village. One-eighth of the adult population of Seneca Falls were therefore committed abolitionists, as defined by membership in a church whose organizing principal included the abolition of slavery. Typically, many more people attended a church than actually joined it (including the children of members) so this figure probably understates Wesleyan influence in Seneca Falls.

Twelve sites in this survey relate to Wesleyan Methodists (including the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wesleyan parsonage, and homes of the Bellows, Bonker-Martin, Bradford, Rumsey, James, Seymour, and Wright families in Seneca Falls Village and Springbrook Cemetery and the homes of Joseph and Harriet Metcalf and the Bull family in the Town of Seneca Falls).²³

It was no surprise, then, that Peter Bannister, escaping from slavery in Virginia in 1844, found help from Rev. Pegler, the Wesleyan minister. Succeeding Wesleyan ministers were also active abolitionists and most likely Underground Railroad supporters as well. They included Samuel Salisbury, Saron (Samuel) Phillips, Benjamin Bradford, and Horace P. Knight. At least six members or affiliates of this church were African American, including two trustees (Thomas James and Joshua W. Wright), as well as Samantha Wright, Mary Jackson Wright, Susan Jackson, and Harriet Freeman Butler. Members Julius and Harriet Bull of Ferry Farm in the Town of Seneca Falls may also have been associated with the Underground Railroad.

Documented sites related to abolitionism and the Underground Railroad before 1848 include the Wesleyan Chapel, the Methodist Church (site of the 1833 church), Presbyterian Church (site of the 1842 church), Wesleyan parsonage, Joseph and Harriet Metcalf house, Jonathan and Elizabeth Metcalf house, Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth James house, and Bonker-Martin house in Seneca Falls and the M'Clintock house, Hunt house, Thomas and Maria Jackson house on Walnut Street, Rev. Samuel and Mary Ann Gridley house, Dell-Bonnel House, and Junius Meetinghouse in Waterloo.

1848: Local Fires Turn Into National Flames--Congregational Friends and Free Soil

In June 1848, Quakers from Junius Friends in Waterloo, meeting at Farmington, broke away from Genesee Yearly Meeting of Friends to form a separate group, the Congregational Friends (later called the Friends of Human Progress). On October 4-5, they met again at Farmington to adopt a *Basis of Religious Association*, written by Thomas M'Clintock. There, Elizabeth Cady Stanton gave a woman's rights speech and passed around a petition for woman's suffrage. Thereafter, the Congregational Friends met annually in Waterloo, beginning in June 1849.

²³ First Wesleyan Methodist Church Records, "Book No. 1, The Property of the First Wesleyan Methodist Church, Seneca Falls, N.Y." (1843-71), Seneca Falls Historical Society.



1816 Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse, c. 1900
160 County Route 8, Farmington
Congregational Friends formed here, October 4-5, 1848.
Courtesy Macedon Town Historian

At least forty-two people on our project database were connected with the Congregational Friends. In conjunction with Presbyterians and Episcopalians in Waterloo, these Friends made Waterloo one of the two most active townships in the antislavery petition movement in the 1830s and early 1840s. In addition, they connected Waterloo to national antislavery activism through the American Anti-Slavery Society.

These Quakers also made Waterloo a supportive place for free people of color and a major stop on the Underground Railroad. The Hunt and M'Clintock houses in Waterloo are documented Underground Railroad sites linked to the homes of other Quakers to the east (including documented sites such as the Fuller house in Skaneateles, the Wright house in Auburn, and the Howland house in Sherwood). Almost certainly, they were connected to Underground Railroad sites to the west (including the Hathaway house in Farmington, the Smith and Doty houses in Macedon, the Cooper house in Williamson, and the Cuyler house in Pultneyville).

With Elizabeth Cady Stanton, these Congregational Friends were responsible for organizing the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls. At least twenty-three Quakers signed the Declaration of Sentiments at Seneca Falls, the single largest religious body at the convention.

Nine sites relating to the Congregational Friends—including the site of the meetinghouse of Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends on Nine Foot Road in the Town of Waterloo (demolished in 1893), Hunt's Hall/M'Clintock Drugstore, Maple Grove Cemetery, and the homes of the Bonnell-Dell, Dean, Hunt, and M'Clintock families in Waterloo Village, as well as the home of Stephen and Gertrude Shear in the Town of Junius) are documented in this survey.²⁴

²⁴ Christopher Densmore, Compiler, "Friends of Human Progress, Participants at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871," http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML, and other sources.

Promoted by Henry B. Stanton, a major national leader, and local politicians such as Ansel Bascom, the Free Soil Party hit Seneca Falls in the summer of 1848 like a hurricane. Seneca Falls was in a Free Soil frenzy. Virtually all the voters in Seneca Falls, whether they were originally Whig, Democrat, or Liberty Party adherents, attended a Free Soil meeting. (In 1845, the census listed 3997 people in the Town of Seneca Falls. Assuming that one-tenth of the people in Seneca Falls were adult males--typical for this area and time--then about 400 people in Seneca Falls in 1845 were legal voters. Newspapers listed the names of 409 men who attended at least one Free Soil meeting in the summer of 1848.)

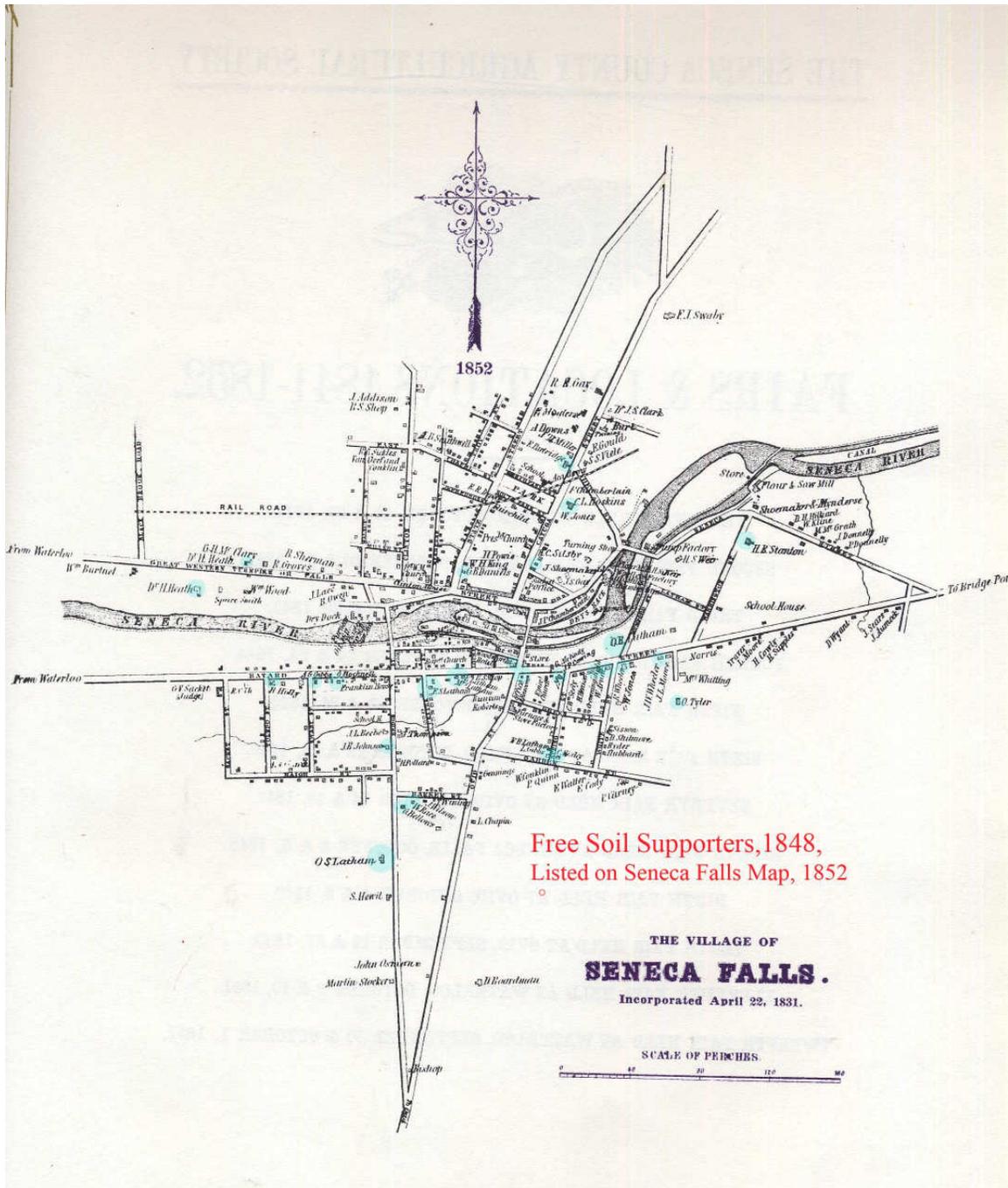
In August, Free Soil delegates met in Buffalo, where they nominated Martin Van Buren, former Democratic President of U.S., as their presidential candidate, with the motto, "Free Speech, Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men."

Free Soil County Convention.	
At a Free Soil meeting, held at the Clinton House in the village of Seneca Falls, on the 3d inst., to appoint Delegates to the National Convention to be held at Buffalo on the 9th, JOHN Y. MANNING Esq. of Varick was chosen Chairman, and SAMUEL P. ILLICK of Fayette and CHARLES L. HOSKINS of Seneca Falls, Secretaries.	
On motion, a Committee of five were appointed to nominate Delegates.	
While waiting for the report of said Committee the Meeting was addressed by H. B. STANTON Esq., Hon. ANSEL BASCOM and several others.	
The following named gentlemen, were reported by the Committee for Delegates, and unanimously elected by the Convention.	
Jonathan Sackett	N. J. Milliken
J. W. Wheeler	A. D. Johnson
J. F. Chamberlain	J. W. Martin
Benson Owen	C. H. Keeler
G. H. McClary	C. L. Hoskins
G. B. Daniels	J. S. Clark
E. S. Latham	Julius Bull
W. C. Mattison	J. Matthews
J. P. Cowing	A. Failing
J. T. Turner	J. H. Underhill
O. B. Latham	J. C. Chapman
H. B. Stanton	W. Pollard
H. D. Tillman	H. H. Heath
Ansel Bascom	J. S. Gay
E. J. Tyler	T. J. Mumford
C. Fisley	A. T. Koss
E. Norcott	J. W. Duran
G. Kirkpa	C. T. Freshbold
W. R. Hoetchin	L. Sales
J. Smith	C. D. Hank
E. G. Melinda	D. W. Keeler

Seneca County Courier, June 13, 1848
(partial list)

Nationally, the Free Soil party attracted abolitionists who saw the party as the best route toward immediate emancipation and equal rights for African Americans. Frederick Douglass and Martin Delany urged upstate abolitionists, if they voted at all, to support Martin Van Buren, Free Soil candidate for president, as the best way to stop the extension of slavery. Many people supported the Free Soil Party, however, because they simply wanted to keep western territories free of slavery, not because they supported the rights of African Americans. Free Soil supporters in Seneca Falls, too, probably reflected this uneasy mixture of motives. Henry B. Stanton, who had devoted his career to abolitionism, and Joshua Martin, Wesleyan Church member, most likely represented the abolitionist wing. Others, however, may have been less concerned with emancipation and more concerned with keeping the west free.²⁵

²⁵ Farmington, New York: "First Day, August 13, 1848. This afternoon attended an Abolition meeting at the meeting house. It was a spirited one. It was addressed by Frederick Douglas, M.R. Delainey Glen and John Whitrool. Frederick and Deiny wanted all of those that voted to vote for VanBuran as the best thing



that they could do to stop the extension of slavery.” Typescript from Journal of Welcome Herendeen, August 13, 1848. Many thanks to Helen Kirker for sharing this reference.

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian’s Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

At least fourteen Free Soil Party adherents attended more than four meetings in the summer of 1848. This survey documented standing houses for seven of this core group, including Joseph Babcock, Ansel Bascom, Charles Hoskins, Joshua Martin, Whiting Race, Henry B. Stanton, and J.H. Underhill. Two more may still be standing but could not be documented in this survey for reasons of time (Oliver S. Latham and Robert Smalldridge). In addition, the site of the American Hotel, home of Nathan J. Milliken, editor of the *Seneca County Courier* and Free Soil supporter, as well as standing homes of several other Free Soil supporters, were also documented. These include the home of Jacob P. Chamberlain, president of the Free Soil meeting in Seneca Falls in June 1848, site of the homes of A.C. Gibbs, E.S. Latham and Nathaniel Latham; Lucius Gibbs house, Demott house, Hocknell house, James house, McClary house, Seymour house, and Wright house.²⁶

1849-1861: Abolitionism and the Underground Railroad

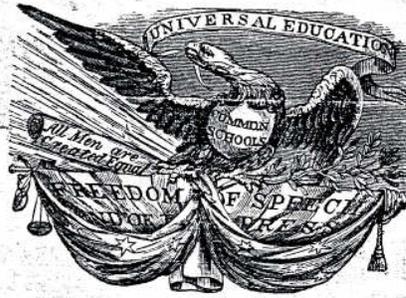
The agitation of 1848, resulted in the breakup of both Genesee Yearly Meeting of Friends at Farmington and the Whig and Democratic parties in Seneca Falls in June; the organization of the first woman's rights convention in Seneca Falls in July; the formation of the national Free Soil Party in Buffalo, supported by more than 100 delegates from Seneca Falls, in August; and the organization of national Congregational Friends, spearheaded by Quakers from Junius Meeting, at Farmington in October. In the coming months and years, people in Seneca County integrated these new institutions and ideas into their daily lives.

In December 1848, Margaret Pryor and Mary Ann M'Clintock of Waterloo worked on an antislavery fair with women—almost all of them Quaker women—from western New York. This was simply a continuation of the annual fairs they had organized since 1843. (The Pryor house is now gone.)²⁷

One of the first indications that new energy was emerging, however, was a rejuvenation of the antislavery petition movement in 1849. Some petitions came from Waterloo and bore familiar names, such as the one signed by both men and women, headed by the name of Burroughs Phillips, a local lawyer who later married Elizabeth M'Clintock.

²⁶ *Seneca County Courier*, June 13, 1848; August 4, 1848; August 16, 1848; *Free Soil Union*, August 22, 1848; September 29, 1848; October 3, 1848.

²⁷ *North Star*, December 10, 1848.



TO THE HON. THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONVENED:

Your memorialists, inhabitants of the county of *Seneca*, and State of *New York*, respectfully represent:
That they are apprehensive that the project to annex Texas to the United States is not yet totally abandoned, and they can imagine no measure that would be so fraught with disgrace to our national character, with detriment to our prosperity, and destruction to our still existing confederacy.

That the irregular settlement or seizure of Texas by lawless adventurers and speculators, their shameless prostration of the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in a land where, by the Mexican constitution, human liberty had been permanently established, the singular and summary mode in which its nationality was recognized, all forbid the thought of such an amalgamation.

That with these views some of the States, as Massachusetts, Vermont, Ohio, Rhode-Island, Michigan, have through their legislatures, and the citizens of the other northern States have by means of the public press, popular meetings, and numerous petitions, repeatedly and decidedly protested against any such innovation.

Your memorialists intend to support the constitution of the United States; and they believe that as the proposed incorporation with Texas would essentially change the conditions of the original compact between the States, it could not be effected without a formal alteration of that instrument, which would be utterly impracticable. They, therefore, earnestly petition your honorable body to oppose any attempt at an annexation alike inexpedient and unprecedented, and which must inevitably prove fatal to this Union.

B. Phillips

John A. Spring

David Lytle

Charles T. Freebody

M. Keeler

Abner Miller

John Crist

Mary Ann M'Clintock

Artetimus Wright

Eliza Wright

Celia Wright

Mrs B. A. Raymond

Wm. Sullivan

John A. Spring

James C. Day

Samuel Green

Henry Kelly

W. R. Hoornell

W. Duran

Daniel Hendon

James King

David Lee

C. Sedgwick

March 27, 1849 (partial copy)

Box 137, National Archives and Records Administration

The homes of Charles T. Freebody, Mary Ann M'Clintock, and Daniel S. Kendig are documented in this report. D.W. Keeler, teacher, was an important Waterloo abolitionist, but his home is gone. Burroughs Phillips, lawyer, later married Quaker and clerk, Elizabeth M'Clintock.

Others, however, brought entirely new people into the antislavery petition movement. The first indication of this was a handwritten antislavery petition sent by 86 women of Seneca County to Congress, accepted by the Judiciary Committee on January 29, 1849. This petition was from “Women of America,” and was similar to others circulated throughout the north, addressed to Congress

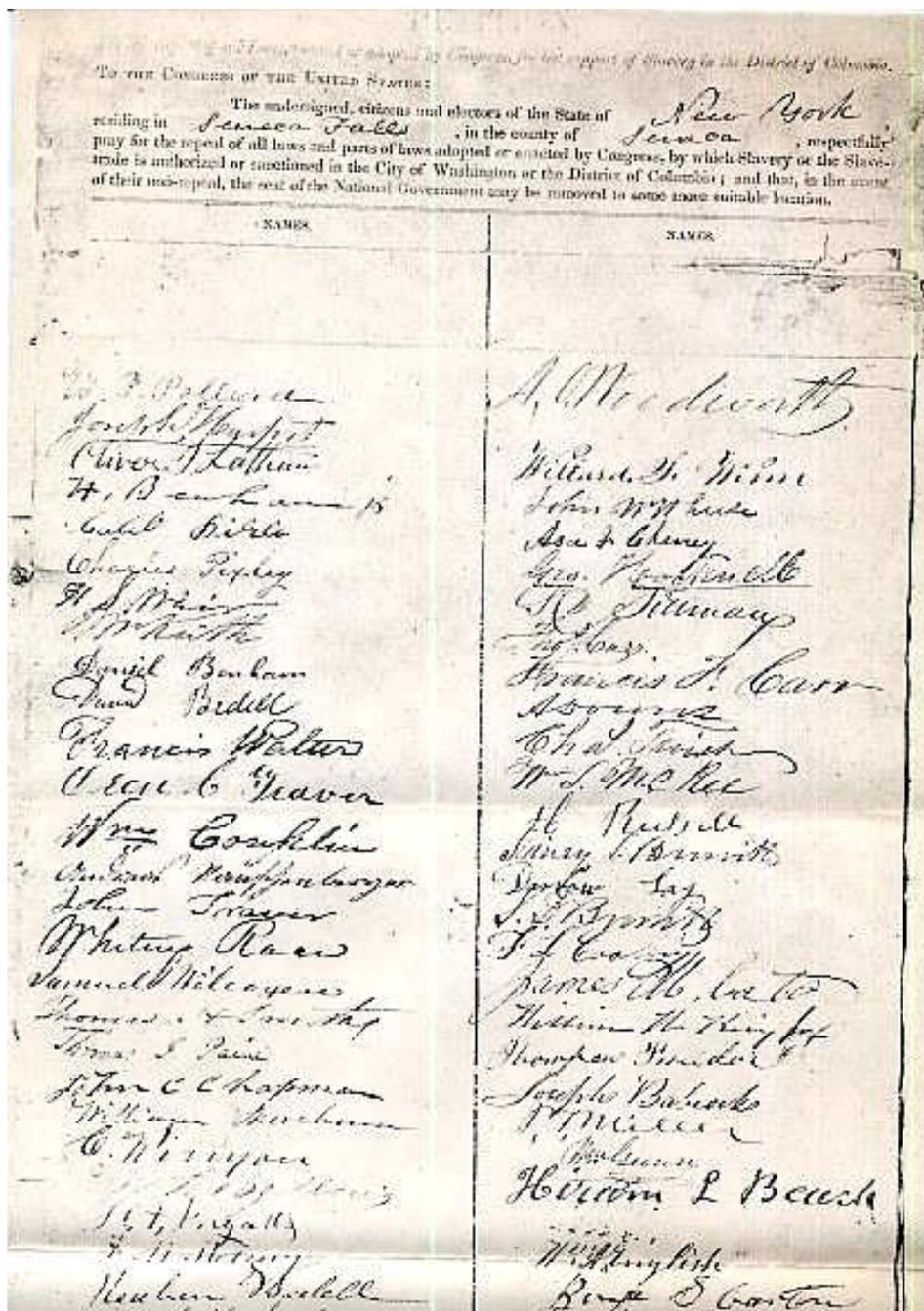
on behalf of the claims of a million and a half of their sex, who are afforded no legal protection for a heart’s dearest ties, a Woman’s ‘Sacred honor,’ but with her husband, sons & brothers are the doomed victims of a system that dwarfs the intellect, degrades the morals & debases the entire being.

Believing that they are solemnly bound to “remember those that are in bonds, as bound with them” and believing that in this age of light, while the great principles of Liberty are animating the Nations, that the Government of these United States, this “New[?] Republic”—should use all its constitutional powers to evade within its own bounds, an evil which is being repudiated by the civilized world as its direst curse—they are constrained, respectfully & earnestly to pray your honorably body at once to de? Such measures as may come legitimately within their province, to prevent the farther extension of American Slavery, and to withdraw the protection and countenance hitherto afforded by our government & Flag to the American Slaver Trade, & to suppress Slavery effectually in those sections over which Congress has competent jurisdiction.²⁸

This petition did not contain the familiar signatures from Waterloo. None of these signers had ever signed an extant antislavery petition. Among the signers was Mary L. Kinne of Romulus and Charlotte Jackson of Ovid, the only known African American signer. Both their homes are documented in this report.

New petition signers also appeared in Seneca Falls itself, which sent its first antislavery petitions to Congress in May 1850.

²⁸ “Petition of Arvilla Sperry & 86 others, of Seneca Co. N.Y. praying Congress to prevent the extension of Slavery, to withdraw the protection of government from the American Slave Trade, to suppress Slavery wherever Congress has competent jurisdiction.” HR30A-G9.2, National Archives and Records Administration.



Petition sent from men of Seneca Falls, May 7, 1850, for the repeal of all laws permitting slavery in Washington, D.C. (partial)

HR31A-G4.1, National Archives

The homes of Whiting Race, George Hocknell, and Joseph Babcock are standing and are documented in this report. The home of William Keith, tailor is also still standing. Homes of Oliver S. Latham, William Conklin, and several others who signed this petition may still stand.

In June 1849, the Congregational Friends held their first annual meeting in the Friends meetinghouse in Waterloo. This group, which later called itself the Progressive Friends and then the Friends of Human Progress, became the main engine for organized abolitionism and woman's rights in central and western New York throughout the 1850s. Encompassing reform-minded people, whether Quakers or not, it attracted Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who by 1852 considered herself a member of Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends, Frederick Douglass, Charles Lenox Remond, Sojourner Truth, and Susan B. Anthony. "Proposing no theological test," noted sympathizer Oliver Johnson in 1849, "it was designed to form a union of all those, of whatever sect, who desired to co-operate in works of charity and benevolence, on a basis which should allow the widest freedom of speech in respect to all subjects on which there might be an honest difference of opinion. . . . Contrary to the usual practice of Friends, the sessions of the Yearly Meeting were not private, but open to anybody who chose to attend; and men and women, instead of meeting separately, came together in the same room on terms of perfect equality." Clerks were Thomas M'Clintock of Waterloo and Rhoda DeGarmo of Rochester.²⁹

In 1854, they reiterated their philosophy. "The platform is accordingly broad and comprehensive, admitting the most perfect Liberty of conscience . . . an assembly in which Christians, Jews, Mahammedans, and Pagans, men and women of all names and no name, may mingle the sympathies and feelings of a common nature, and labor together for the promotion of human welfare, with no other law to bind them in their associate capacity but the LAW of LOVE." They continued to meet annually at the Junius Meetinghouse through the 1870s.³⁰

On September 18, 1850, President Millard Fillmore signed into law the Fugitive Slave Act, mandating that federal marshals were required to help slave catchers retrieve people accused of leaving slavery, wherever they might be, including any where in a free state. Furthermore, local officials were required to assist them. Accused people could not testify in their own behalf. Commissioners who found for the accused received a five dollar fee. Those who found in favor of the slave catcher received ten dollars. Abolitionists called this a bribe, and it was. Anyone convicted of helping someone escape from slavery could be fined \$1000 plus six months in jail for each offense.

The Congregational Friends proved willing to put their ideas into action. In June 1851, they sent an antislavery letter to Congress, directly opposing the Fugitive Slave Act. They noted that "there are more than three millions in our land who are dragging out a miserable existence in the loathsome and horrid condition of Slavery. Their sorrows and sufferings come to us on every gale." "Do you say that the laws of the land have otherwise ordered?" they asked. "We answer, that since no laws, no statutes, no compacts, no constitutions, no human legislation can change the essential nature of things, none such can change man into a brute, and abrogate his fundamental, original right to himself."

Do you inquire what you shall do? We answer, exercise the legislative power with which you are entrusted, to remove this great system of wickedness from this land. Abolish it where you have the indisputable power to abolish it. Abolish it in the District of Columbia. Abolish the accursed Slave Trade between the States. Repeal that most odious, barbarous, and wicked of all modern human laws, the Fugitive Slave Law, and give the influence and dignity of your high position as legislators, fully and completely on the side of immediate, unconditional and universal emancipation, that liberty, through you, may be "proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." ³¹

In October 1851, the federal government tried to capture freedom seeker William "Jerry" Henry in Syracuse and return him to slavery under the terms of the Fugitive Slave Act. Hundreds of Syracuse citizens (some say as many as 2000) rescued William Henry and successfully took him to Kingston, Ontario. One of those most identified with the Jerry Rescue was Rev. Jermain Loguen, himself a freedom

²⁹ *North Star*, June 1, 1849, June 29, 1849 (Oliver Johnson, reprinted from the *New York Tribune*).

³⁰ Frederick Douglass Paper, May 26, 1854.

³¹ *North Star*, October 2, 1851.

seeker from Tennessee. Fearful that he might be captured himself, he used the network of Quaker safe houses, including the Fuller house in Skaneateles and the M'Clintock house in Waterloo, to go to Canada. Richard P. Hunt, another member of the Congregational Friends, also regularly used his home as a way station on the Underground Railroad. Both these houses are documented in this report.

In August 1852, the Liberty Party of Seneca County held meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel. There, they elected five delegates to the state-wide convention held in Canastota. They also focused their attention on the Fugitive Slave Act and resolved,

That we have no language to express our unmeasured contempt and scorn of that infamous Fugitive Slave Bill; that we regard it as palpably unconstitutional; that we not honor it with the holy appellation of law, but call it by its appropriate name - a stupendous system of piracy; and can conscientiously, as Christians, regard it no farther, than to trample its hellish claims in the dust.³²

In October 1852, Free Democracy of Seneca County met in the Wesleyan Chapel, again to attack the Fugitive Slave Law. The mission of the Free Democracy, they argued, was “no other than to re-instate and to re-establish in our National and State administrations the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and carry out the avowed purposes of the Constitution, to wit, “to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;” and hence that our measures are not sectional, but national - are not destructive, but in the true sense conservative.”

Both Whigs and Democrats “completely yielded themselves to the slave power” and were “unfaithful to the constitution, unfaithful to humanity, and unfaithful to God.” Since they both declared that they will “maintain and execute the Fugitive Slave Law, they bind themselves to a purpose of unequalled tyranny and baseness.” Therefore, “we, freemen of Seneca County, here renew our unalterable purpose to continue the defence of man's inalienable rights, to continue pleading for mercy and justice till liberty shall be proclaimed thro' all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.”³³

That fall, Seneca County voters elected Jacob P. Chamberlain to Congress on the Whig ticket.

Locally, African Americans continued to organize with others throughout the region. The names of Thomas James, Thomas Jackson, and Demun (probably Hiram Demun) appear in minutes of these meetings. In 1854, the Union Council brought together African American communities from Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, Cayuga, Chemung, and Yates to meet in Waterloo.

Sustained by this widespread radical abolitionist network, the Underground Railroad continued to operate in Seneca County in spite of the Fugitive Slave Act. The few explicit references to the Underground Railroad locally suggest that three main groups—the Quakers of Waterloo, the Wesleyans of Seneca Falls, and African Americans (some of whom were also Wesleyans)—were the major supporters of the movement. For more information, see documentation in this report for the M'Clintock house, Hunt house, Demun house, and Jackson houses in Waterloo; the Wesleyan Chapel, Wesleyan parsonage, and James house in Seneca Falls; the Bull house in the Town of Seneca Falls; and the Kinne house in Romulus.

These three groups maintained regular connections with church and family members in villages to the east and west, and they used these networks to support Underground Railroad work, too. East of Seneca County, Morgan “Luke” Freeman (father of Harriet Freeman Butler in Seneca Falls) kept an Underground Railroad station in Auburn, as did Martha Wright (Lucretia Mott's sister) and Frances and William Henry

³² *Frederick Douglass Paper*, August 27, 1852.

³³ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, November 5, 1852.

Seward (who was first Governor of New York State and later Senator). Congregationalists and Baptists in Sennett, New York, formed another conspicuous Underground Railroad node. William O. Duvall, who lived on an island in the Seneca River in Port Byron, had so many African Americans on his farm that local people called it “Hayti,” a name it retains today. In Sherwood, Cayuga County, the Howland family was at the center of North Street meeting, a “storm center of reform,” wrote Emily Howland, where the M’Clintock family and Abby Kelly spoke in 1843. The Howland house became a major center of Underground Railroad work. Farther east, Quakers James Canning Fuller and Lydia Fuller kept an active station in Skaneateles. Beyond that, a network of people in Syracuse, including Unitarian minister Samuel J. May, Wesleyan Methodist minister Luther Lee, and AME Zion minister Jermain Loguen and his wife Caroline Loguen, maintained the “great central depot” of the Underground Railroad in New York State.

To the west, contacts (many of them Quaker, Wesleyan, or African American) in Naples, Penn Yan, Geneva, Canandaigua (including Frances Seward’s sister, Lazette Worden, and African American Richard Valentine), Farmington (including Quakers J.C., Esther, and Phebe Hathaway), Macedon (including Quakers Asa and Elizabeth Comstock, William R. Smith, and Susan and Elias Doty), Williamson (Griffiths and Elizabeth Cooper), Pultneyville (S.C. Cuyler), and Rochester (including African Americans Frederick Douglass and J.P. Morris, Quaker Amy Post, and Unitarian Maria G. Porter) offered safe houses for travelers on their way to Canada.

While we have no specific descriptions of routes used by freedom seekers through Seneca County, we can surmise that they followed the same paths that brought other travelers through the region. Seneca Falls and Waterloo were at the vital eye of the needle for east-west travel. They straddled the Seneca Turnpike, Seneca and Cayuga Canal, and the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad (which became part of the New York Central Railroad in the 1850s). Steamboats, smaller sailboats, and even canoes or rowboats might have brought freedom seekers north along Cayuga and Seneca Lakes or west across the lakes from Cayuga Bridge, Union Springs, Aurora, or Levanna.

Freedom seekers may have been helped along their way because key Underground Railroad supporters were also important investors in transportation facilities. Although we have no documentation, it is tempting to speculate that Eliza Sherwood Bascom, wife of Seneca Falls lawyer, politician, and possible Underground Railroad supporter Ansel Bascom, used her father’s ownership of the stage line from Skaneateles west to assist freedom seekers. Certainly, African Americans were associated with this stage line as veterinarians and farriers. “Dr. Flink,” formerly enslaved by the Cuddeback family in Skaneateles, was a well known horse doctor there, and Prince Jackson in Syracuse was a trusted courier, farrier, and abolitionist in Syracuse, one of those who helped rescue William Jerry Henry in 1851. How easy it would have been for African Americans who worked regularly for these stage lines to help freedom seekers board a stage coach, especially if the owners of those stage lines were abolitionists.

Similarly, Horace White, part owner of the railroad in Syracuse, regularly gave free passes to freedom seekers. Several other affiliates of what became the New York Central Railroad, including Charles Sedgwick and George Barnes, were known abolitionists. Freedom seekers who traveled west from Syracuse on the railroad would have passed directly through Seneca Falls, right past the home of Thomas James, himself a freedom seeker, and Sarah Elizabeth James (who may have been born in slavery). They would likely have seen another African American, Solomon Butler, waiting at the station with his team of horses. Solomon Butler was married to Harriet Freeman, the daughter of Morgan Freeman, who kept the main Underground Railroad safe house in Auburn from the early 1830s until his death in 1863. Did Harriet Freeman Butler see her role in part as a political position, designed to help people escaping from slavery? Did Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth James choose to buy a house near the railroad tracks, in part because they wanted to assist freedom seekers? Most likely, we will never know the answers to these questions. It is not hard to imagine, however, that these two African American families were very aware of every freedom seeker who came through Seneca Falls on the railroad and that they were part of the close-knit community

who helped provide food, shelter, clothing, and emotional support.³⁴

The Civil War and Beyond

The causes of the Civil War were many. Major conflicts included states' rights, the interpretation of the constitution, and economic competition between north and south. Each of these problems might have been resolved, however, except for one irreconcilable difference: slavery. From the perspective of many people in Seneca County, even as early as the 1840s, slavery was no longer a matter for compromise. Emancipation was a necessity. The questions were when and how, not whether.

It took a Civil War and the deaths of more than 600,000 Americans to make that conviction a reality. Seneca County men fought in that war and mourned the death of Lincoln at its end. In Waterloo, local citizens created a special day, a Memorial Day, which became the model for our national day of memory.

As some have noted, the Civil War was a second American revolution. However complex its causes, slavery lay at its roots. At its end, questions of freedom and national identity were—legally and constitutionally if not socially and politically--resolved.

The people of Seneca County tried to make the promise of the Declaration of Independence—that “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”—a reality in their time. As they did so, they left us a legacy and challenge, to make that same promise a reality in our own time, for our own generation and generations to come.

³⁴ Obituary, Scrapbook, Seward House.

Seneca Observer Extra.

LIST OF DRAFTED MEN.

The following is a list of the persons drawn in the County of Seneca, at Auburn on Saturday last, to serve three years in the United States Army.— There may be trifling errors in the names, but the person drafted can be generally known. The figures before the name of the town represents the number put in the box, and those after it, the number drawn. Where the town is divided in the column, the names are continued in the next column the same as if they had not been divided:

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----|
| 159 | LODI. | 44 |
| James H Van Liew | And. B Van Vleet | |
| Cor. P Woodworth | Jabez D Van Vleet | |
| Franklin Townsend | John S Nevins | |
| Charles E Coleman | George Deming | |
| Chas. Montgomery | Abraham Campbell | |
| Wm. Brundage | Lewis Brown | |
| Eliaha Coleman | Demarest Uter | |
| Caleb Sayre | Abraham Stevens | |
| Patrick Sullivan | Tyler Lott | |
| Hugh Boyer | Ed. B Van Vleet | |
| Samuel W Gulick | Martin B Shotts | |
| John Gale | Wm. Hikert | |
| Wm. J Manning | Lewis Bishop | |
| Henry Hill | John Lamoreaux | |
| Sam. B Mundy | Peter Swartzkott | |
| John Conley | John King | |
| Wm. W Waldron | Ralph Lamoreaux | |
| James A Huff | Wm. P Smith | |
| Elijah Townsend | John Quin | |
| John Montgomery | Cornelius Bailey | |
| Thomas Tanner | Nicholas Flinn | |
| Geo. H. Rogers | Chauncey J Pratt | |
| 248 | COVERT. | 63 |
| Herman C Smith | John Kinsale | |
| Hiram Blauvelt | Bengo N Johnson | |
| Ira Blanchard | James Kern | |
| James P Woodworth | Harvey H King | |
| Claudius C Tunison | Wm. Miller | |
| John F Lewis | George Rappleye | |
| Monmouth Swick | Wm. Braselle | |
| James Cox | Isaac Townsend | |
| Patrick H Coleman | John Flinn | |
| Thomas Dunning | George Strub | |
| Minor Hall | Wm. S Hopkins | |
| James Brennan | Isaiah Myers | |
| Elmathan Selover | John Dawson | |
| John Q Hopkins | James E Thomas | |
| Wm. R Murphr | Philip Baxton | |
| John O'Leary | Charles S Dieckerman | |
| Rynear Covert | Charles Riley | |
| Samuel Manning | Mathew Blauvelt | |
| John Ball | Carnus Senck | |
| Geo. Y Bogart | James A Welton | |
| Patrick Donahue | Stephen D Boers | |
| Albert H Bunn | Bernard E Horne | |
| High Haney | R Dewit Mann | |
| | Edwin C. Beardsall | |

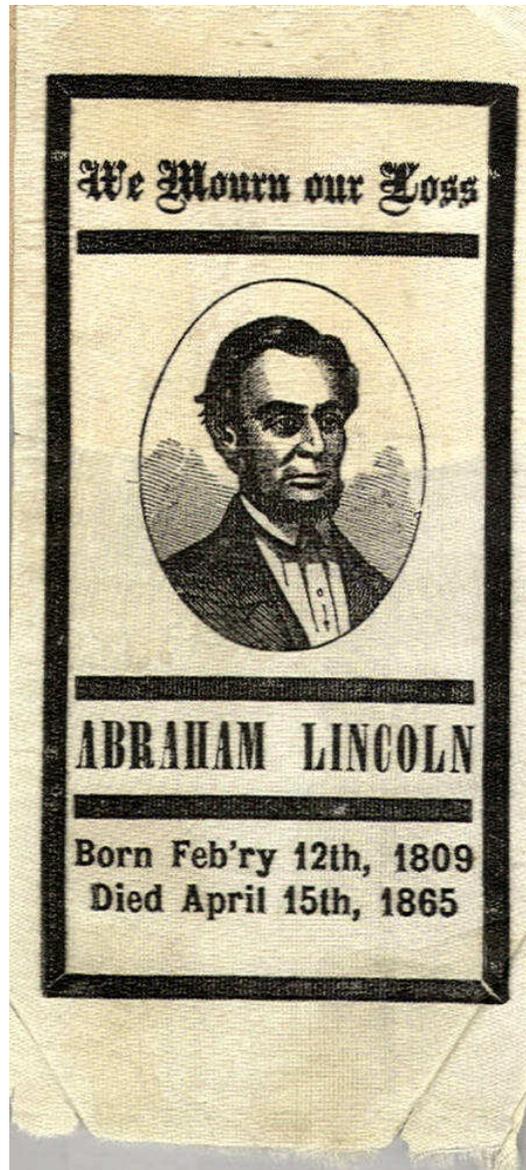
- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----|
| 166 | VARICK. | 46 |
| Peter Troutman | Hiram S Seeley | |
| Alonzo Swarthout | Isaac V Adair | |
| Diedrich Willers jr | Samuel D Hinckley | |
| J Warren Hendricks | John D Seeley | |
| Jasper T Hunt | David Munro | |
| Edward B Salyer | John Lisk | |
| George M'Duffie | Oren H Tuttle | |
| George P Lair | John Fischeley | |
| John H Riegel | Joachim Reed | |
| Noah Reed | Richard Dey | |
| David E Smalley | Aaron Thompson | |
| Michael Sullivan | Aaron B Riegel | |
| Wm. Wolverton | Albert Doremus | |
| Wm. H Everett | John Herries | |
| Hervay Ludlum | Daniel T Frantz | |
| Alfred Gray | Lawrence A Sterling | |
| Abram Van Ostrand | George Kisonger | |
| William Garnett | Aaron J Abbott | |
| George I Lisk | James P White | |
| Wm. Ackerman | John H Schutz | |
| Jacob Post | Squire S Covert | |
| Jeseph E Sage | Albert Doremus | |
| Lafayette Gimbce | Wm M Bird | |
| 151 | E. FAYETTE. | 42 |
| Daniel Fisher | Wm. Hooser | |
| Josina Fisher | Austin E Emmons | |
| Isaac Waldron | Chester Reed | |
| Chas. H Falkenburg | Andrew J Mauser | |
| Levi Bachman | Jacob Young | |
| Franklin Kuney | Levi Schaub | |
| Wm. H Sheridan | James P Soles | |
| Ezra C Jones | Martin V Punciles | |
| William P Riegel | Samuel L Spaid | |
| John M Mesley | Henry Deal | |
| Samuel Oliver jr | Wm. Reed | |
| Luke Johnson | Michael Deal | |
| Dennis B Randall | Com. D Poutious | |
| Amos Yakley | Philip L Frantz | |
| John H Groselaf | Jacob B Shiley | |
| Luther C Chatham | John Flickinger | |
| Chas. D Clouston | Edward L Frantz | |
| John Beach | Wadsworth Hopkins | |
| James Van Noyer | Henry F Shankwiler | |
| Alonzo B Stringham | David P Sheridan | |
| Jordan J Bachman | Augustus Covert | |
| 205 | W. FAYETTE. | 57 |
| Herman T E Foster | Joseph Smith | |
| David Wheeler | Abner Jamieson | |
| Hudson B Waguer | Daniel S Post | |
| George Thomas | Lot Cook | |
| Franklin Shirley | James L Rogers | |
| John Mahau | George Kuney | |
| William Eschmour | Angus Newell | |
| John M Burritt | Wm. H Rogers | |
| Clarence Hogan | Wm. H Heck | |
| Thaddeus E Winn | Henry H Noss | |
| D Clinton Matteson | Moses Van Sickle | |
| Daniel Ebbersole | David Deshler | |
| Andrew J Altsman | Christina Marshall | |
| Wm. H Allen | Michael Mason | |
| Marrin Brown | Geo. O Hopkins | |
| Ludwig M Newell | Wm. W Stacey | |
| David Kime | Daniel Siegfried | |
| Bradley Clark | Peter H Van Riper | |
| Samuel L Rice | Edward Murphy | |
| Martin Gambee | Joseph D Eagles | |
| Jacob Lohr | David L Stacey | |
| Wm H Adams | Albert E Loveridge | |
| | Montrose Gilbert | |

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----|
| 153. | JUNIUS. | 42. |
| Hezekiah Smith | Charles H Barber | |
| Morrell Southwick | Charles W Cossá | |
| James Ryan | Hgh Moore | |
| Edmund Wolf | Oscar F Maynard | |
| James W Avery | Eras. M Ten Eyck | |
| Peter Bolger | Wm Brownell | |
| William B Olin | Michael Dunham | |
| George B Owen | Geo Pettys | |
| Henry Bortiss | Charles French | |
| Geo Furniss | Wm H Van Cleef | |
| Lorenzo Brownell | Eph. M Sutherland | |
| George Storey | James S Hill | |
| Hiram Wadham | Andrew J King | |
| John Bishop | Edward Hill | |
| Edward M Beal | Francis Brownell | |
| Ambrose A Hall | Jacob Lisk | |
| Thomas Park | James S Cross | |
| Joseph W Emmons | John J Jones | |
| Charles Carey | James S Cross | |
| Wm M Townsend | Miron H Coleman | |
| 273 | S. SENECA FALLS | 78. |
| Charles R Taylor | John M'Connell | |
| Owen M'Graw | John W Bartless | |
| Robert Rivers | Norman Beach | |
| Wm. Burns | John Mohan | |
| Geo. Feelder | Jer. Trant | |
| Owen Brady | Geo. Harlow | |
| Adam Laborus | Wm. Escott | |
| George Veness | Jas. Proudfoot | |
| James Boyle | Cornelius Van Ord | |
| Darwin Tyler | Patrick Mastin | |
| Wm V Duncau | Joseph M'Conc | |
| Thomas Carroll | Chas. Eggleston | |
| Charles Gurley | Chas. Evers | |
| Wm Ashmore | Thos. Knox | |
| James Ruddy | Chas. W Gibbs | |
| Andrew S Gaylord | Augustus Sisson | |
| Geo. Smith | Lewis W Fisher | |
| Ransom Williams | James Anderson | |
| Chas. S Beers | John Warner | |
| Dennis L Kirby | Oregon Miller | |
| Fidèle Turney | Gardner Crowfoot | |
| Chas H Matthews | Martin Dietz | |
| Daniel Leary | Jacob Vosburg | |
| Myron Lewis | John S Edwards | |
| Michael Murphy | Wm. E Walters | |
| Geo. Van Order | Abram Mundy jr | |
| Geo. W Lamb | John Phipps | |
| Chas. W Eastman | Chas. O Whartenby | |
| Frauz Rudolf | John M'Guire | |
| Charles Travis | J Van Rensselaer | |
| Michael Murphy | James Fitzsimmons | |
| Felix Hogan | John O Cleminson | |
| Lewis Newman | John Sigfried | |
| Geo. Gullford | Wm. Sibbalds | |
| Peter Murphy | Richard Carlin | |
| Geo. Whitlock | Chas. Ashley | |
| Warren W Lamb | Samuel Thompson | |
| Milton Hoag | Michael M'Dermes | |
| Jacob F Sheridan | John Kerr | |
| 254 | N. SENECA FALLS. | 72 |
| Augustus Metcalf | Geo Koeler | |
| William Bedell | Henry Cook | |
| Joseph Barrett | John Sooter | |
| Hiram L Williams | Charles Platten jr. | |
| Horace W Knight | James Beary | |
| Wm. Norcott | James Flanagan | |
| Francis M Baker | Sylvester Corey | |

List of men drafted for Civil War service, *Seneca Observer*, n.d.
Courtesy Waterloo Historical Society

Brief Chronology

- 1830s--Thomas James and Joshua W. Wright, freedom seekers, arrive in Seneca Falls, and Thomas Jackson, probable freedom seeker, arrives in Waterloo, sometime in 1830s.
- 1837--October--Seneca County Anti-Slavery Society formed.
- 1838-39, 1844, 1850---Antislavery petitions sent from Seneca County (generated by people in Waterloo) 1838, 1839, 1844. (More petitions sent from Waterloo than from any other township in upstate New York except one—Paris, N.Y.)
- 1841—Ovid, N.Y., antislavery lecture in courthouse.
- 1842--Abby Kelley spoke in Seneca Falls, 1842. Garrison spoke at courthouse in Waterloo.
- 1843--Wesleyan Methodists formed in Seneca Falls
- 1843, August—Abby Kelley spoke in Seneca Falls in orchard behind Bascom house.
- 1843, October—first woman’s antislavery fair in Seneca Falls.
- 1843, Fall--Trial of Rhoda Bement, Presbyterian Church, for supporting Abby Kelley and radical abolitionism.
- 1844—Fall--Peter Bannister arrived in Seneca Falls from Richmond, Virginia. Spoke at Wesleyan Methodist Church.
- 1848, June-August--Free Soil Party formed. National convention met in August in Buffalo.
- 1848, July 19-20--first woman’s rights convention, Seneca Falls
- 1848—October 4-5-- Congregational Friends (later Friends of Human Progress) formed at Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse (Ontario County). Junius Friends were core group. Congregational Friends met annually in Waterloo, beginning in 1849.
- 1850—May. First documented antislavery petitions sent from Seneca Falls.
- 1850—Fugitive Slave Act passed, September 18, 1850.
- 1851, October--Rescue of William “Jerry” Henry—Syracuse. Rev. Jermain Loguen escaped to Canada through M’Clintock home, Waterloo.
- 1851--Liberty Party convention of Seneca County met in Wesleyan Chapel.
- 1854--Union Council of African Americans met in Waterloo, 1854.
- 1856--Republican Party formed.



Courtesy Waterloo Historical Society

ⁱⁱ Anonymous to the *Journal*, 8 mo. 30, 1876, reprinted from *Christian Register*, 3 mo 25, 1876. Thanks to Christopher Densmore for locating this.

III. *Sites and Stories*

A. Seneca County: South

Covert

Demund, Site of, Town Line Road 41

Lodi

Halsey House, Route 414, Lodi 49

West Lodi Cemetery 52

Ovid

Bryant House, Site of, Seneca Street 57

Jackson House, Seneca Street 59

Ovid Cemetery 62

Van Horn House, Site of, Seneca Street 64

Romulus

Bainbridge Gravestone, Rising Cemetery . . 66

Kinne House, 6858 Kinne Road 68

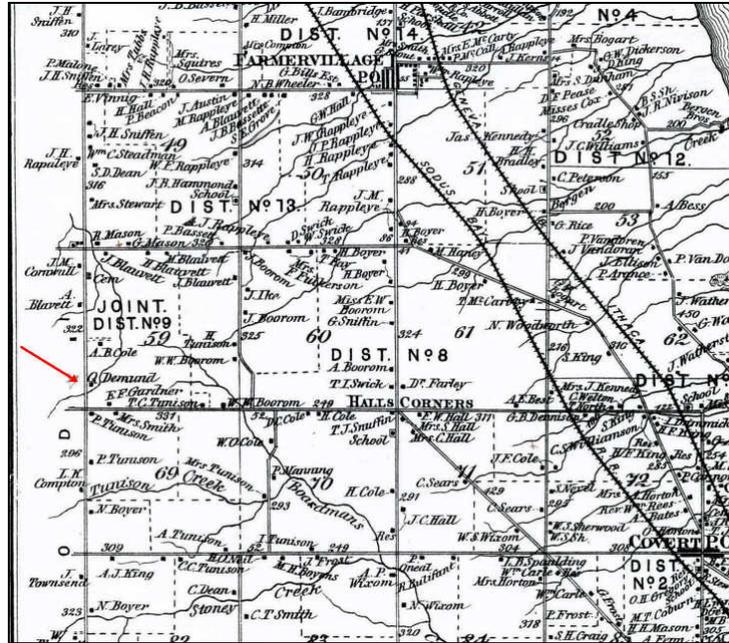
Covert

**Site of House of Quam and Phoebe Demund
Near 8999 Lodi-Covert Town Line Road**

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

Town of Covert

Significance: Site of home of large African American family born in slavery who became land owners.



Description: House no longer standing.

Discussion: Quam Demund was born in New Jersey about 1796. A veteran of the War of 1812, Quam Demund married Lydia, who died July 23, 1842 in Ovid, Seneca County. About 1844, he married Phebe C., born May 2, 1821. Quam and Lydia Demund had six children. Quam and Phebe C. Demund had ten children, all of whom survived him. Phebe Demund noted in the administration papers for Quam Demund's will that "all the children named in the will are living--no child has died being a child."¹

In May 1852, Quam Demund paid Sebring and Elizabeth Smalley \$2500 for 50 acres of land "with the appurtenances thereon" in the Town of Covert. The price suggested that the property contained at least a house and barn and perhaps livestock, as well. In November 1852, he paid \$200 for two more acres adjoining his land on the east side. There the family lived until after Quam Demund's death in 1877.²

Quam Demund died in Covert about June 14, 1877. He left a remarkable will, and his executors added detailed administration papers for his estate. He directed that his farm be available for Phebe's use, to be worked by his son Harrison, until his son Abram shall have reached the age of twenty-one, after which the property should be sold and one-third of his estate be given to Phebe Demund.

An inventory of family possessions at the time of Quam Demund's death in 1877 revealed the material possessions of a small farmer:

¹Tanya Warren, "Descendants of Quam Demund," Appendix: Genealogy; "Will and Administrative Record of Quam Demond of Covert, Seneca, New York," Will #1398, Seneca County Surrogate's Court Records. Research and transcription by Tanya Warren.

² Citation for Quam Demund's deed.

1 Stove & furniture, 1 table, 6 chairs, 12 plates, 12 cups & saucers, 12 knives & forks, 1 cream cup, 1 sugar bowl, 1 teapot, family wearing apparel, Library with less than \$50.00, 1 sewing machine, 3 beds, bedding & bedsteads, 12 spoons, 2 hogs, 1 cow, family pictures,, 15 fruit cans, castor, old table, 1 stand, tinware, case of drawers, jugs, jars & crocks, cupboard, bureau, sundries in cupboard, 3 # pork , 2 #cider, axe, saw & buck, iron kettle, saw, shawl, 4.5 feet of shingles, shovel plow, wedges, farm wagon, 2 sets whipple trees, neck yoke, 1 plow, buggy wagon, bunch shingles, boxes, 3 horse whipple trees, post spade, 3 forks, saw & hammer, fanning mill, wire, bells, single harness, cutter, farm harness, 8 pigs, shingle bob, sulky rake, 2 ladders, 4 turkeys, 4 hens & chickens, grain cradle, Cayuga Chief newspapers, scythe & swath, truck wagon.

Total value-\$150.00

Inventoried by Addison Blauvelt & C. B. Vescelius

Assets in the hands of the Executor:

1 dry cow, 1 bay mare, 1 gray horse, 6 mo. Old, 1 gray mare, spring calf, 10 acres of timothy, 3 acres of corn, 5 acres of oats, 6 acres of barley, 6 acres of spring wheat.

Total value-\$388.00

Debts of \$365.95 to Gilbert Townsend for sewing supplies suggest that Phebe Demund was a seamstress, using their home as business center for sewing projects for a large clientele.³

Phebe Demund died July 15, 1899, in Ovid. Both are buried in Lot 140, Trumansburg Grove Cemetery, along with many members of their family.

Demond, Quam Deed

May 17, 1852—Sebring Smalley and Elizabeth his wife of Ovid to Quam Demond of Covert, in consideration of \$2500—situate in town of Covert, part of lot 59, beginning on west line of said lot and five chains 90 links north from SW corner of said lot and running thence along that west line north 22 chains 17 links thence east 35 chains and 63 links thence south 6 chains and 53 and a half links thence west 9 chains and 43 and a half links thence south 9 chains and 67 and a quarter links thence west 22 chains and 36 and a half links thence south five chains and 96 and a quarter links thence west three chains and 83 links to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres of land with the appurtenances thereon.

November 18, 1852—Cornelius and Mary Compton of Lodi to Quam Demond of Covert in consideration of \$200 – part of lot 59 in Covert commencing at SE corner of land belonging to part of second part and running thence north 5 chains 96 and quarter links thence east 3 chains 35 and a half links thence south five chains 96 and a quarter links a thence west 3 chains 35 and a half links to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres of land with appurtenances thereon. . . .⁴

³ “Will and Administrative Record of Quam Demond of Covert, Seneca, New York,” Will #1398, Seneca County Surrogate’s Court Records. Research and transcription by Tanya Warren.

⁴ Citation for Quam Demund’s deed.

Will & Administrative Record of Quam Demond of Covert, Seneca, NY

Seneca County Surrogates Court Records

Will #1398

Research & transcription by Tanya Warren

Will and Testament of Quam Demond

I, Quam Demond of the Town of Covert, County of Seneca, State of New York, being of sound mind and memory, do make and ordain this to be my Last Will & Testament, that is to say,
 1st, After all my just debts are paid, I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Phebe the use of my farm & all appurtenances until my son Abram will be or would have been 21 years of age. After which period I direct my Executor to sell the said premises for the best price he can, authorizing him to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser. Out of said avails, I give & bequeath the use of 1/3 to my wife Phebe during her natural life.

I also give my sons Charles & Darwin each \$10.00 which must be considered all they are to receive out of my estate. The balance of the 2/3 I give my children Theodore, Andrew, Isaac, Lydia, Maria, Clara, Ann, Olive, Harrison, Priscilla, Mary, Ann Eliza & Abram or their heirs, share & share alike.

I also direct the same division be made of the 1/3 devised to the use of my said wife after her decease, excepting Charles & Darwin, who are to receive only the amount mentioned above, \$10.00 each.

I hereby direct and consent to my son Harrison to work the farm till such time of the sale of the premises.

Likewise, I make, constitute and appoint Peter Tunison of Covert to be executor of this my Last Will & Testament, hereby revoking, etc.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal, the Sixth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-87

Peter Tunison *Quam Demond* ^{his} _{mark} 

The petition of Peter Tunison of the Town of Covert, Seneca Co., NY respectfully sheweth that Quam Demond, late of the Town of Covert, etc., deceased, died in the said Town of Covert on or about the 14th day of June 1877...that the said deceased died possessed of real estate and personal estate in said county and that the following named persons are all heirs and next of kin of said deceased and their respective ages and places of residence are as follows:

Phebe Demond, widow of the deceased
 Harrison Demond of full age and residing in the Town of Covert, NY
 Priscilla, Mary, Ann Eliza and Abram Demond, minors and severally residing in the Town of Covert, NY
 Charles Demond, residing at Levanna, Cayuga Co., NY
 Darwin Demond, residing near Buffalo, NY
 Theodore & Isaac Demond severally residing at Ovid, NY
 Andrew Demond residing at Auburn, NY
 Lydia Marie Stout residing at Trumansburg, NY
 Clara Ann Webb residing at Caroline, NY

Olive Demond residing at Ovid, MI, all of full age except as first above stated.

The petition of Phebe Demond of the Town of Covert respectfully shows that she is the widow of Quam Demond deceased and as such is entitled to a dower interest in the surplus money hereinafter mentioned and now in the hands of the Surrogate Court of Seneca County. That the said Quam Demond deceased, died in the said Town of Covert on June 14 1877

and that he died seized of the following described lands and

premises

An east tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Covert and county aforesaid, and being part of lot No. 59, and bounded as follows: Commencing on the west line of said lot number 59, 5 chains and 90 links north from the south-west corner of said lot No. 59, and running thence along said west line north 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ chains and 17 links, thence east 35 chains and 63 links, thence south 6 chains and 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, thence west 9 chains and 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, thence south 9 chains and 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, thence west 22 chains and 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, thence south 5 chains and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, thence west 3 chains and 83 links to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres of land.

~~The premises described in the second of said mortgages is the same lands and premises above described, and in said first mortgage described, and also all that other tract or parcel of land duly conveyed to the said Quam DeMond by Cornelius Compton and Mary Ann his wife, by warranty deed, on the 18th day of November, 1852, and bounded and described as follows: Being part of lot No. 59 in the said town of Covert, and commencing at the south-east corner of land belonging to the said Quam DeMond, and running from thence north five chains 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, thence east three chains 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, thence south five chains 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, thence west three chains 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ links to the place of beginning, containing two acres of land.~~

That said Quam DeMond is

That the said Quam Demond in his lifetime and on the 10th of July 1874 made and executed a mortgage on said lands and premises first above described (your petitioner joining with him in said mortgage as his wife) to one James Knight of said Town of Covert and which Mortgage was duly recorded in Seneca County Clerk's Office July 13th 1874 in Book 57 of Mortgages page 29.

And, that the said Quam Demond in his lifetime and on 22 April 1876 made and executed a second mortgage in which the said aforesaid lands and premises (your petitioner joining with him in said mortgage as his wife) to one said James Knight of said Town of Covert and which Mortgage was duly recorded in Seneca County Clerk's Office April 24 1876 in Book 59 of Mortgages page 45.

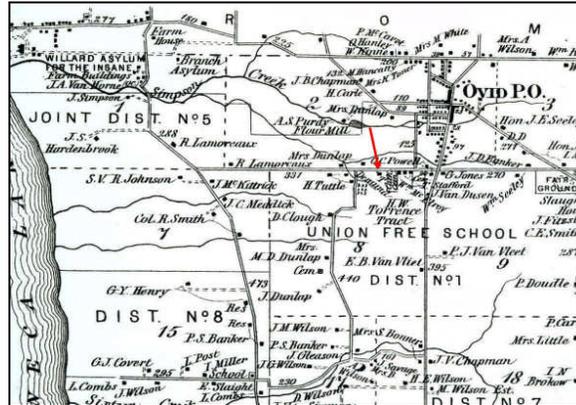
That afterwards said mortgages were duly foreclosed and on the 11th day of January 1879 the whole of said lands above described were sold by virtue of said mortgages and foreclosed thereon and on said sale the said lands were sold for more than the amount due on said mortgages and taxes and costs of the proceedings, in the sum of \$1015.28, that being the sum of the surplus arising from said sale and subject to be distributed among the persons entitled to the same.

These being Phebe C. Demond, widow, of Covert; Charles W. Demond of Fremont, Ohio; Abram, Anne E., Mary L., (noted in adm. papers to be of unsound mind & incapable of managing her affairs-TLW) and Harrison Demond of Covert; Priscilla Demond of Trumansburg; Darwin Demond of Carlisle, Wyoming Co., NY; Olive Smith of Belleview Ohio; Lydia Maria Stout of Trumansburg, NY; Clara Ann Webb of Caroline, Tompkins, NY; Andrew Demond of Auburn, NY; and Isaac & Theodore Demond of Ovid, Seneca, NY.

Respectfully submitted,

Theodore & Isaac Demond

Location of Theodore (and Isaac?) Demond of Ovid (1871 map)



Inventory

1 Stove & furniture, 1 table, 6 chairs, 12 plates, 12 cups & saucers, 12 knives & forks, 1 cream cup, 1 sugar bowl, 1 teapot, family wearing apparel, Library with less than \$50.00, 1 sewing machine, 3 beds, bedding & bedsteads, 12 spoons, 2 hogs, 1 cow, family pictures, 15 fruit cans, castor, old table, 1 stand, tinware, case of drawers, jugs, jars & crocks, cupboard, bureau, sundries in cupboard, 3 # pork, 2 #cider, axe, saw & buck, iron kettle, saw, shawl, 4.5 feet of shingles, shovel plow, wedges, farm wagon, 2 sets whipple trees, neck yoke, 1 plow, buggy wagon, bunch shingles, boxes, 3 horse whipple trees, post spade, 3 forks, saw & hammer, fanning mill, wire, bells, single harness, cutter, farm harness, 8 pigs, shingle bob, sulky rake, 2 ladders, 4 turkeys, 4 hens & chickens, grain cradle, Cayuga Chief newspapers, scythe & swath, truck wagon.

Total value-\$150.00

Inventoried by Addison Blauvelt & C. B. Vescelius

Assets in the hands of the Executor:

1 dry cow, 1 bay mare, 1 gray horse, 6 mo. Old, 1 gray mare, spring calf, 10 acres of timothy, 3 acres of corn, 5 acres of oats, 6 acres of barley, 6 acres of spring wheat.

Total value-\$388.00

Under papers entitled, "Surplus Money Minutes," there are four full pages of entries showing items bought from Gilbert Townsend, these being dry goods for sewing. It looks as though a full-scale dress-making industry took place in the Quam Demond house.

Here's just a small portion of this ledger:

Estate of Quam Demond Deceased		Car
1870	To Siblings Deposited 2nd	2.00
Dec 1	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (1 2 1/2) By 1/2 of 1/2 Share	58
June 17	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	173
July 20	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	215
May 1	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	195
Aug 19	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	349
Nov 6	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	153
Dec 22	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	25
Dec 16	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	141
Dec 13	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	259
Dec 10	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	20
Dec 27	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	335
Apr 19	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	108
May 22	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	53
May 8	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	53
May 11	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	302
June 6	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	341
June 17	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	121
Aug 17	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	191
Oct 7	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	66
Apr 18	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	116
June 10	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	150
June 17	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	223
June 17	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	272
June 17	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	576
Apr 14	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	120
Apr 24	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	256
May 15	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	152
May 26	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	362
June 26	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	73
June 7	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	635
June 21	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	63
June 21	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	151
June 21	To Siblings (10) 1/2 Share of 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share (10) 1/2 Share	125

A total of \$365.95 was due on this account on 25 July 1875.

A note of interest for debts to be paid with Quam Demond's estate balance. This note was written as debt #6:

“David Quigley's Claim, account for goods sold, \$32.05.

LaFayette Robinson's testimony for claimant: “I worked for Quam Demond in 1874. I went with him to Mr. Quigley's store. He purchased one over coat, one pair of pants and vest-charged to Mr. Demond. I worked for Mr. Demond and get them things in payment –told him to charge to him.”

La Fayette Robinson appeared in the 1870 census living with Quam's daughter and family in nearby Caroline, Town of Tompkins, New York:

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in the Town of Caroline, in the County of Tompkins, S
of New York, enumerated by me on the 30th day of July, 1870. **11**
Post Office: Caroline W. R. Higgins, Ass't Marsh

1	2	3	DESCRIPTORS			7	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED		10	PARENTAGE				15	16	17	18	19
			4	5	6		8	9		11	12	13	14					
179	190	Wigdeman Geo	6	38	M	W	6 carpenter	1000	200	New York								1
		Adelin		36	F	W	Keeping house			"								
		Emma		12	F	W				"								
		Mary		10	F	W				"								
		Ellen		8	F	W				"								
		George		4	M	W				"								
		Robert		2	M	W				"								
180	191	Olney Daniel		69	M	W	Farmer	1000	200	"								1
		Charley		58	F	W	Keeping house			"								
181	192	Wick John		76	M	W	Farmer	3900	650	"								1
		Clara		39	F	W	Keeping house			"								
		Phillis		74	F	W				Virginia								
		Jennie		7	F	W				New York								
		Wm		3	M	W				"								
		Robinson Francis		15	M	W				"								
		Lu Louella		14	M	W				"								
		Smith John		11	M	W				"								
		Demond Harrison		18	M	W				"								

Phebe Demond made a note, "All the children named in the will are living-no child has died being a child. (She then lists their names). These are all the children. I am the widow of Quam Demond. I was born May 2 1821, will be 58 years old 2nd May next."

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

Lodi

**Silas Halsey House
Crystal Springs Tourist Home
8375 Route 414**

Significance: Related to Slavery in Central New York



August 2006



August 2006



Description: This house is a simple two-story three-bay Federal house with central chimney, unsoffited eaves and a long one-story rear wing. Local tradition suggests that the house was constructed by Henry Montgomery.

Significance: This house illustrates the kinds of European Americans—farmers and professional people of substance—who brought African Americans in slavery into central New York in the 1790s. It also illustrates the personal and familial nature of the slave system. As slavery was disappearing in New York State, individuals often worked closely together, and people in slavery could often negotiate terms of their own freedom.

Discussion: Silas Halsey was born in Southampton, Long Island, in 1742. Educated as a doctor in New Jersey, he returned to Long Island in 1764, before he was exiled to Connecticut for his revolutionary views

in 1776. In 1778, his wife died and he was left with four children. His mother claimed a mother and two sons, Harry and Prime, in slavery. When Halsey came to Lodi in 1793, Prime came with him, and together they cleared land and built a small log house at Cooley's Point (Lodi Landing), where they planted six acres of wheat and a small apple orchard with seeds obtained from a nearby Indian orchard. The following year, Prime and Halsey returned with the rest of the Halsey family, and Prime probably helped construct this three-bay Federal house with wing on Lot 37. Local tradition suggests that Henry Montgomery may also have helped build this house.⁵

According to Frances H. Barto, one of the Halsey grandchildren, Prime, like his brother Harry, was a sailor. Having had been on one whaling voyage," Barto recounted at age 96, Prime soon became homesick, and wished to return to Southampton and be a sailor. Grandfather told him, he had depended upon him for help and did not know how to do without him, but would let him go if he would pay him \$80, to be left with a Mr. Gillson, in New York, at the end of the first voyage. He had nothing but Prime's promise, but the money was duly paid. Prime afterwards lived in New York, but we have no further knowledge of him.⁶

Silas Halsey went on to become a member of the Assembly and Senate of the State of New York, a member of the House of Representatives during President Jefferson's administration, and a judge, justice of the peace, town supervisor, and county clerk. He served in public office for almost forty years. After he bought his freedom, Prime lived in New York city, but the Halsey family had "no further knowledge of him."

Silas Halsey died on November 19, 1832, at age 90. The house then passed into the hands of William Nevius, Col. Garrit Nevius, Harry C. Farr, and Richard and Sybil Farr, who left it to their daughter, Linda Farr Lucas, the current owner. It is now a bed and breakfast, the Crystal Springs Tourist Home.

Bibliography:

- Auten, Betty. Auten collection of African Americans of Seneca County, Seneca County Historian's Office.
- Barto, Frances H. "Reminiscence of a Seneca County Pioneer Family as Recalled by the Late Mrs. Frances H. Barto, when in her 906th year" article in scrapbook of Mrs. C.O. Goodyear, Seneca Falls Historical Society.
- Brewer, Naomi. Emails, January 9, 2006, and February 2, 2006.
- Hon. Silas Halsey," *History of Seneca County, New York* (Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1876), after 148.
- Warren, Tanya, "Project Database, Survey of Sites Relating to the Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in Seneca County," 2006.

⁵"Hon. Silas Halsey," *History of Seneca County, New York* (Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1876), after 148; ⁶"Reminiscence of a Seneca County Pioneer Family as Recalled by the Late Mrs. Frances H. Barto, when in her 906th year" article in scrapbook of Mrs. C.O. Goodyear, Seneca Falls Historical Society.

⁶"Reminiscence of a Seneca County Pioneer Family as Recalled by the Late Mrs. Frances H. Barto, when in her 906th year" article in scrapbook of Mrs. C.O. Goodyear, Seneca Falls Historical Society.

**West Lodi Cemetery (Old Lodi Cemetery)
County Road 136 (Lodi Station Road)
Town of Lodi**

Significance: Burial place of Pompey Demund and Franklin Scott, formerly enslaved, and Silas Halsey as former slave owner



Front Gates, West Lodi Cemetery
August 2006



Civil War Monument, West Lodi Cemetery
August 2006

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

Discussion: As the burial place of many residents of this rural township, the West Lodi Cemetery includes the graves of one of the area's most prominent citizens, Dr. Silas Halsey, who was also an early slave owner in Seneca County. (See separate description in this report.) Two people who once lived in slavery are also buried here, Pompey Demund and Franklin Scott.

Silas Halsey. Born on Long Island in 1742, Silas Halsey suffered exile in Connecticut during the Revolutionary War and loss of his wife in 1778. He emigrated to Lodi in Seneca County in 1793, bringing a man named Prime, born in slavery, with him named Prime who helped clear the land and may have helped build the Halsey house. Prime, who wanted to be a sailor, not a farmer, negotiated his return to New York City, where he purchased himself for \$80. Silas Halsey served in public office at the local, state, and national level for forty years before his death on November 19, 1832, at age 90. He is buried in the West Lodi Cemetery.⁷



Halsey Grave Marker
August 2006

Franklin Scott. Franklin Scott appeared in the 1870 census as an African American farm laborer, born in North Carolina, age 20, living with the Herman Halsey family. Betty Auten, former Seneca County historian, noted that Frank Scott was born in Salem, North Carolina, in April 1853, the son of Jesse, born in Africa, and Judy, born in North Carolina. Herman W. Halsey, whose relationship to Silas Halsey is not known, was affiliated with many African Americans related to the family of Frank Scott. The 1876 *History*

⁷“Hon. Silas Halsey,” *History of Seneca County, New York* (Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1876), after 148; ⁷“Reminiscence of a Seneca County Pioneer Family as Recalled by the Late Mrs. Frances H. Barto, when in her 90th year” article in scrapbook of Mrs. C.O. Goodyear, Seneca Falls Historical Society.

of *Seneca County* listed H. W. Halsey as a farmer and justice of the peace who had come to Seneca County in 1827.

By 1880, Frank Scott and his wife Susan, also born in North Carolina (ages 28 and 23) were living in Lodi as an independent family with their three children, Johnnie (age 5), Hettie (3), and Fanny (1). As Naomi Brewer, Town Historian of Ovid, has noted, some of their children's names were the same as those of the Herman Halsey family. Anah Halsey was born in 1877, e.g., ten years before Anah Scott.⁸

In June 1887, Frank Scott bought a lot on Park Street in Ovid. The 1894 *Directory of Seneca County* listed the Scott family as living on Orchard Street in Lodi.⁹

Frank Scott died in Lodi, December 1903, and is buried in Lot 106 West in West Lodi Cemetery, along with at least two of his small children, Lizzie and Leah.¹⁰



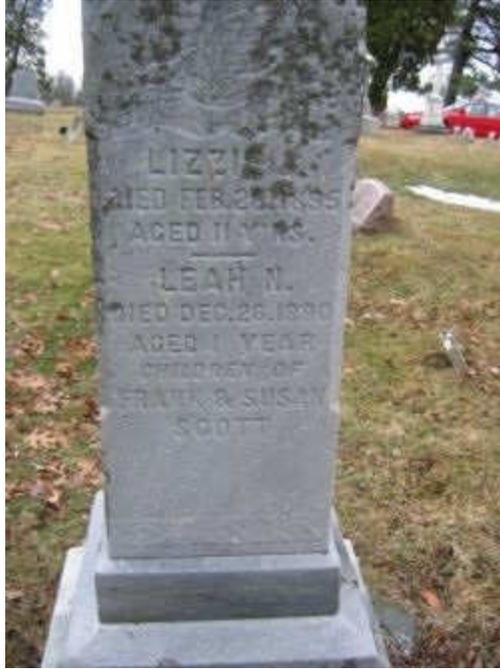
Scott Family Grave

Photo by Walter Gable, Seneca County Historian

⁸ Auten collection of African Americans of Seneca County, Seneca County Historian's Office; Naomi Brewer, email, February 2, 2006.

⁹ June 4, 1887—Mary C. Spader of Hayt's Corners, Seneca County, to Frank Scott of Lodi—\$336, in Town of Lodi, Lot 45, commencing at SW corner of lot on Park Street, formerly owned by C.B. Vescelius and now owned by C.P. Starkey, thence north 85 degrees west and 1 chain thence north 5 degrees east 2 chains 64 and a half links thence south 85 degrees east one chain thence south 5 degrees west 2 chains and 64 and a half links to the place of beginning containing 42 and one-third rods of land, being the same premises contained by deed of Sarah Armstrong to Mary Spader, May 1, 1882, subject to a mortgage. Agrees to assume mortgage in two parts of \$200 and \$100. Deed search by Tanya Warren.

¹⁰ Auten collection of African Americans of Seneca County, Seneca County Historian's Office.



Scott Family Grave, showing inscription for Lizzie and Leah, daughters of Frank and Susan Scott
Photo by Walter Gable, Seneca County Historian

Pompey Demund. Born in slavery in New Jersey, Pompey Demund appeared in the census records in Lodi, Seneca County, 1870, as a farm laborer, aged 62, living with John Crisfield, retired farmer, with real estate worth \$300. There was also a Pompey Black/Bogart listed in the census for Lodi in 1850, aged 30. Pompey Demund died January 4, 1876, at age 67, with no relatives. According to his administration papers submitted by Ford Miller of Lodi, with whom he was living at the time of his death, Pompey Demund left considerable personal property at his death, including clothing, a watch, and books. Sheep shears and horse brush would suggest that he worked with sheep and horses on local farms. He was buried in West Lodi Cemetery.¹¹

¹¹ 1850-1870 U.S. census; Betty Auten's files on African Americans, Seneca County Historian's Office; Will #2652, Surrogate's Court Records, Seneca County.

Administration Papers of Pompey Demund
 Seneca County, New York Court
 File # 2652
 10 February 1876
 Transcribed by Tanya Lee Warren, 2005

The petition of Ford Miller of the town of Lodi, etc., that Pompey Demund of the town of Lodi, etc., died in said town on the 4th of January 1876. That he left no will as far as your petitioner has heard or has been able to discover: That he left no relatives to him surviving to the knowledge of your petitioner, he having originally been a slave and came to this vicinity from the State of New Jersey and having resided in this neighborhood since his emancipation-your petitioner also shows that he is a (provide?) of the deceased for care and attention during his sickness and expenses connected them with.

Goods and chattel of deceased not to exceed \$150.00.

Inventory:

Cash in bank-\$15.58; Silver watch and chain-\$15; 1 lantern-.75; 1 shawl, 1 pair leather mittens-\$1.50; 1 pair kid gloves and 1 pair fur tops-\$1.50; 1 beaver overcoat and 1 sack coat-\$6.00; 1 blue frock coat and 1 new hat-\$4.00; 1 pair fur gloves and 1 pair leather?; other gloves and mittens-.35; 1 pair new drawers and new undershirt-\$1.00; 1 sash and 1 linen coat-\$1.25; pair of pants and vest and other wardrobe-\$4.00; Satchel pair boots-\$3.25; Pair calf boots and artic overshoes-\$3.00; box of dominoes and hunting tackle-.80; pair shears and pair sheep shears-.75; 1 horse brush and cloth brush-.60; tobacco box and 2 pocket books-.35; pair goggles and case and shaving tools-.50; dog collars and lot books-\$1.10; 1 oil can and tuning fork- .50; 1 oil lamp and 1 watch chain- \$1.50; large family bible and book, Kit Carson-\$1.50; 4 bound volumes of Harper's Weekly-\$4.00; Books- Life of Barnum and Richardson's Escape-.75; Books- War with Germany & France and 1 volume of Abbott's History of the Rebellion-\$2.00; Book-Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible-.32; 1 note signed by Munson Miller-\$30.00 dated Dec. 23rd 1873 1 day after date no endorsement-with good a good account against Norman Miller for \$50.00-due April 1 1874-good dated Lodi, March 23 1876.

Signed C. B. Verselius and C. C. Covert, appraisers.”

Ovid

Site of Bryant Family Home (Site Only)
Seneca Street
Ovid, New York

Significance: Home of free family of color

Description: No photograph of the Bryant family home exists. The current house is from a later date.

Significance: Moses and Ann Bryant and George and Mary Bryant represent the many African American families who came to New York State in slavery, were manumitted in the early nineteenth century, and remained to buy property and create a stable life for themselves for several generations.



Homes of Three African American Families
Ovid, New York, 1858

Moses and George Bryant, brothers, were born in slavery in New Jersey about 1782 and 1785.

George and Mary Bryant

Fayette Town Records noted that Joseph Hunt manumitted George and Mary Bryant and their three children, Amarillus, James, and Mary: "I, Joseph Hunt, etc. lawfully possessed of the negro slaves George & Mary, under the age of 45 and their children, Amarillus, 6; James, 4; and Mary, 2 do hereby manumit and discharge them from all service to me." This may be George Bryant, Moses' brother. According to the

U.S. census, George Bryant was living in Fayette in 1820. By 1830, George Bryant was living in Ovid. He died on June 30, 1854.¹²

Moses and Ann Bryant

Moses Bryant married Ann. Ann was born about 1785 or earlier, either in New Jersey (noted in 1850 census) or Pennsylvania (noted in 1870 census). They had two children, Moses, born about 1827 either in New Jersey (noted in 1850 census) or in New York (noted in 1870 and 1880 census), and George, born about 1822 in New York.

By 1850, Moses and Ann Bryant and Moses, Hannah, and Arena Bryant were living in Ovid, where Moses worked as a laborer. In 1850, Moses and Ann Bryant owned land in Ovid valued at \$100.

Moses died before 1860. In 1860, Ann Bryant was still living in Ovid, near her son Moses, Cornelius Van Horn, and Charlotte Jackson. In 1870, Ann, noted as 100 years old, was living with her son Moses, with a note that Ann's father had been born in Africa.

Moses, Hannah, and Rosetta Bryant

Son Moses Bryant married a woman named Hannah, and they had a daughter Arena, born about 1847 in New York State. Moses Bryant received thirty acres of land in Franklin County, New York, from Gerrit Smith in 1847, part of Smith's land distribution to African Americans throughout New York State, so that African American men could own \$250 worth of property, enough to entitle them to vote under New York State law.¹³

On June 30, 1868, Moses Bryant, then working as a gardener and whitewasher, married Rosette Armwood of Union Springs, born about 1845. In 1870, the census listed their property as worth \$400, with personal property of \$200. Moses, a farm laborer, was 47 years old, and Rosetta was 25. Moses Bryant's mother Ann, age 100, lived with them. In 1880, Moses Bryant was listed as a laborer, age 57. Rosetta, age 37, kept house. The census noted that her mother was born in Maryland.¹⁴

Moses Bryant died on June 27, 1902. His obituary noted that he was "recently taken to Willard State Hospital for treatment," and he "died in that institution Friday. He was one of the oldest residents of this village and highly respected by all. The funeral was held at his late home Sat., Rev. Wesley Mason off."¹⁵

¹² Betty Auten, Notes on Seneca County African Americans, Seneca County Historian's Office.

¹³ Gerrit Smith Papers, Syracuse University. A John Bryant also received land in Franklin County in 1847 from Gerrit Smith, perhaps a relative of Moses and George. The 1894 Directory listed John Bryant, carpenter, born 1843, living on Road 9 in Romulus, with his wife Mary, owning a farm of eight acres.

¹⁴ *Seneca County Directory*, 1894.

¹⁵ Obituary, Moses Bryant, Mrs. C.O. Goodyear, Scrapbook 65, Seneca County Historical Society; Moses Bryant's will, Seneca County Surrogate's Office, 05-181.

Ovid

Charlotte Jackson House
2101 Seneca Street
Ovid, New York

Significance: Home of a woman manumitted from slavery who lived as an independent person in Ovid for the rest of her life.



Charlotte Jackson Home
October 2005
Looking northeast

Description: Enough remains of the framing structure of Charlotte Jackson’s original home, constructed of hewn beams and logs, still visible in the basement and in parts of the first floor during remodeling, to suggest that this was a small settlement house, broad side to the street.

Significance: This home is a remarkable surviving example of the home of a freed person of color, who survived slavery to live the rest of her life in freedom in Ovid, as a literate, property-owning woman, who also took a public stand as an abolitionist.

Discussion: Charlotte Jackson was born in slavery in New Jersey and came to New York State enslaved by William Godley. She did not appear in the Seneca County until 1870, when she was listed as 55 years old, keeping house, and owning property worth \$300. The 1876 Seneca County history referred to her as “an aged colored woman” who resided in Ovid “and at one time was the slave of William Godley under the laws of this state.”¹⁶

In 1849, Charlotte Jackson was the only known African American woman to sign a woman’s antislavery petition sent by 86 women from Seneca County and received by the Judiciary Committee on January 29, 1849. This petition was from “Women of America,” and was similar to others circulated throughout the north, addressed to Congress

¹⁶ *History of Seneca County* (Philadelphia: Ensign and Everts, 1876), 99; Betty Auten, Research notes on African Americans, Seneca County Historian’s Office. Many thanks to Naomi Brewer and Tim and Mary Westlake for assistance with this research.

on behalf of the claims of a million and a half of their sex, who are afforded no legal protection for a heart's dearest ties, a Woman's 'Sacred honor,' but with her husband, sons & brothers are the doomed victims of a system that dwarfs the intellect, degrades the morals & debases the entire being.¹⁷

Charlotte Jackson died October 14, 1885, when she was at least 72 and perhaps much older. In 1874, she had made out a will, directing that her property be sold to pay her debts and to buy a monument to be erected over her grave and that of her adopted son, James (or Jerome) Jackson, who predeceased her, in the new cemetery in Ovid.

Charlotte Jackson died without heirs, but she had worked for many years as a domestic for Belle Ayres, so she directed that Belle Ayres be the executrix of her estate. Belle Ayres testified that the value of Charlotte Jackson's home did not exceed \$100, nor was her personal estate worth more than \$5.00. Her real property consisted "of a small village lot with a dilapidated shanty thereon, and said personal property only of old clothing and personal effects of little or no value." "Said decedent was a colored woman," noted Belle Ayres, "who had been formerly a slave, and was at the time of her decease at least 72 years of age, and as your petitioner believes very much older; and had been a domestic and employed in the family of your petitioner who was acquainted with her for many years previous to her decease." As she wished, Charlotte Jackson was buried in the new cemetery in Ovid, with a monument that still stands today over her grave.¹⁸
???

¹⁷ "Petition of Arvilla Sperry & 86 others, of Seneca Co. N.Y. praying Congress to prevent the extension of Slavery, to withdraw the protection of government from the American Slave Trade, to suppress Slavery wherever Congress has competent jurisdiction." HR30A-G9.2, National Archives and Records Administration.

¹⁸ Obituary, Betty Auten, Research notes on African Americans, Seneca County Historian's Office; Will, #1634, Surrogate's Court.

Will of Charlotte Jackson of Ovid

3 July 1874

Seneca County Court

Will # 1634

Transcribed by Tanya Lee Warren, 2005

“In the name of God, Amen, I, Charlotte Jackson of the Town of Ovid, etc. of the age of 62 years and being of sound mind and memory, do declare this to be my last will and testament in manner following, that is to say:

First, I hereby direct, empower and authorize my executrix hereunto named, immediately after my decease, to sell and convert into money all my property both real and personal, etc. and out of the moneys arising from such sale of said property that she pay my debts and personal expenses, and have the body of my deceased adopted son James (Jerome?) Jackson, removed from the Old Cemetery lot in Ovid and be buried on my lot in the new cemetery in said town of Ovid. After paying the expenses of said removal and my debts, I hereby direct my said executrix spend the balance of the avails of my estate, in purchasing and placing at my and my said son’s grave a Monument on my lot in the New Cemetery at Ovid.

Second, I hereby appoint Belle Ayres, wife of Augustus Ayres of the Town of Varick, Seneca Co., NY, sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all former wills made by me. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 3rd day of July 1874.



Charlotte Jackson

In a typed petition, the following appears:

“The petition of Belle Ayres, of the Town of Varick, etc. respectfully shows:

That Charlotte Jackson, then a resident of the Town of Ovid, etc., died on the 14th day of October 1885, leaving real and personal property within said county and leaving a last Will and Testament bearing date 3rd day of July 1874, etc.

That the real property of which said decedent died seized does not exceed in value the sum of \$100.00, nor her personal estate the sum of \$5.00, to the best of your petitioner’s knowledge, information and belief: the real estate consisting of a small village lot with a dilapidated shanty thereon, and said personal property only of old clothing and personal effects of little or no value.

That said decedent was a colored woman, who had been formerly a slave, and was at the time of her decease at least 72 years of age, and as your petitioner believes very much older; and had been a domestic and employed in the family of your petitioner who was acquainted with her for many years previous to her decease; that said decedent has stated many times to your petitioner that she, the said decedent, had no living husband or children or other relatives in the world, that she had but one son then deceased and who had died unmarried and whose father had long been dead, etc; therefore there is no living person who is entitled to any part of her estate.

Signed, Belle Ayres.”

Ovid

**Ovid Union Cemetery
Route 414 and Gilbert Road
Town of Ovid**

Significance: African Americans born in slavery buried here



**Ovid Union Cemetery
Looking west, August 2006**



**Grave of Charlotte Jackson and son Jerome
Photo Courtesy of Walter Gable, Looking east**

The Ovid Union Cemetery contains the graves of many Ovid residents, among them that of Charlotte Jackson, born in slavery, and Gerrit Smith Van Horn, African American from Ovid.

Charlotte Jackson, born in slavery in New York State at the turn of the century, worked for much of her later life for Belle Ayres. Charlotte Jackson owned a small piece of land and house in the village of Ovid. On July 3, 1874, she made out a will, directing Belle Ayres, as her executrix, to sell her property after her death and “from such sale of said property that she pay my debts and personal expenses, and have the body of my deceased adopted son James (Jerome?) Jackson, removed from the Old Cemetery lot in Ovid and be buried on my lot in the new cemetery in said town of Ovid. After paying the expenses of said removal and my debts, I hereby direct my said executrix spend the balance of the avails of my estate, in purchasing and placing at my and my said son’s grave a Monument on my lot in the New Cemetery at Ovid.” When Charlotte Jackson died on October 14, 1885, her wish was granted, and a monument still stands today, marking her grave and that of her son. (For more details, see Charlotte Jackson House.)¹⁹

¹⁹ Will of Charlotte Jackson of Ovid, July 3, 1874, **Will # 1634**, Seneca County **Surrogate’s Office**, Transcribed by Tanya Lee Warren, 2005. Many thanks to Naomi Brewer for locating this grave.

Ovid

Site of Van Horn Family Home
Seneca Street
Ovid, New York

Significance: Home of Freed African American Family

Description: No photograph of the Bryant family home exists. The current house is from a later date.

Significance: Richard and Hannah Van Horn represent the many African American families who came to New York State in slavery, were manumitted in the early nineteenth century, and remained to buy property and create a stable life for themselves for several generations.

Richard Van Horn was born in New Jersey about 1806, and Hannah, born about 1822, listed her birthplace in the census as Pennsylvania. Richard Van Horn may have come to Seneca County in slavery with one of the Van Horn families. He is not listed in any of the census records from 1820-1840.

By 1850, the Van Horn family was living in Ovid, New York, where they purchased property in Hannah's name, worth \$700, according to the 1870 census. Richard Van Horn worked as a moulder (1850), gravedigger (1870), and laborer (1880).

Children of Richard and Hannah Van Horn included:

Cornelius, b. October 10, 1839, Ovid; d. May 30, 1923, Aurora. Joined the 26th Regiment during the Civil War veteran, and after the war joined the circus and became known as Dan Van Horn.²⁰

George, b. 1841, Ovid.

Matilda, b. 1844, Ovid.

Harriet, b. 1849, Ovid.

John, b. July 15, 1849.

Gerrit Smith, b. 1851, Ovid; d. December 28, 1937.

Samuel, b. 1855.

Helen, b. 1859.

In 1850, Richard, a moulder, and Hannah were living in Ovid with their four children, Cornelius, Matilda, George, and John. The oldest three children were all in school.

By 1870, Richard, now 64, was working as a gravedigger, and Hannah, 48, was keeping house and working as a dyer. Children at home were Matilda, 28, John, 20, Gerrit Smith, 19, Samuel, 25, and Helen, 11. The Van Horn house was valued at \$700. Hannah rather than Richard was listed as the landowner, but Richard listed personal property valued at \$300. According to Betty Auten, two of Richard's sons were stage drivers.²¹

²⁰ Betty Auten, African American Files, Seneca County Historian's Office; Betty Auten, *Reveille*, October 22, 1980. Many thanks to Naomi Brewer for her help with research, documented in *Bits and Pieces*.

²¹ Betty Auten, *Reveille*, October 22, 1980.

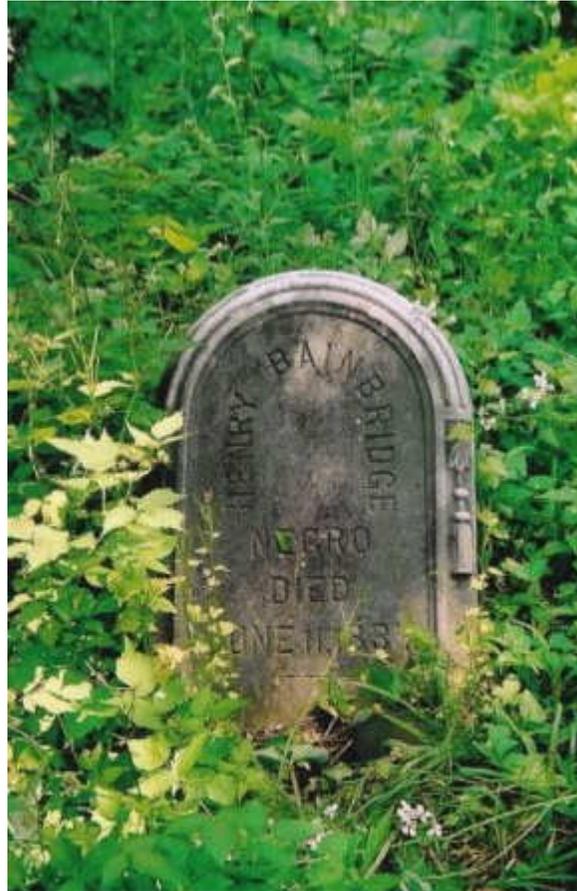
By 1880, Hannah had died, but Richard, laborer, then 77, remained at home with daughter Harriet, 32, and son Gerrit, 30. Cornelius, farm laborer, 38, lived nearby with his wife Ellen, 25, and daughter Nellie, 3.

In 1847, Richard Van Horn received land in Franklin County from abolitionist land owner Gerrit Smith, part of Smith's attempt to create a group of African Americans who owned at least \$250 worth of property, so they could vote under the terms of New York State's constitution. Richard and Hannah's next children were apparently twins, whom they named Harriet and John, born in 1849. But they named their next son, Gerrit Smith Van Horn, in honor of Gerrit Smith and his gift of land to their family. Gerrit Smith Van Horn never married. At his father's death, he inherited the family home, where he lived until his own death on December 28, 1937. When he died, he was a member of the Ovid Fire Company. His obituary noted that he was "believed to have been the oldest active fireman in the state."²²

By the early twentieth century, the Van Horn family was one of only three African American families left in Seneca County with local roots in the nineteenth century.²³

²² Betty Auten, Research on African Americans, Seneca County Historian's Office. Many thanks to Naomi Brewer for her help with this research.

²³ Note by Tanya Warren.

*Romulus***Henry Bainbridge Gravestone****Rising Cemetery (also called Baileytown or Old Baileytown Cemetery)****Old Lake Road, east side, just north of Willard****Town of Romulus****Photo by Kate Lynch****Courtesy of Sarah Dawley and Naomi Brewer****Town Historian, Romulus, and President, Ovid Historical Society**

Description: Hidden in a mass of brambles, along with many other early graves, stands the gravestone of Henry Bainbridge, marked “Henry Bainbridge, Negro, died June 11, 1836.”

Significance: Henry Bainbridge has a remarkable story that challenges stereotypes about slavery and freedom in U.S. history. Clues about Henry Bainbridge’s life are hard to find. He was not listed in any of the census records from 1800 to 1830 in Seneca County. In 1820, however, an African American man aged 26-45 was listed as living in the household of Elizabeth Bainbridge of Romulus, who was white.

Elizabeth Bainbridge was the widow of Mahlon Bainbridge, born in 1771 in Frederick County, Maryland, fourth son of Edmond Bainbridge, who had settled on the Potomac River. Mahlon Bainbridge moved his

family to Romulus, along with his three brothers, Peter, John, and Absalom, in the early 1790s. They settled on Lot 66, where descendants remained until the Seneca Ordnance Depot claimed the land.

The Bainbridge brothers and their families formed the core of the Romulus Baptist Church, formed June 17, 1795, and Mahlon was the first person baptized in Seneca Lake. Absalom became its first pastor, until he and Peter left for Fayette County, Kentucky. John and Mahlon Bainbridge married sisters Polly and Elizabeth (Betsy) McMath, daughters of Alla McMath of Seneca County. Mahlon and Betsey were married on December 22, 1796, and had six children before Mahlon's death in 1814. Mahlon Bainbridge is buried in the Rising (or Baileytown) Cemetery.²⁴

Peter Mahlon had married in South Carolina. His wife inherited 65 people in slavery. Family tradition suggests that Peter and his wife, opposed to slavery, freed all but five of them. These five refused to leave the family, so Peter Bainbridge brought them to New York State, where Henry where lived with Peter's brother, Mahlon. When Mahlon died in 1814, he gave Henry his freedom but asked Henry to remain with his family until Mahlon's youngest sons were old enough to work the farm. Henry remained with the Bainbridge family for about ten years, keeping one-third of the crops.

In 1825, Henry Bainbridge moved to Middlesex, Yates County, New York, where he bought 100 acres and lived until his death on June 11, 1836. He left his estate to three of Mahlon and Betsey Bainbridge's children. Joanna Bainbridge married Thomas J. Folwell. Joanna Bainbridge Folwell wrote down Henry Bainbridge's story in a notebook.²⁵

In 1925, Henry Bainbridge's body was brought back to Seneca County from Middlesex and buried with the Bainbridge family in the Rising Cemetery.

²⁴*Seneca County History Newsletter*, Vol 1:2 (December 1984); <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=jsisson&id=I2168>

²⁵ Betty Auten, Newsletter, Seneca County Historian's Office. The location of Joanna Bainbridge Folwell's notebook is now unknown. Many thanks to Kate Lynch and Sarah Dawley, Romulus Town Historian for research assistance.

Romulus

**David and Mary Kinne House and Farmstead: “Woodland”
Kinne Road
Town of Romulus**

Listed on the National Register, 2006

Significance: Owned by the same family for more than two hundred years (from 1796 to 2003), with a Greek Revival house built sometime between 1846 and 1855 and a collection of outbuildings built from c. 1850 to 1965, the David W. Kinne and Mary L. Kinne Farmstead represents 1) the national importance of Seneca County in abolitionism; 2) the national importance of Seneca County and the Genesee Country as a bread basket of the nation in the mid-nineteenth century; and 3) the importance of Greek Revival architecture in antebellum central and western New York, symbolizing the connection of citizens in the new American Republic to the democracy of Athens in the fifth century B.C.²⁶



**Kinne House
Looking west, November 2005**

²⁶This discussion is adapted from the National Register nomination, prepared as part of this survey, August 2006. Many thanks to owners James and Mary Fravil for their assistance in preparing this nomination and to Naomi Brewer for her help with research.

Description: The David and Mary L. Kinne farmstead includes a Greek Revival house and seven outbuildings. The house is a frame gable-and-wing Greek Revival house with wide frieze, Doric features, clapboards, a cobblestone foundation on a 206-acre working farm, 104 acres of which are nominated here. Although the post office address is Ovid, the farmstead is located in the Town of Romulus. The house stands in a yard with large maple trees. On the south side of the house, a driveway leads from the street, separating the house from a small outhouse and machine shed, before it crosses a creek to reach four barns and scale house where David Kinne weighed grain from surrounding farms. The setting has changed very little since it was created in the nineteenth century. According to family tradition, the house was built in 1855, but it may have been built as early as 1846, according to administrative documents associated with Elijah Kinne, Jr.'s, death in 1850. The farm remained in the Kinne family from 1796, when Elijah Kinne, Sr., David W. Kinne's grandfather, purchased the land, until 2003, when Wisner Kinne, David W. Kinne's great-grandson and last family member to own this farm, died. The integrity of the house, farmstead, and surrounding landscape is extraordinary.

David Wisner Kinne (March 26, 1814-May 2, 1891) married Mary L. Stone Kinne (d. March 4, 1872) on October 11, 1837. They represent families who came to Seneca County from New England and eastern New York in the 1790s and created extremely prosperous farms on former Cayuga Indian homelands, in the famous Genesee Country, one of the major pre-Civil War grain-producing areas of the nation.

David Wisner Kinne's grandfather, Elijah Kinne, Sr., purchased this land, 100 acres, on the southeast corner of Lot 95 in 1796 for 130 English pounds. In 1810, his son, Elijah Kinne, Jr., purchased another 100 acres on the southeast corner of lot 95, just west of this farm. There, Elijah Kinne, Jr., and his new wife Mehitable Hester Wisner Kinne built a house in 1812. It was a long house with four rooms downstairs and an upstairs loft. Kitchen and family room were located at either end of the house, with a fireplace in each room, while the two middle rooms were used as bedrooms. In 1822, Elijah Kinne, Jr., and Hester Kinne bought the southeast corner of lot 95, Elijah Kinne, Sr.'s original farm, from his father and stepmother, for \$1000. They remained on this farm through 1840. After 1840, Elijah Kinne, Jr., and Elizabeth Leake Kinne moved elsewhere.²⁷

Elijah Kinne, Jr.'s son, David W. Kinne, married Mary L. Stone Kinne in 1834. They lived on Lot 88, just south of their parents' farm. After Elijah Kinne, Jr., moved to Ovid, David W. Kinne may have farmed both his own land and that of his parents.

Wisner Kinne, great-grandson of David W. Kinne and Mary Kinne, believed that Elijah Kinne, Jr., built the current house. In 1846, Elijah Kinne, Jr., was 75 years old, and Hester Kinne was 66. Perhaps thinking about retiring, they commissioned contractor Isaac A. Bunn of Romulus and carpenter Henry E. Burton of Varick to build at least one new house. Isaac A. Bunn submitted receipts dated 1846 and 1849 to Elijah Kinne, Jr.'s, estate after his death on February 1, 1850, giving detailed records about labor and materials for expenses incurred by him as general contractor in constructing a house. Bunn bought sand, lime, brick, and stone, and he made many small payments to masons as well as workers for digging a cellar and to teamsters for drawing brick, sand, lime, and stone, suggesting work on the cellar and foundation of a large house. He also paid Henry A. Burton of Varick \$125.00. Burton was listed in the 1850 census as a carpenter, so

²⁷ Cornelius Elmendorf of Dutchess County, NY to Elijah Kinne, Sr. of Ovid, New York, Deed Book A, 234 of the Cayuga County Clerk's Office, 8 January 1796, £130.00; Elijah and Elizabeth Kinne of Ovid to Elijah Kinne, Jr. of Romulus, Deed Book O-537, Seneca County Clerk's Office, 7 March 1822. Deed research by Tanya Warren; Dick Bornholdt, "A Century Farm in Ovid," *Farm Bureau News* (April 1955). The source of information about the long house is most likely Paul Kinne, David Wisner Kinne and Mary Stone Kinne's grandson, who was then living in the Kinne Farmstead. Elijah Kinne, Jr., lived in Romulus in both the 1820, 1830, and 1840 U.S. census, presumably on this farm, while his father was living in Ovid until his death in 1830. "Home of Anne Getman, 1789 Route 96A," *Romulus Bicentennial*, suggested that both Elijah Kinne, Sr., and Elijah Kinne, Jr., lived in yet another house, built in two sections, in 1804 and 1842.

Burton probably did the actual framing and finishing of the house itself.²⁸

While the location of this structure was not identified, this could well have been the Greek Revival house built on the Kinne farm and occupied after Elijah Kinne, Jr.'s, death by David W. and Mary Stone Kinne. An early photo of the house, dated 1850, supports this date of construction. Interior arrangement of rooms in the current house also suggests the possibility that the house was designed to be used by two families, perhaps with one side as a retirement home for Elijah and Hester Kinne and the other side for one of their children's families. A large parlor to the west of the central hallway has a separate entrance off the front porch, as well as a large old-fashioned fireplace. Double parlors to the right of the central hallway might be used by a second family.²⁹

The 1850 Town of Romulus map, however, does not show a house on this site. The map may have been surveyed in the late 1840s, before the house was completed. Alternatively, the house may have been built after 1850. The receipts from Elijah Kinne, Jr.'s, estate papers may relate to one (or perhaps two) houses built somewhere else entirely. In that case, David W. Kinne and Mary Kinne may have built the current house between 1850 and 1855, after Elijah Kinne, Jr.'s death. Paul Kinne suggested this. In 1955, journalist Dick Bornholdt noted that "David W. built a house to take the place of the long house [probably the one that Elijah Kinne, Jr., built in 1812] in which he and his bride began housekeeping. The house that he built is the one Paul [Kinne] is now [1955] living in, and he moved into the house in 1855, 100 years ago this year."³⁰

David W. Kinne and Mary L. Kinne lived in this house from about c. 1850-55 until Mary Kinne's death in 1872 and David W. Kinne's death in 1891. Their son, Rev. Wisner Kinne, inherited the farm when his father died, and he passed it on to his son, Paul Payne Kinne (born 1893). Paul Kinne's nephew, Wisner Kinne, was the last family member to live in the house. James and Mary Fravil now own the property.³¹

Discussion: The Kinne Farmstead is an excellent example of a prosperous Seneca County grain farm in the Genesee Country, the bread basket of the nation before the Civil War. A strong family tradition, carried through the Kinnes' grandson and great-grandson, Paul Kinne and Wisner Kinne, connects David and Mary Kinne to the Underground Railroad. Only circumstantial evidence supports their Underground Railroad participation, but documentary evidence does confirm that Mary L. Kinne signed an antislavery petition sent to Congress in 1849 and David W. Kinne was an active abolitionist.

Importance of Kinne Farmstead: Agriculture

Seneca County's prosperity was based primarily on agricultural production. By 1840, more than three-quarters of the adult males in Seneca County were farmers, and in 1845, 72 percent of the land in the

²⁸ "Petition of Isaac A. Bunn of Romulus," in "Administration Documents of Elijah Kinne, Jr., Died intestate 1 February 1850," Seneca County Surrogate's File 03-427, Research & transcription by Tanya L. Warren.

²⁹ This photograph was once owned by James and Mary Fravil, current owners of the Kinne house, but it is no longer in their hands.

³⁰ Dick Bornholdt, "A Century Farm in Ovid," *Farm Bureau News* (April 1955), probably provided by Paul Kinne, David Wisner Kinne's grandson.

³¹ "Last Will & Testament of David Wisner Kinne," March 18, 1885, Seneca County Surrogate's Office File 02-161, Researched and Transcribed by Tanya L. Warren; "Will of Wisner Kinne" August 6, 1924, Seneca County Surrogate's File 11-382, Researched and transcribed by Tanya L. Warren. See Continuation Sheet: Wills.

county was improved acreage. Much of this production was wheat and other grains. The Kinne Farmstead is an excellent example of the prime importance of grain production in Seneca County.³²

Seneca County was part of the Genesee Country, a major breadbasket of the nation before the Civil War. In Seneca County, farmers increased their production per acre through the 1840s. Between 1840 and 1848, Seneca County farmers almost doubled the number of bushels of wheat they sent to market. In 1850, farm families in Seneca County sowed one-quarter of their acres to wheat, far surpassing the production of oats, corn, and potatoes (which suffered from the same blight that attacked potato crops in Ireland). Farmers continued to raise cattle and sheep for meat, milk, butter, cheese, and wool, but these were of secondary importance to wheat in terms of farm income. When Charles Eliot Norton addressed the Seneca County Agricultural Society in 1850, he captured the enthusiasm of local farmers in one brief sentence: "This is a wheat county."³³

In the 1850s, Seneca County, along with much of western New York, experienced a decline in wheat production, exacerbated by a wheat fly blight, that lasted for about a decade. By 1860, Seneca County again began to produce wheat in large quantities until, by the early twenty-first century, the county produced about as much wheat as it did in 1850.

In 1850, David W. Kinne was ahead of the local trend for the 1850s in moving away from wheat production toward the production of oats and corn. According to the 1850 agricultural census, David Kinne was farming 214 improved acres, probably including both his own farm and that of his father. The Kinne farm produced 1500 bushels of oats, 1100 bushels of corn, and 400 bushels of wheat in 1850. For another project, Anne Derosie analyzed the 1850 U.S. agricultural census for 619 farms in five towns in northern Seneca County (Fayette, Seneca Falls, Waterloo, Tyre, and Junius). Comparing the Kinne farm to this existing database, Derosie reported that David W. Kinne was the largest producer of oats of these 619 farmers and the fourth largest producer of corn. Although he produced less wheat than either oats or corn, David W. Kinne still produced more wheat than did most farmers in the county.

Kinne also had seven horses, eight pigs, and 80 sheep, but only two oxen, no milk cows, and no cattle. David Kinne's 80 sheep produced more than three times the amount of wool that the average farmer in these towns produced in 1850. Most likely, David Kinne sold this wool to the Waterloo Woolen Mill. Notably, Elijah Kinne had been President of the Waterloo Woolen mill. After his death, Mehitable Kinne continued to hold shares in the mill.³⁴

Grain and wool production made the Kinnes exceedingly prosperous. In 1850, according to the census of that year, David W. Kinne owned property valued at \$16,700. As Anne Derosie has suggested, the Kinne farm ranked 16th in comparison to the cash value of the 619 farms in her database, just behind the home farm of Richard P. Hunt of Waterloo. In comparison, the mean value of these 619 farms was \$5477. (All figures in the following charts are to the nearest tenth.)

Cash Value of Farms, 1850

³²Printed U.S. Censuses for 1840; *Census of the State of New York for 1845* (Albany: Carroll & Cook, 1846).

³³ John Delafield, *Transactions*, 411, 418, 423, 493-8, 586; David C. Smith, "Middle Range Farming in the Civil War Era: Life on a Farm in Seneca County, 1862-1866," *New York History* XVIII (October 1967): 352-369. For general discussions of agriculture in upstate New York before the Civil War, see Neil McNall, *An Agricultural History of the Genesee Valley, 1790-1860* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1952, 1971); Paul W. Gates, *The Farmer's Age--Agriculture 1850-1860* (New York: Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 1960).

³⁴ "Administration Documents for Elijah Kinne, Jr."

1850 U.S. Agricultural Census³⁵	
Entire Population	5477.10
Fayette	6205.40
Seneca Falls	5958.20
Waterloo	5144.40
Junius	5033.80
Tyre	4011.20
Romulus (D.W. Kinne)	16,700.00
Total Cases = 619	

Mean Acres of Improved Land, 1850	
1850 U.S. Agricultural Census	
Entire Population	85.10
Fayette	89.00
Seneca Falls	95.40
Waterloo	89.50
Junius	82.70
Tyre	67.30
Romulus (D.W. Kinne)	214.00
Total Cases = 619	

Mean Bushels of Oat Production, 1850	
1850 U.S. Agricultural Census	
Entire Population	198.50
Fayette	206.70
Seneca Falls	275.60
Waterloo	144.80
Junius	173.00
Tyre	157.90
Romulus (D.W. Kinne)	1500.00
Total Cases = 619	

Mean Bushels of Corn Production, 1850	
1850 U.S. Agricultural Census	
Entire Population	181.80
Fayette	167.50
Seneca Falls	154.20
Waterloo	248.20
Junius	195.70
Tyre	175.00
Romulus (D.W. Kinne)	1100.00
Total Cases = 619	

Mean Bushels of Wheat Production, 1850	
1850 U.S. Agricultural Census	
Entire Population	324.44
Fayette	460.66
Seneca Falls	286.17

³⁵All statistical research by Anne Derosie, graduate student, Binghamton University, using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

Waterloo	198.93
Junius	247.92
Tyre	198.17
Romulus (D.W. Kinne)	400.00
Total Cases = 619	

Mean Pounds of Wool Production, 1850	
Entire Population	74.77
Fayette	60.84
Seneca Falls	95.96
Waterloo	118.91
Junius	74.22
Tyre	64.46
Romulus (D.W. Kinne)	240.00
Total Cases = 619	

Tanya Warren has shown that, by 1860, the value of David Kinne's farm real estate increased to \$20,000 (with \$2500 in personal property) and \$26,480 in 1870 (with \$10,000 in personal property).

A carriage house and horse barn, just west of the house and creek on the Kinne farm, date from the earliest period. The large gambrel-roofed barn farther west probably replaced an early grain barn and attests to the continued prosperity of this farm in the late nineteenth century. A scale house with a scale, marked with the name "Osgood," reflects the size of David W. Kinne's operations. Wagons could be driven onto the scale, so that goods could be weighed before they were sent to market.

Kinne sent his grain and wool (and perhaps that of other local farmers, many of whom were his brothers or brothers-in-law) by wagon and/or horse-drawn railroad to ports on Seneca Lake. He built a warehouse at Ovid Point (once called Lancaster or Baly Town, now located on the site of Willard Hospital), where his brother Morris Kinne had a farm. He may also have sent grain and wool to a warehouse and dock operated by his brother-in-law Garret W. Freligh, now on the site of Sampson State Park.³⁶

From these docks and warehouses, farmers would transport their grain and wool north, where Seneca Lake connected to the Seneca and Cayuga Canal and then to the Erie Canal, which gave them direct access to urban markets.

Importance of Kinne Farmstead: Abolitionism

A small number of enslaved people provided some of the earliest labor force in Seneca County. David W. Kinne's grandparents Elijah Kinne (August 7, 1743-February 6, 1830) and Jerusha Burton Kinne (January 9, 1743-December 9, 1803), both from Connecticut, were the first of the Kinne family to arrive in Seneca County. Local tradition, so far unsubstantiated, suggests that they may have brought people in slavery with them. They arrived in Ovid about 1789, when Elijah Kinne became the first militia officer commissioned between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. In the late eighteenth century, Elijah Kinne built a house, mill, and hotel (all still standing) in Ovid. An obituary inserted into the reprint edition of the 1876 *History of Seneca*

³⁶ As neighbor George Swarthout, Sr., noted in the "Administration Documents for Elijah Kinne, Jr.," "D. W. Kinne, Morris E. Kinne, George Kinne and William Kinne, his sons, each occupied a farm. Sylvester Thomas and Johnson, both sons-in-law occupied a farm each. Morris Kinne occupied Sampson farm part of the time. . . . it is bounded by the lake-DW Kinne built the warehouse erected on it." Swarthout's testimony also mentioned "the railroad from the land of the farm to warehouse," although it is not clear to which of many farms he referred. Seneca County Surrogate's File 03-427." Transcribed by Tanya Warren. Location of docks and warehouses noted on *Romulus, Plat-Book of Topographical Maps, Seneca County, New York, Town Survey of 1850, Made for J. Delafield by Wm. T. Gibson*, Reprint (Ovid: W.E. Morrison, 1976).

County reported that "indeed there were slaves on the Captain's farm. . . . Some may lie buried on the hill." No one was reported as living in slavery with the Kinne family in any of the extant census reports, however. Census reports from 1800 to 1850 show no African Americans, free or enslaved, living with or near Elijah Kinne, Sr., Elijah Kinne, Jr., David Wisner, or David Wisner Kinne.³⁷

A strong family tradition connects the Kinne family to the Underground Railroad. Circumstantial evidence lends some support to this. Mary L. Kinne signed a women's antislavery petition sent to Congress on January 1, 1849, and, beginning in 1849, David Wisner Kinne also appeared in records as an abolitionist.³⁸

According to family tradition, Elijah Kinne, Jr., first built the house on Kinne Road and used it as a stop on the Underground Railroad. Paul Payne Kinne, grandson of David W. and Mary Kinne, recorded this oral tradition in an Elmira newspaper in the 1960s or 1970s. (Paul Payne Kinne was born in 1893, two years after David W. Kinne's death. Paul Kinne was the second son of Rev. Wisner Kinne, born October 28, 1859, the ninth and last child of David W. and Mary Stone Kinne, who became the well-known pastor of the Romulus Presbyterian Church.)

Unfortunately, Paul Kinne's article can no longer be located. An article in the *Farm Bureau News* in April 1955 apparently relied on Paul Kinne for information, however. In addition, Paul Kinne's nephew, Dr. Wisner Payne Kinne, great-grandson of David W. and Mary Kinne, recorded his version of the story in a taped interview by Howard Van Kirk on March 4, 2001. Dr. Kinne was a theater professor at Tufts University and last Kinne descendent to live in the family home.³⁹

According to Wisner Kinne, Elijah Kinne, Jr., and his wife Hester Wisner Kinne (also called Mehitable or Hiddie) built this house with the help of abolitionist John Brown. When the Kinnes were first married, said Wisner Kinne, they lived in a cave now located underneath a yellow barn nearby (visible in 2001 off Route 96A). Paul Kinne recalled that this was "dug-out in the side of a bank with a shed built over it."

In 1955, Dick Bornholdt, probably using information supplied by Paul Kinne, noted that David W. Kinne was a

staunch abolitionist and when he built the new house [in 1855], he built it in a way that would make him able to take a more active part in the underground railroad. There still remains a blind closet on the second floor where negroes were hidden on their trek north. There was a stop-over at Watkins Glen, then David W. provided the next step. The negroes were transported by night, and slept by day. There was a large room next to the blind closet where they usually stayed and slept,

³⁷*History of Seneca County* (Philadelphia: Ensign and Everts, 1876), 134. Federal census reports exist for Seneca County from 1790. New York State census reports have, however, been lost.

³⁸ Elijah and Jerusha Kinne had ten children (from about 1766-1788) before her death in 1803. After Elijah Kinne married his second wife, Elizabeth Leake (June 3, 1771-March 5, 1847), they had five children, from 1805 to about 1812. Elijah Kinne's fourth child, born in 1771 in Connecticut, was Elijah Kinne, Jr. (October 31, 1771-1850) married Hester Wisner (b. March 8, 1780). David Wisner Kinne (March 26, 1814-May 2, 1891) was the eleventh of sixteen children born to Elijah Kinne, Jr., and Hester Wisner. On October 11, 1837, he married Mary L. Stone (April 17, 1818-March 4, 1872). Between 1839 and 1857, they had nine children. After Mary's death in 1872, he married Phebe Everett Townshend. David W. Kinne's third wife was Mary Dunlap Wilson, who died December 4, 1884. Tanya Warren, "Kinne Genealogy," Seneca County Historian's Office.

³⁹Dick Bornholdt, "A Century Farm in Ovid: Kinne Farm in Family for 164 Years Enriches the History of Seneca County," *Farm Bureau News* (April 1955). Thanks to James and Mary Fravil for finding this.

but when any suspicious strangers appeared near the place, the negroes were quickly placed in the closet about three deep until the danger was over.⁴⁰

According to Wisner Kinne,

The idea of a hideaway for runaway slaves was not the Kinne idea. It was the work of John Brown. The contact from John Brown is pretty well documented. We know how he operated. He would come into an area and offer to provide his skill as a designer of housing and his carpentry skills, what not. And this house has on its the second floor not only the meeting place for the abolitionist society, but also space for probably a dozen or two dozen mature blacks in the space underneath the roof that couldn't be observed from the outside. The house was designed not to show that there was space available. If you stand off and look at it you can't see an obvious place for excess space. But anyway, this was a stopping place for people moving up into the Canadian area. . . . I would think that the connection with John Brown exists in a daguerreotype which he apparently supplied.⁴¹

The abolitionist John Brown almost certainly did not build the Kinne house. As the administration papers for Elijah Kinne, Jr.'s, estate revealed, it is quite possible that Isaac A. Bunn of Romulus was the general contractor and Henry E. Burton of Fayette was the carpenter.⁴²

Once they arrived in Ovid, noted Wisner Kinne, many African Americans stayed in the area to work and live with the local black population, many of whom worked on Elijah Kinne's father's house, farm, and mill in the village. Wisner Kinne thought that the Kinnes built a school and church for them on West Seneca Street in Ovid. Several African American families did live in Ovid, including the Bryants, Van Horns, Duers, and Charlotte Jackson. In 1850, there were 32 African Americans living in Ovid and two African Americans living in Romulus. We know who manumitted most of these from slavery, however, and no connection with the Kinne family has been found. No documentation supports an African American school or church.⁴³

Documentation also confirms that David W. Kinne was an abolitionist, and written evidence suggests at least some involvement with the Underground Railroad. In 1849, he contributed \$5.00 to the New York State Vigilance Committee. Vigilance Committees were formed to assist people escaping from slavery. In other words, they were made up of people who were Underground Railroad supporters. In addition, other

⁴⁰ Dick Bornholdt, "A Century Farm in Ovid: Kinne Farm in Family for 164 Years Enriches the History of Seneca County," *Farm Bureau News* (April 1955).

⁴¹ Interview with Wisner Kinne by Howard Van Kirk, March 4, 2001, transcribed for Survey of Sites Relating to the Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African Life in Seneca County by Lori Stoudt, October 2005, transcript in Seneca County Historian's Office.

⁴² In the 1840s, Brown was a wool merchant in Springfield, Massachusetts. As such, his work may have taken him through central New York, purchasing wool from sheep growing farmers, but he was not a carpenter by trade and would not have been building houses. From 1849-51, Brown and his family lived in North Elba, New York, on land set aside by Gerrit Smith for African Americans. In 1851, the family moved to Akron, Ohio, before returning to North Elba in 1855. Brown traveled constantly throughout this period, both on business and on antislavery work. Beginning in 1855, he solicited money and guns for the antislavery cause in Kansas. In 1859, he carried out the attack on Harper's Ferry, Virginia, that cost him his life. Stephen Oates, *To Purge This Land with Blood: A Biography of John Brown* (Amherst, Mass.: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984). Two other John Browns lived locally, 75-year-old John Brown from Romulus, born in New Jersey, and John Brown, 47, in Fayette, but both were listed in the census as farmers, not carpenters.

⁴³ For detailed descriptions of the Bryants, Van Horns, and Charlotte Jackson, see Wellman, Warren et al, *Sites Relating to the Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in Seneca County, 1820-1880* (Waterloo: Seneca County Historian's Office, 2006).

contributors noted on the same list included known local Underground Railroad activists such as Ithaca resident B.S. Halsey. "S. Howland, D. Thomas, B. Gould, and C. Howland, Aurora, each 5.00," were all names of Quakers affiliated with North Street Quaker Meeting in Sherwood, New York, "a storm center of reform," as Emily Howland, Slocum Howland's daughter, later called it, and a known hotbed of Underground Railroad activity. "Other friends" in Aurora gave \$30.00. Several African Americans lived in Aurora, many of them freedom seekers, many of them owners of property. "S. Grigg and others, Levanna, 6.00" were Sherburne Grigg and probably his father, Jerome Griger, a known freedom seeker, associated with Slocum Howland at Levanna, Howland's port on the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake. Howland also had a port on the western shore of Cayuga Lake, very near the Kinne farm. M. Hamblin, Penn Yan, gave \$10.00. W.M. Clarke, of Syracuse, contributed \$5.00. This list almost outlines an Underground Railroad route, with David W. Kinne and Mary Kinne forming a crucial link. Without any specific event relating to a freedom seeker, this is the closest documentation we have to the participation of David and Mary Kinne in the Underground Railroad.⁴⁴

Many of those on this list were Quakers. Mary Stone Kinne may also have been of Quaker background. John Stone, Mary Stone Kinne's father, originally came west with followers of Jemima Wilkinson, the Publick Universal Friend who established a utopian community near Penn Yan. Most of Wilkinson's followers were Quakers. Stone himself settled at Ovid Landing in 1797.⁴⁵

David W. Kinne's identification as an abolitionist is supported by considerable other evidence. He subscribed to *Frederick Douglass' Paper*. He was nominated as a member of the Assembly on the Liberty Party ticket from Seneca County in 1851. In 1852, he served as president of the Seneca County Liberty Party convention meeting at the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls, where he was elected a delegate to the Liberty Party Convention at Canastota.⁴⁶

Resolutions at this Liberty Party convention at the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls included:

1. Resolved, That natural rights are co-extensive with man's earthly being - that he commences his existence clothed with them perfectly - since they are prior to, and far more sacred than any civil enactment.
2. Resolved, that the great, true, and only province of Civil Government, is to protect all men in the peaceful and unrestricted enjoyment of these God-given rights; and as these are peculiar to no nation, clime or color, this is the true province of civil government throughout the world.
3. Resolved, That so far as the Federal Government, in its administration, refuses to perform its appropriate work, its pretensions to a democracy are base and hypocritical. - And as it not only wantonly overlooks, or neglects the protection of its colored subjects, but most cruelly robs them of all their rights and manhood too; by so doing, it has developed a spirit more allied to the barbarous despotisms of the dark ages, than to an enlightened republicanism of the nineteenth century.
4. Resolved, That we have no language to express our unmeasured contempt and scorn of that infamous Fugitive Slave Bill; that we regard it as palpably unconstitutional; that we not honor it with the holy appellation of law, but call it by its appropriate name - a stupendous system of piracy; and can conscientiously, as Christians, regard it no farther, than to trample its hellish

⁴⁴ *North Star*, October 12, 1849.

⁴⁵ Wayne Morrison, *History of Ovid* (Ovid, New York, 1989), 208.

⁴⁶ *North Star*, October 12, 1849; *Frederick Douglass Paper*, October 30, 1852; August 27, 1852; Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger #72, Seneca Falls Historical Society Library; Walter Gable, "Finger Lakes Sites Allegedly Involved in UGRR/Abolitionist Activity," manuscript, Seneca County Historian's Office.

claims in the dust.⁴⁷

David W. Kinne's older brother, William A. Kinne was also involved with abolitionism, subscribing both to *Frederick Douglass' Paper* in 1852 and the *Liberty Party Paper* from at least 1849 to 1852.⁴⁸

Abolitionist lecturers were active in Ovid, beginning in 1840, when William O. Duvall spoke in the Seneca County Courthouse in the village. A local mob stormed the meeting. "The courthouse... was surrounded early in the evening by a furious mob, pelting the clapboards with stones and clubs and the windows with shot. To cap the climax, sulphur was put on the stove," reported Duvall. "This is a place where the most respectable citizens regard a pro-slavery minister as a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ!"⁴⁹

Twelve years later, local citizens greeted antislavery agent J.R. Johnson with more respect when he spoke in the First Dutch Reformed Church of Ovid. "In a Dutch Reformed Church, situated in a rural district, we had some refreshing meetings," he reported to *Frederick Douglass' Paper*. "The locality is about equal distance from the villages of Farmer, Lodi, and Ovid; and . . . my labors were introduced and sustained in that place by the influence of members of three denominational organizations, which, in their ecclesiastical fixtures are pro-slavery. My position is, unite my efforts with such persons all I can, while I protest against all church organizations, which fellowship slavery."⁵⁰

The next generation of the Kinne family was strongly associated with the Romulus Presbyterian Church. Extant records of this church reveal no formal antislavery resolutions, but it may well have been one of those ostensibly proslavery denominations with local antislavery sympathies whose members went to hear J.R. Johnson.⁵¹

Antislavery made progress in Ovid and Romulus in other ways, as well. Mary L. Kinne signed an antislavery petition sent to Congress by 86 women from Seneca County and received by the Judiciary Committee on January 29, 1849. This petition was from "Women of America," and was similar to others circulated throughout the north, addressed to Congress

on behalf of the claims of a million and a half of their sex, who are afforded no legal protection for a heart's dearest ties, a Woman's 'Sacred honor,' but with her husband, sons & brothers are the doomed victims of a system that dwarfs the intellect, degrades the morals & debases the entire being.⁵²

At least thirty-five women from Ovid and Romulus signed this petition (twenty-one from Ovid and fourteen from Romulus). They were the wives and daughters of local farmers, mechanics, blacksmiths, doctors, and laborers. One worked as a domestic, one as a teacher. All were white except Charlotte Jackson, born in slavery in New Jersey in 1785, brought to New York State and manumitted by William

⁴⁷ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, August 27, 1852.

⁴⁸ *North Star*, October 12, 1849; *Frederick Douglass Paper*, October 30, 1851; September 10, 1852, August 12, 1853; Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger #72, Seneca Falls Historical Society Library; Walter Gable, "Finger Lakes Sites Allegedly Involved in UGRR/Abolitionist Acitivity," manuscript, Seneca County Historian's Office.

⁴⁹ *Friend of Man*, April 1, 1840.

⁵⁰ The church burned in 1872. *Frederick Douglass Paper*, April 1, 1852; *Manual of the Churches of Seneca County & Pastors (1896)*, 35.

⁵¹ Records of Romulus Presbyterian Church, Seneca County Historian's Office. Research by Walter Gable, Seneca County Historian.

⁵² "Petition of Arvilla Sperry & 86 others, of Seneca Co. N.Y. praying Congress to prevent the extension of Slavery, to withdraw the protection of government from the American Slave Trade, to suppress Slavery wherever Congress has competent jurisdiction." HR30A-G9.2, National Archives and Records Administration.

Godley. Charlotte Jackson became a landowner with real estate worth \$300 in 1870. Her house, much changed, still stands in Ovid. She died in 1885, age 90 to 100, and was buried in Ovid Cemetery.⁵³

Further circumstantial evidence suggests that more research might uncover further information about the participation of the Kinne family in the Underground Railroad. Local tradition carries stories about a maze that connected the Kinne farm to Seneca Lake. In the “Administration Documents of Elijah Kinne, Jr.,” Garret W. Freleigh (Elijah Kinne, Jr.’s son-in-law (and David W. Kinne’s brother-in-law) submitted a claim against the estate for work done on a house, barns, warehouse, and railroad. George Swarthout, Sr., attested that “the warehouse stands on the lake—built on dock—F. built it and moved it—also the railroad from the land of the farm to warehouse. The warehouse was built in 1833 or 1834. He commenced building it before he moved there.” Later, Swarthout noted that brother D.W. Kinne’s brother, Morris Kinne, had a farm that abutted that lake and that “D.W. Kinne built the warehouse erected on it.” Could a railroad from the David W. and Mary Kinne farm to these warehouses and docks on Seneca Lake have been the source of stories about a “maze” that connected freedom seekers with Seneca Lake and routes toward freedom?⁵⁴

Importance of Kinne House: Architecture

The David W. Kinne and Mary Kinne House is a fine example of the way that local contractors—in this case perhaps Isaac A. Bunn of Romulus and Henry E. Burton of Fayette—used standard Greek Revival vocabulary in creative ways to develop their own unique version of a classical building, designed to reflect universal values of democracy, stability, and the paramount importance of citizenship and public virtue in the new Republic. Reflecting Greek temples in their form and details, these structures recalled the democracy of ancient Athens, reminding Americans that they, too, were a democratic nation state, the first since Athens in the fifth century B.C. The Kinne house, constructed sometime between 1846 and 1855, is a frame Greek Revival house with wide frieze, Doric features, clapboards, and cobblestone foundation. The builders almost certainly relied on guides such as that published by Asher Benjamin or Minard Lafever, but no specific models have so far been located. With the exception of the removal of plaster walls on the interior of the west wing, the addition of windows on the rear wing, and a small shed added to the south in the twentieth century, the house has experienced very few changes, inside or out, since its original construction.

A wing to the rear (west) of the main structure houses a kitchen and current family room in the first floor, where plaster walls have been removed to reveal original posts and beams. This may originally have been a woodshed. A large open room over this west wing, with plastered ceiling, light gray painted walls and floor, and a tan wooden chair railing, has apparently received very little use since its original construction. This may once have been used as a laundry room.

The main block of the house is Greek Revival. It faces east, with its gable end to the street. It stands on a cobblestone foundation and features a wide entablature with a broken pediment over three bays. The doorway is surrounded by sidelights, each with three narrow panes, and a transom, with Doric pilasters and entablature. The screen door is twentieth century, but the solid main doorway appears to be original, with two long panels at the top and four small panels at the bottom. This six-panel door design is common throughout the house.

⁵³ U.S. Census, 1870; *History of Seneca County* (1876), 99; Seneca County Surrogate’s Office, Will 1634; Anti-Slavery Petition, National Archives and Records Administration, January 29, 1849, HR30A-G9.2. Research on women who signed this petition by Tanya Warren. Research assistance on Charlotte Jackson by Naomi Brewer.

⁵⁴ “Affidavits in the Case of Garret W. Freleigh of Romulus vs. the Estate of Elijah Kinne, Jr., deceased, George Swarthout, Sr.,” “Administration Documents of Elijah Kinne, Jr.,” Seneca County Surrogate’s File 02-427. Research and Transcription by Tanya Warren.

What appears to be a three-bay wing to the south actually is part of the main block of the house. It has two frieze windows, a porch across its full width, with an original central door and one window on either side. Four Doric pillars support the porch roof. A large chimney still stands at the south end of the roof of this wing. A small rectangular addition on the south end, now used as an entryway, was added in the twentieth century.

Six-over-six double hung window sashes remain throughout most of the building, although two windows on the second floor of the south wing are narrow four-over-four sashes.

Inside, the south part of the house contains the largest parlor, with a fireplace jutting about two feet into the room from the south wall. The fireplace has a large mantelpiece with Doric pilasters, with a small cupboard opening into the area behind the fireplace on the west wall. A cubbyhole off the room leading to the front parlor is about five feet wide by three feet deep by five tall. Double parlors in the main section of the house have large double Greek moldings. Six-panel doors in all parlors are original, as are window moldings, but ceilings were covered with fiberboard, and floors are twentieth century hardwood.

Upstairs, an unusual delicate turned stair rail and newel post form a partial S-shape around steep-stairs leading down to the first floor hall. Wide floorboards are probably original, as are four-panel doors and window surrounds in the bedrooms. A hall closet has another small door in its back wall, leading to an attic storage space.

Conclusion

The David W. and Mary Kinne Farmstead is an outstanding example of a Greek Revival house, built sometime between 1846 and 1855, perhaps by contractor Isaac A. Bunn of Romulus and carpenter Henry E. Burton of Varick, with a farmstead consisting of six contributing buildings, including an outhouse, tool shed, four barns, and a scale house. David W. Kinne's reputation as an abolitionist and possible Underground Railroad supporter is substantiated through newspaper references to his participation in political parties (including his presidency of a county-wide meeting), his financial contribution to the New York State Vigilance Committee (formed to help people escape from slavery), and his subscriptions to the *North Star* and *Frederick Douglass' Paper*. The integrity of this site is remarkable, with little change in form, setting, feeling, association, materials, and workmanship, it from its mid-nineteenth century origins.

Deeds of the Kinne Family of Ovid & Romulus
Seneca & Cayuga County Clerk's Office Records
Research & transcription by Tanya L. Warren

DEEDS FOR LOT 95, TOWN OF ROMULUS TO ELIJAH KINNE, JR..

Romulus:

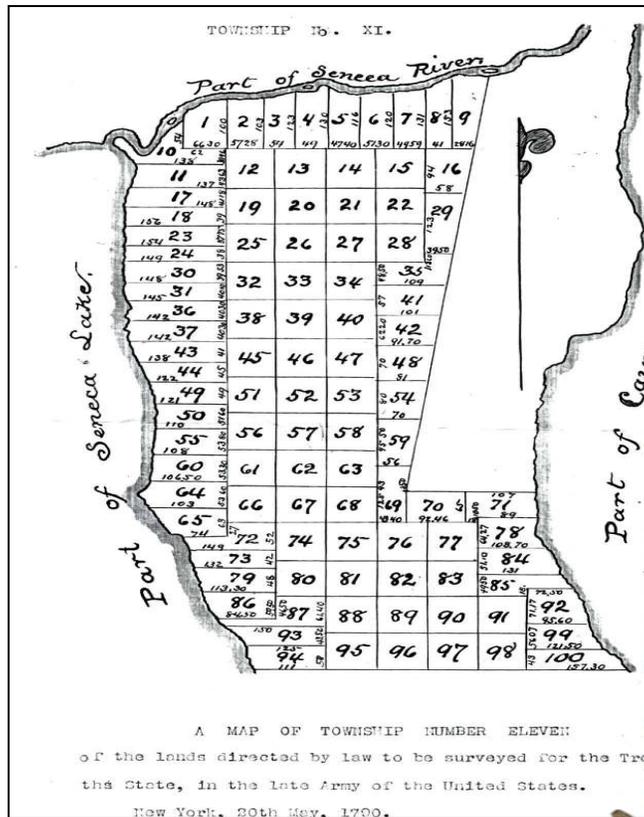
**Cornelius Elmendorf of Dutchess County, NY to Elijah Kinne, Sr. of Ovid, NY
Deed Book A, p. 234 of the Cayuga County Clerk's Office
8 January 1796**

£130.00

Description: All that certain tract or parcel of land situate and lying in the County of Onondaga and Township of Romulus known and distinguished on a Map filed by the Surveyor General as Lot #95. Beginning at the southeast corner of the said lot running thence North 31 chains, 93 links thence West 31 chains, 93 links thence South 31 chains, 63 links and East 31 chains 63 links to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres, reserving to the State of New York all gold and silver mines, to have and to hold, etc.

Signed by Cornelius Elmendorf

Witnesses: Cornet & Leah Elmendorf



David & Sarah Wisner to Elijah Kinne, Junior, all of Romulus, Seneca, NY

Deed Book F, p. 52 of the Seneca County Clerk's Office

1 October 1810

\$2000.00

Description: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the southwest corner of Lot #95 in the Town of Romulus containing 100 acres which said 100 acres the party of the first part purchased of Captain Elijah Kinne as by reference to said Kinney's deed being had will more fully appear. (Note: This deed of Captain Elijah Kinne to David Wisner was not found in either the Cayuga County or Seneca County Clerk's Office records. A thorough search was performed.)

Signed David Wisner and Sarah Wisner

Recorded 16 July 1812 by Silas Halsey

Elijah and Elizabeth Kinne of Ovid to Elijah Kinne, Jr. of Romulus

Deed Book O-537 of the Seneca County Clerk's Office

7 March 1822

\$1000.00

Description: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Romulus, County of Seneca known and distinguished as being the State Hundred in the Southeast corner of Military Lot #95 containing 100 acres of land, be it more or less.

Signed by the hand of Elijah Kinne, Sr. and the mark of Elizabeth Kinne

Witness: William Thompson

Recorded 1 April 1822 by E. Scudder

1. Administration Documents of Elijah Kinne, Jr.

Died intestate 1 February 1850

Seneca County Surrogate's File # 03-427

Research & transcription by Tanya L. Warren

Petition of Garret W. Freligh of Romulus

Petition of Garret W. Freligh of Romulus respectfully showeth that he is one of the administrators of all & singular, the goods and chattel & credits of Elijah Kinne, Jr., late of said Romulus, deceased, intestate. That the said intestate died indebted to your petitioner in the sum of \$3464.68 for improvements made and other expenses incurred by this deponents in & upon the lands of the said deceased in his lifetime, as will more fully appear by the schedule account hereto annexed marked 'A' to which this deponent for greater certainty craves leave to refer. That in case it shall be adjudged that your petitioner is liable to the estate of the said intestate for the use of said lands, that then this deponent your petitioner claims that the estate is further indebted to him for interest upon the value of said improvements & expenses aforesaid from the respective times when said improvements were made & expenses incurred & also further for making rails & stakes, for hauling rails & stakes; for fencing during the whole time of the occupancy of said lands by your petitioner, also for grafting and setting of fruit & ornamental trees, for pump logs and draining well, for clearing land, payment of taxes during such occupancy and other charges & expenses more fully set forth in said Schedule 'A' hereto attached:

Schedule A

The Estate of Elijah Kinne, Jr., deceased 1850:

- April 4-Wagon house after deducting value of large timber in the woods (new)- \$210.00
 - Present value of Stable & repairs to barn after deducting value of large timber in the woods, etc.- \$153,75
 - Hog house present value after deducting for large timber-\$48.00
 - Hen house, present value-\$10.00
 - Back house & Stone vault-\$11.50
 - Smoke house & stone ash vault-\$13.00
 - 34 parcels of Post & Board fence after deducting value of timber for posts in the woods- \$34.00
 - 3 swing gates & trimming to above fence-\$8.50
 - 23 rods picket fencing-\$92.00
 - trimming to 6 gates in picket fence-\$4.50
 - Dwelling (*or drilling*) house and Wood house attached after deducting value of large timber in the woods-\$900.00
 - Warehouse after deducting value of large timber in the woods-\$822.00
 - New foundation to Warehouse, including timber-\$568.94
 - New foundation to Rail Road including timber-\$247.49
 - moving warehouse onto new foundation-\$300.00

Affidavits in the case of Garret W. Freligh of Romulus vs. the Estate of Elijah Kinne, Jr. deceased.

George Swarthout, Sr.:

"knows Freligh, knows of him making improvements on land said to belong to Elijah Kinne, deceased. I have talked to Elijah Kinne, now deceased in reference to those improvements-the last time about the t--- of finishing off the house by Freligh-can't remember the year of the conversation-in the Fall-can't say whether it was 4-6 years ago-about 5 years ago. Kinne said Freligh would be entitled to the improvements which he put on the place provided Kinne sold the

place from under him or did not make a will. Said that it was necessary that a house should be built. When Freligh moved on the premises I had worked for Kinne about the time I moved there. I left Kinne and went to work for F. on the place. After 2-3 weeks I went back to help K. wash and sheer sheep. Told K. that the house where F. lived was not fit to live in-he said he knew it-told him the place was much out of repair-fences, etc.-and he said it was necessary to put it in better repair...

F. built a house-an addition to the house, a new wagon house-addition to the barn built since 1834 or 1835-I don't remember when the house was finished-thinks the wagon house built since the house-a warehouse was built near the premises, a well dug, fences built, railroad to warehouse-new foundation to warehouse and moving warehouse upon it-2 or 3 years this past Fall. The talk at washing sheep time was in 1833 or 1834 as near as I can state-this was at the time I spoke of the condition of the house & farm. He told me several times that F. would be entitled to the improvements.

The warehouse stands on the lake-built on dock-F. built it and moved it-also the railroad from the land of the farm to warehouse. The warehouse was built in 1833 or 1834. He commenced building it before he moved there-he occupied it from the time it was built to the time it was moved-he occupies it yet-he has had the barns under his control...

When K. & I met we had a conversation-I seldom went to his house-he told me not to say anything to his wife about the improvements.

D. W. Kinne, Morris E. Kinne, George Kinne and William Kinne, his sons, each occupied a farm. Sylvester Thomas and Johnson, both sons-in-law occupied a farm each. Morris Kinne occupied Sampson farm part of the time-most of the 40 acres is in the woods, some was cut over when he went there-the 60 acres is improved except ravine-it is bounded by the lake-DW Kinne built the warehouse erected on it.

[Note: both Freligh and Sutton married Kinne daughters]

Petition of Isaac A. Bunn of Romulus

Whereas Isaac A. Bunn of Romulus presented an account against David W. Kinne, William W. Sutton and G. W. Freligh, the Administrators of the goods and chattel rights & credits, etc. of Elijah Kinne, deceased, which account was marked 'A' and is herein annexed:

[Some spelling is corrected by transcriber.]

Cash paid out for Eliger Kiney (sic) on house from September 17 1846:

- to Peter DePue for brick-\$4.00
- paid for lathe-\$8.50
- paid Yuter (?) for 30 bushels of lime-\$3.75
- paid E. Cronk 1 ¾ days digging in cellar-\$1.00
- paid G. Smith for work 1 day-\$00.63
- paid Emons for 6 ¾ days-\$4.06 (1850 census-Peter Emmons-blacksmith)
- paid Emons for 1 day-\$00.63
- paid Michael in Drain 1 half days-\$00.30
- paid Frelin (Freeland?) 3 days-\$1.88
- paid Frelin 1 day-\$00.63
- paid Lefler 2 days-\$1.25
- paid Frost and his hand for 13 days work on cellar-\$16.25 (1850 census-John Frost-stone mason)
- paid for 3 crocks and 2 bushels of lime-\$1.20
- paid Henry E. Burton-\$125.00 (1850 census-Henry E. Burton of Varick -Carpenter)**
- paid for 300 feet of lathe-\$1.20
- paid Yuter for 27 bushels of lime
- paid Hogg 2 days in cellar-\$1.25 (1850 census-David Hogg of Fayette, Scottish immigrant)

- paid Hogg 1 day-\$00.56
- paid Cronk 1 day-\$00.63
- paid for 10 loads of sand-\$1.88
- paid Frost for fin (?) house
- paid Henry E. Burton and took a receipt December the 16th 1846-\$85.27

Eliger (sic) Kinne-Receipt to work on house from September the 15th 1849-

- drawing stone 2 days with a team-\$4.00
- drawing brick -\$00.50
- 1 half day with a team and 3 hands-\$1.50
- 1 half day drawing sand-\$1.00
- 1 day drawing stone-\$2.00
- 1 day drawing sand-\$2.00
- 1 hand 1 day *shurlin* (?) sand-\$00.75
- drawing lathe-\$2.50
- team and 1 hand in cellar 1 day-\$2.00
- 2 days in cellar with team-\$4.00
- 1 hand in cellar 1 day-\$00.75
- 1 day drawing lime with team-\$2.00
- 1 day drawing stone-\$2.00
- 1 half day drawing stone-\$1.00
- 1 day drawing stone-\$2.00
- 1 hand, half day tending mason-\$00.38
- 1 day drawing sand-\$2.00
- 1 day tending mason-\$00.75
- 1 half day drawing stone-\$1.00
- 2 hands one day in cellar-\$1.50
- 1 half day drawing sand-\$1.00
- 1 hand, 1 day tending mason-\$00.75
- 1 half day drawing stone-\$1.00
- 3 days digging and stoning in drain-\$2.25
- 2 days drawing sand-\$4.00
- 14 days tending mason and sifting sand and lime
- boarding hands to build house-36 weeks-\$54.00

And the said Arbitrators having so met and being duly sworn and after hearing the proofs and allegations of the said parties do award that the said David W. Kinne, William W. Sutton and G. H. Freligh pay to the said Isaac A. Bunn the sum of \$395.39 being the amount which we find due to him for his damages.

Signed,

James De Mott, William J. Johnson & Richard R. Steele
17th day of July 1850, 9 am at Giddings and McLafferty's Publick House in Romulus.

2. Last Will & Testament of David Wisner Kinne

Seneca County Surrogate's Office File # 02-161

Written 18 March 1885

Research & Transcription by Tanya L. Warren

In the name of God, Amen.

I, David W. Kinne of Romulus, County of Seneca, State of New York being of sound mind and memory do make and ordain, declare and publish this to be my Last Will & Testament in the manner and form following, that is to say-

First, I give and bequeath to my wife Phebe H. Kinne \$100 to be paid to her 1 year from my decease as herein provided by my son Wisner Kinne. The same to be in lieu of Dower, I having heretofore made a suitable provision for her in my lifetime. (Note: David W. Kinne and Phebe Townsend Kinne drew up, on 16 December 1884, what we would call a "pre-nuptial" agreement before their marriage in which neither has claim to the other's assets at the death of either. He pays her \$1000.00 as "full & ample consideration for her relinquishment of dower in the lands of D. W. Kinne and other rights by this pending marriage.")

Second-I give & devise to my son Wisner Kinne my homestead farm on which I now reside situate in the Town of Romulus, consisting of 105 acres of land on Lot # 95, bounded on the north and east by the highway, on the south by lands in possession of Sarah Chapman and lands of Lewis Jones; and on the west by lands of Hugh Chapman: and to his heirs and assigns forever. Subject to the payment to my wife of the sum of \$100.00.

I also give to my son Wisner Kinne all my farming tools, machinery, wagons, sleighs, harnesses, robes and tools of all kinds and lumber on my said homestead farm and kept for use thereon, and all my household goods and furniture in my house where I reside (except that which belongs to my wife in her own right), my wearing apparel, books, and my safe. But in case my said son Wisner Kinne should die before my decease, then in that event I hereby direct my executors herein named or the survivor of them to sell and convert the aforesaid home farm and premises (subject to \$100.00 payment to my wife) and aforesaid personal property into money and in case my son should leave a child or children in case he so died before my decease. Out of the proceeds of said sale to pay such child or children the sum of \$4000.00 to be equally divided among them and the remainder of the proceeds to be equally divided among my then living children, including any child or children lawfully born to me after the making of this will. In case of my son Wisner Kinne living beyond my death, then he is entitled to all the real & personal estate herein described, with no child or children born lawfully to me after the making of this will shall have any portion thereof.

Third-The residue & remainder of my property both real and personal after the payment of my lawful debts, funeral expenses and the expenses of the administration of my estate, I give and bequeath unto my 7 daughters, Minerva Sutton, Emi Jenkins, Sarah Dunlap, Ada Kinne, Lucy Sackett, Mary Ingalls and Ella Egbert and to any child or children that may be lawfully born unto me after the making of this will, to be equally divided between them. My said daughters and said after born children share and share alike up to the amount of \$25,000.00. (continues with instructions in case of death of daughters, etc.)

Lastly-I hereby nominate and appoint my son Wisner Kinne and my son-in-law Joseph Dunlap to be executors of this my last will and testament. (Usual executor instructions follow).

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal this 18th day of March 1885.



Witnesses: Lewis ***** and J. Talladay

3. Will of Wisner Kinne

6 August 1924

Seneca County Surrogate's File # 11-382

Research & transcription by Tanya L. Warren

Edited for brevity

The usual debts and expenses to be paid first then:

I give and bequeath to my wife Margaret M. P. Kinne my homestead farm called "Woodland", consisting of 105 acres or so. If she should die, son Paul shall the option to purchase same for \$4334.00, said sum being 2/3 of the present assessed value of the farm.

If my wife should die first, I give all real and personal property to my two sons Dean & Paul as equal privilege to Paul to purchase as above stated.

III. Sites and Stories

B. Seneca County: North**Fayette**

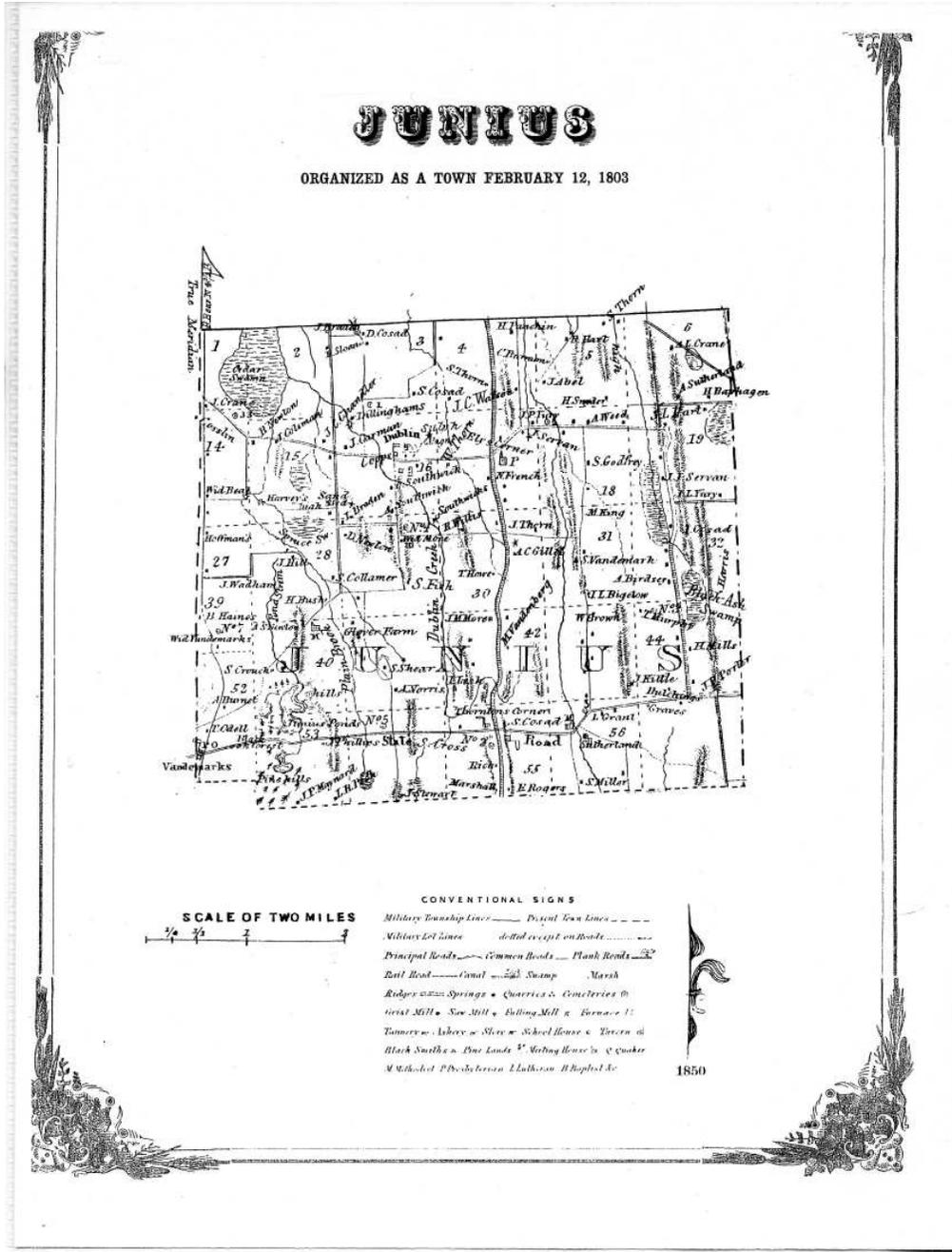
- Duncanson House, Site of 89
 Rose Hill 91

Junius

- Israel Lisk House, Whiskey Hill Road 99
 Shear House, Nine-Foot Road 100

Seneca Falls—Town

- Bull House, Ferry Farm, West Lake Road . 105
 Henderson House, Site of, Bridgeport 112
 Metcalf Houses, Gravel Road 115, 117
 Springbrook Cemetery, Gravel Road 121



William T. Gibson, *Plat-Book of Topographical Maps, Seneca County, New York made for J. Delafield Town Survey 1850* (n.p., n.d.), reprint (Ovid: W.E. Morrison, n.d.)

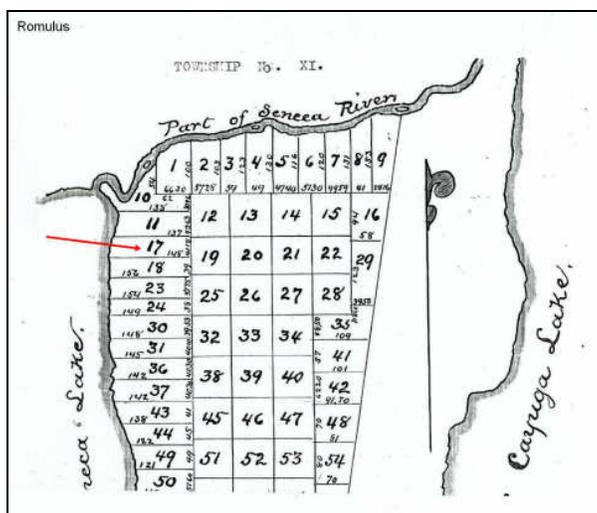
The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

Fayette

Site of John and Lucy Duncanson Family Home Lot 12 Fayette Township

Significance: Homesite of free people of color, manumitted from slavery by John Nicholas, Robert Rose's brother-in-law

Description: No known standing site.



On June 5, 1817, for \$300, John Duncanson purchased from Martin and Margaret Dubois 15 acres of land on Lot 12 in Romulus, "beginning at NE corner of Robert S. Rose's farm." John Duncanson was probably the brother of Robert Duncanson and Susannah Duncanson, who came with the Rose family in their caravan from Virginia to Fayette as a maid to Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Lawson. On May 4, 1836, John and Lucy Duncanson sold this land to Uriel Belles for \$850.¹

According to Kathryn Grover, in *Make a Way Somehow*, John Nicholas, Robert Rose's brother-in-law, manumitted John and Robert Duncanson in 1808 and 1815. This may be the same John Duncanson who emigrated with Robert Duncanson and Lucy Nickles Duncanson to Marshall, Monroe, Michigan, in the mid-1830s, as suggested by Kathryn Grover. This Robert became a landscape artist.²

These Duncansons may also be related to the Robert Duncanson born in Seneca County in 1821 to an African American mother and a Scottish Canadian father. This younger Robert spent his childhood in Canada and then moved with his mother to Cincinnati, Ohio. After 1854, this Robert Duncanson painted portraits of famous abolitionists.³

¹ Deeds, Seneca County Clerk's Office.

² Kathryn Grover, *Make a Way Somehow: African Americans in a Northern Community, 1790-1865* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1994), 21.

³ Kathryn Grover, *Make a Way Somehow* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1994), 17, 21; Betty Auten, African American Research, Seneca County Historian's Office; <http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:Rje7MuTRdoJ:www.pbs.org/wnet/aaworld/arts/duncanson.html+Seneca+County+abolitionists&hl=en&ie=UTF-8>. Research by Tanya Warren.

Deeds

Found and transcribed by Tanya Warren

June 5, 1817—Martin Dubois of Fayette and Margaret his wife and John Duncanson, also of Fayette, in consideration of the sum of \$300—land situate in Fayette, part of lot 12, in what was called Town of Romulus, . . .beginning at NE corner of Robert S. Rose's farm and running thence south of lot 6 chains 93 links to centre of west line of said lot number 12 and thence east 21 chains and 65 links on a division line of said lot thence north 6 chains and 93 links thence west 21 chains and 65 links to the place of beginning in the centre of the highway and to contain 15 acres of land as surveyed by David Cook together with all and singular hereditaments. . . .

Witnessed by Jacob Hicks and David Cook

Signed by the hand of Martin Dubois and the mark of Margaret Dubois

Sells same parcel May 4, 1836--John Duncanson and Lucy his wife to Uriel Belles in consideration of \$850 also of Fayette, in consideration of the sum of \$300—land situate in Fayette, part of lot 12, in what was called Town of Romulus, . . .beginning at NE corner of the farm as formerly owned by Robert S. Rose, deceased on the west line of said lot number 12 and in the centre of the highway thence on said west line south 6 chains and 93 links to a stake standing in the centre of said line thence east 21 chains and 65 links to a stake to a division line of said lot thence north 6 chains and 93 links thence west 21 chains and 65 links to the place of beginning containing 15 acres of land. . . .

Witness John Burton

Signed by hand of John Duncanson and mark of Lucy Duncanson

Fayette

Rose Hill, 1809, 1839

Town of Fayette

National Register of Historic Places, 1974

Significance: Site of one of the largest concentrations of people held in slavery in upstate New York, and also the site of African Americans who lived in freedom, European Americans who held people in slavery, and people who worked against slavery. African Americans Bett and Cuffe, enslaved by Alexander Coventry, and members of the Douglass, Duncanson, and other African American families, enslaved by Rose S. Rose, were associated with this site. William K. Strong, who built the Greek Revival house, was an antislavery advocate, associate of William Henry Seward, and Union general in the Civil War. The free black Duncanson and Johnson families lived nearby.



Rose Hill
Looking east
February 27, 2006



Looking northeast toward original 1809 main house,
moved to current site and used as a carriage house, c. 1839
now used as a visitors' center
September 2006



Original Main House, Rose Hill, c. 1809
Looking east (Rose Hill mansion to the right)



Rose Hill, original 1809 kitchen wing
Retained as kitchen wing on northeast of 1839 mansion
Looking east toward site of original cabins for people in slavery
September 2006

Description: In 1792, Alexander Coventry, from Connecticut, purchased 900 acres on the eastern shore of Seneca Lake, settling with his family and two people in slavery in the low area at the northeast corner of the lake. He left this area in 1796, but no structure remains to mark this family's location.

In 1802, Robert Selden Rose, Virginia planter, purchased this land with his brother-in-law Judge John Nicholas. About 1809, Rose constructed a plain rectangular frame house with a small rear kitchen wing. The old house still stands just west of the new Greek Revival mansion. It became a carriage house and is now used as a visitors' center. The old kitchen continued to be used as the kitchen for the new mansion.

After Rose died in 1835, William K. Strong, a young retired New York City wool merchant, purchased the property in 1837 and in 1839 built a new double-wing Greek Revival house on the site of the original dwelling. The Greek Revival house had a full pediment facing the street, six slender Ionic columns, a center doorway with sidelights and transom, and a cupola. Matching wings also had Ionic columns. Interior details reflected Minard Lafever patterns.

People in slavery at Rose Hill lived east of the main house. Nothing remains standing of any of their homes, although archeological investigations have revealed their location and some artifacts.⁴

Significance: Rose Hill represents the wealth of America's elite families from the 1790s to the 1890s, based on both land and trade, incorporating the labor of people in both slavery and freedom. The property reflects four basic periods:

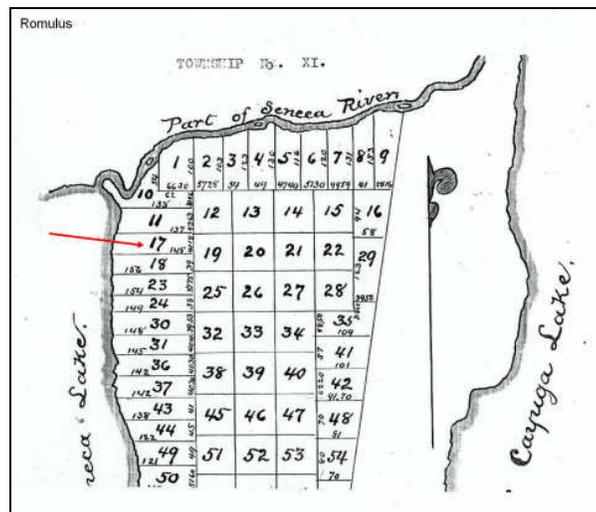
1. **Eastern New York Farm Pattern.** In 1792, Dr. Alexander Coventry and his family from Claverack, Columbia County, New York, were the first family to bring people in slavery to this area. Hudson Valley farmers often incorporated the labor of people in slavery. Twelve to fifteen

H. Edmund Writz and H. Merrill Roenke, Jr., *Rose Hill: A Greek Revival Mansion, Geneva, New York, History and Restoration* (Geneva, New York: Geneva Historical Society, 1984); Joan Hunton, "A Beautiful Rose Blooms Anew in Upstate New York," photocopied article from Rose Hill; Tour of Rose Hill by Bruce Knowlton, Tour Guide.

percent of New York's colonial population was enslaved. African Americans usually lived in relatively small groups, often part of the household of European Americans, isolated from other people of color. When Alexander and Elizabeth Coventry migrated from eastern New York, they represented this pattern of slave-holding. They brought with them two people in slavery, Betty and Cuffe, husband and wife.

Alexander Coventry was a doctor, born August 27, 1766, in Hamilton, Lamark Parish, Scotland. Educated as a physician in Glasgow, he came to the U.S. to settle the affairs of his father, a soldier in the British Army during the French and Indian War. He married Elizabeth Butler, born April 16, 1769, in New York. They had three children, all born between 1791 and 1796.⁵

On November 24, 1792, Alexander Coventry bought lot 17 of the New Military Tract, 600 acres of land lying on the east shore of Seneca Lake, from John Weaver of Ulster County, New York, for 120 pounds British sterling. He named the property "Fairhill" after his ancestral lands in Scotland.⁶



In June, before he had officially signed the deed, Alexander Coventry moved his family from Claverack, New York, in the Hudson Valley, to their new land along Seneca Lake. With his family, he brought hired men and two people in slavery, Cuff and Bett. The relationship between Cuff and Coventry suggests both the power an enslaver might wield and the limits of that power. Cuff used his considerable strength of will to negotiate basic terms of his work and life. First, he refused to leave without his wife, Bett, who belonged to a neighboring farmer. So early in 1792, Coventry paid about \$130 dollars for the "negro wench named Bett, also her youngest two children, the elder named Ann, and the youngest Jean, together with all their wearing apparel and half their bedding." Cuff worked on Coventry's new farm, but he also worked for himself, Bett, and their children. He raised crops, cut wood, burned ashes, and trapped animals for fur. Coventry let him keep the profits from these enterprises.⁷

⁵ Tanya Warren, "Alexander Coventry Report," Appendix: Genealogy.

⁶ Deed Book FA, 141, Seneca County Clerk's Office; H. Edmund Writz and H. Merrill Roenke, Jr., *Rose Hill: A Greek Revival Mansion, Geneva, New York, History and Restoration* (Geneva, New York: Geneva Historical Society, 1984), 15.

⁷ Alexander Coventry, "Memoirs of an Emigrant: The Journal of Alexander Coventry, M.D., in Scotland, the United States, and Canada, during the period 1788-1831," quoted in Kathryn Grover, *Make a Way*

Coventry kept a detailed journal. On November 3, 1793, he noted that he “sent Cuff over the Lake for the flour, and he stayed all day. I spoke pretty sharp to him; He said he was getting his pay from Jackson for his ashes. He got 2 yards of red broadcloth at 30/-pr. yard. He took it so hard that I scolded him, he said he wanted another master. I told him to find another master for himself and wife, and I would sell them.”⁸

On June 19, 1793, Coventry recorded the death of Bett, who died at his farm of consumption. Coventry noted that he and his family “tenderly cared for” Bett. They placed her remains in a shroud and a coffin, and buried her on the farm.⁹

The Coventry family moved to Utica, New York, in 1796. Elizabeth Butler Coventry died February 7, 1828, and Alexander Coventry died in 1831.¹⁰

Cuff may have moved to Utica with the Coventry family. He may also have been sold to Tunis Rappleye of Ovid. On July 21, 1809, Tunis Rappleye called the overseers of Ovid “to examine his negro man Cuff Vandike, who he wishes to manumit.” They found him to be “hail, hearty & sound, about age 28.”¹¹

2. Virginia Plantation Pattern.

In 1803, when twenty-eight-year-old Robert and Jane Rose moved their family and thirty-seven people in slavery from Stafford County, Virginia, to Rose Hill, they were part of a migration of landed families who poured into upstate New York after the Revolution. Those who came into the Genesee Country—including Bath, Geneva, and Sodus—included many people from Maryland and Virginia, who established plantations based on a southern model, operated by people in slavery. Encouraged by Charles Williamson, land agent for Sir William Pultney’s land company, the Rose family came as an extended family group with the Maryland-born Fitzhughs, Robert Rose’s cousins, and his brother-in-law John Nicholas. The Fitzhughs were also related to Ann Carroll Fitzhugh, who later married abolitionist Gerrit Smith of Peterboro, Madison County, New York. More than seventy-five enslaved people came with this extended family group.¹²

In *Make a Way Somehow*, Kathryn Grover quoted a remarkable oral history, by Gavin Lawson Nicholas, recorded in 1873 by his nephew. Gavin Nicholas made the journey from Virginia to New York as an eight-year-old boy, and his story suggests both the people who made the trip and the relationships among them. (Notes in parentheses were added by George W. Nicholas, Gavin Lawson Nicholas’s nephew, in 1904.)

Somehow: African-American Life in a Northern Community, 1789-1965 (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1994), 14-15. Alexander Coventry appeared in the 1790 census of Hudson as the owner of one slave. Brooklyn College, City University of New York, New York, New York, is working on an electronic edition of Coventry’s journal.

⁸ Alexander Coventry, “Memoirs of an Emigrant: The Journal of Alexander Coventry, M.D., in Scotland, the United States, and Canada, during the period 1788-1831,” quoted in Kathryn Grover, *Make a Way Somehow: African-American Life in a Northern Community, 1789-1965* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1994), 14-16; *History of Seneca County* (Philadelphia: Ensign and Everts, 1876), 131.

⁹ <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/fayette.htm>

¹⁰ Tanya Warren, “Alexander Coventry Report,” Appendix: Genealogy.

¹¹ Maurice L. Patterson, *Between the Lakes*, (1976), 50.

¹² H. Edmund Writz and H. Merrill Roenke, Jr., *Rose Hill: A Greek Revival Mansion, Geneva, New York, History and Restoration* (Geneva, New York: Geneva Historical Society, 1984), 17-18; Kathryn Grover, *Make a Way Somehow: African-American Life in a Northern Community, 1789-1965* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1994), 17.

We left Hampstead (the name of the plantation in Stafford County Va) on Sunday October 21st 1803 . . . There were two stage coaches with four horses each, a driver and a postillion riding one of the leaders, a “coachee” with four horses, driver and postillion. The two stages were made at Hampstead by their own workmen (slaves) from timber cut on the place, the hubs of the wheels from locust trees near the house and after their arrival at Geneva, they were sold to Levi Stevens and ran on stage line from Albany to Geneva.

In the first stage were Mrs. Jane L. Rose (my grandmother) and (her sons) Gavin Lawson Rose, John N. Rose and Henry Rose in the arms of his colored nurse, Phillis Kenny (afterward Phillis Douglas and died on the Carter Road).

In the other stage were Mrs. Lawson (mother of Mrs. Nicholas and Mrs. Rose) Aunt Peggy (Miss Margaret Rose, a sister of Mrs. Lawson) and their maid Susannah Dunkinson (colored).

In the “coachee” were Mrs. Anne Nicholas (my grandmother) her children, Ann (afterwards Mrs. Abm. Dox) Susan (afterward Mrs. Orin Clark) Jane, George and Robert C. in arms of his colored nurse Alice Bowman; Judge Nicholas, Mrs. Rose (my tow grandfathers) George H. Norton (a nephew of Judge Nicholas and afterward father of Rev. John N. Norton and Rev. George H. Norton) were horse back with two led horses.

Mr. Gavin Lawson (my great grandfather) and Gavin Lawson Nicholas (who gave me these details) were in a phaeton with two horses and a driver.

Four 4 horse wagons for the colored people and their baggage came with about seventy five colored people directly north over the Alleghanies [sic] in charge of Col. John Fitzhugh.

The men and women, who were able, walked; the invalid women and small children rode in the wagons. They went about half a mile together, then the whites turned to the right, and the blacks to the left and did not meet again until they met in Geneva, about the middle of November. The whites came by Albany, the blacks directly north thru Pennsylvania. They had had parties here for two years previously raising crops and making preparations.¹³

Robert Rose manumitted many of his enslaved people, beginning in 1809. In 1820, however, he still held nine people in slavery—six men and three women—more than any other single person in Seneca County. He did not always treat even good workers with dignity. An 1893 county history contained an account of Rose striking a man named Peter with a cane. An 1828 newspaper story noted that he shot and wounded “one of his slaves, of the name of Henry” (probably Henry Douglass, Sr.) for refusing to work in the brickyard on Sunday.¹⁴

Henry Douglass was born in Maryland about 1776. He married Phillis Kenny, born in Maryland about 1780, who worked as a nurse for the Rose children. Henry and Phillis Douglass had at least eight children of their own. Rose manumitted Henry Douglass on October 10, 1816. Henry and Phillis Douglass later moved to Geneva, where Henry died May 22, 1849. As a widow, Phillis lived with her children, Emily and Charles, in 1850 and by herself at 21 High Street in 1860 until her death sometime before 1870. (For more

¹³ “An account of the emigration of the Rose and Nicholas families from Virginia to New York State as given by George W. Nicholas Esq. of Geneva N.Y.,” Geneva Historical Society, quoted in Kathryn Grover, *Make a Way Somehow: African-American Life in a Northern Community, 1789-1965* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1994), 17-18.

¹⁴ 1820 U.S. census records; Quoted in Kathryn Grover, *Make a Way Somehow: African-American Life in a Northern Community, 1789-1965* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1994), 20. See manumission records, Town of Fayette, for Robert Rose, 1809, 1810, Seneca County Clerk’s Office.

on the Douglass family, see entry under Henry Douglass, Jr., Waterloo, and “Douglass Family Genealogy,” by Tanya Warren, in Appendix.)

A Whig and later an Anti-Mason in politics, Rose served in the New York State legislature in 1811, 1820, and 1821, and as a member of Congress from 1823-27. He was a founder of the New York State Agricultural Society, a member of the board of the Seneca Lock Navigation Company, and a trustee of Hobart College.¹⁵

3. Country Seat. Robert Rose died in 1835. Two years later, at the beginning of a major depression, William K. Strong (born in 1805 in Schoharie County), a retired wool merchant of New York City, age thirty-two, brought his wife Sara Ann Van Giesen to live at Rose Hill. Since wool was one of Seneca County’s most important products, it is possible that he became familiar with Rose Hill as he traveled through the region, collecting wool for his business. In 1839, William and Sarah Strong constructed an elegant 12,000 square-foot double-wing Greek Revival mansion with Ionic columns and cupola on the site of Rose’s simple rectangular dwelling. They kept the Rose family’s original kitchen on the back. The design of Rose Hill was an echo of the work of Alexander Jackson Davis and Ithiel Towne, the most prominent Greek Revival designers of the period, and reflected the model of Roosevelt Hall, built the same year in Skaneateles, New York, by the DeZeng family. Perhaps owner Strong himself influenced the design. Interior features suggested that builders used Minard Lafever’s pattern book and followed urban high-style room plans. The Strongs finished their new house just in time to welcome President Martin Van Buren to their “splendid mansion.”¹⁶

In 1840, William K. Strong and Sarah Strong were in their thirties. They lived at Rose Hill with two children, probably a son and daughter, under five years old; three children aged five to ten, three aged ten to fifteen; five people aged fifteen to twenty, and one person aged thirty to forty—all white. One free woman of color, aged twenty-four to thirty-six, also lived in the house, making seventeen people in all. Nearby lived the Johnson family, the only African American family in the neighborhood, with eight people.¹⁷

When Sarah Van Giesen Strong died in 1843, William K. Strong left Rose Hill to live the rest of his life in New York City. Active in Whig politics, he was a friend of William Henry Seward. He became a brigadier general in the Civil War. He resigned his commission for ill-health in 1863, but then organized the Union League Club in New York City and responsible for recruiting many African American troops in New York State. He died in 1867, age 62.¹⁸

4. Model Farm. In 1850, Robert J. Swan, born in 1826, bought Rose Hill. Sent to live with the Johnston family for his health, he fell in love with Margaret Johnston and married her. As a wedding present, his parents gave the young couple Rose Hill. In August 1850, twenty-four-year-old Robert Swan, farmer, lived there with his wife, M.A. aged twenty-two; Irish-born Bridget Griffen, aged 27, and Eliza Robertson, aged 23, and Edward Evans, aged 21, born in Wales. The property, noted the census, was worth \$40,000.¹⁹

¹⁵ H. Edmund Writz and H. Merrill Roenke, Jr., *Rose Hill: A Greek Revival Mansion, Geneva, New York, History and Restoration* (Geneva, New York: Geneva Historical Society, 1984), 18.

¹⁶ Joan Hunton, “A Beautiful Rose Blooms Anew in Upstate New York,” photocopied article from Rose Hill, discussed the possible connection to A. J. Davis and Minard Lafever. Paul Malo noted the connection between Rose Hill and Roosevelt Hall. Quote from H. Edmund Writz and H. Merrill Roenke, Jr., *Rose Hill: A Greek Revival Mansion, Geneva, New York, History and Restoration* (Geneva, New York: Geneva Historical Society, 1984), 23.

¹⁷ 1840 U.S. Census.

¹⁸ H. Edmund Writz and H. Merrill Roenke, Jr., *Rose Hill: A Greek Revival Mansion, Geneva, New York, History and Restoration* (Geneva, New York: Geneva Historical Society, 1984), 23-24.

¹⁹ 1850 U.S. Census.

Two doors away, perhaps still on the Rose Hill estate, lived the African American family of R.S. Johnson, aged 42, cook, with Lucina Johnson, his wife, aged 42, born in Vermont; Stephen A., 20, a laborer; Prince, 13; William R., 11; Sarah M., 7; George W., 4; C.M., six months; Annie E., 16; Fistus, 14; and Levi Ray, 20, born in Vermont and a fiddler by trade.

Robert Swan made Rose Hill into a model New York State farm. Following the lead of his mentor and neighbor, John Johnston, Swan installed drainage tiles throughout his farm to remove spring water from the clayey-loam soil. His first year on the farm, Swan laid 16,000 tiles. Eventually, his 344-acre farm was interlaced with 61 miles of tiles, raising his wheat production from five to fifty bushels per acre.

Swan created a model farm at Rose Hill. He won a silver pitcher from the New York State Agricultural Society in 1858, became president of the society in 1881, and that same year succeeded in his efforts to have a New York State Agricultural Experiment Station established at Geneva. He died in 1890 in New York City.²⁰

²⁰ H. Edmund Writz and H. Merrill Roenke, Jr., *Rose Hill: A Greek Revival Mansion, Geneva, New York, History and Restoration* (Geneva, New York: Geneva Historical Society, 1984), 27-29.

Junius

Israel Lisk Home

Whiskey Hill Road, first house on west side of road past Route 318
Town of Junius, New York

Significance: Israel Lisk represents the core group of Congregational Friends (also known as the Progressive Friends or Friends of Human Progress) who emerged from the Genesee Yearly Meeting of Friends (Hicksite) in 1848 to energize abolitionism, woman's rights, peace, and temperance movements nationally for a generation. Unlike most Quakers, he bridged the nonpolitical abolitionism of the American Anti-Slavery Society and political abolitionism of the Liberty Party and Free Soil Party.



Looking northwest, November 2006

Description: A small gable-and-wing house, this dwelling has been greatly changed but remains in its original location next to a small creek.

Discussion: Israel Lisk represents those antislavery advocates affiliated with Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends in Waterloo who actively participated in the antislavery activities and reform from the 1830s through the 1870s. Unlike many Quakers, Lisk bridged the divide between work promoted by the American Anti-Slavery, especially the petition campaign of the 1830s, and the political antislavery movement of the 1840s, centered in Seneca Falls. He signed at least two antislavery petitions sent to Congress from Waterloo in 1839. He also attended at least one Free Soil meeting in Seneca Falls in the summer of 1848, and, in 1854, he was nominated for Justice of the Sessions by the "Free Democracy of Seneca County" meeting at the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls. He subscribed to *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, as well as to the *Liberator*.²¹ From 1849-71 (and perhaps longer), he participated regularly in meetings of the Congregational Friends (later the Friends of Human Progress) held in Waterloo. He was a member of the Committee of Arrangements in 1861.²²

²¹ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, November 5, 1852; January 6, 1854; Free Soil Meeting Notice, *Seneca County Courier*, August 4, 1848; *Liberator* subscription list, Boston Public Library.

²² Christopher Densmore, "Progressive Friends,"

http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML

<http://encompass.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/sat/docviewer?did=14852704&seq=1>.

Junius

Stephen and Gertrude Shear Home

**Nine-Foot Road, second house on east side of road past Thruway overpass
Town of Junius**

Significance: Stephen Shear represents the core group of Congregational Friends (also known as the Progressive Friends or Friends of Human Progress) who emerged from the Genesee Yearly Meeting of Friends (Hicksite) in 1848 to energize abolitionism, woman's rights, peace, and temperance movements nationally for a generation. Stephen Shear also signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls woman's rights convention in 1848.



Looking east, November 2006

Discussion: Stephen Shear was one of the earliest abolitionist leaders in Seneca County. He was an active reformer from the beginning of antislavery organizing in the 1830s through the 1870s. He was a delegate to the Seneca County Whig convention, representing the Town of Junius, in October 1834. His name appeared as one of five people who called a Seneca County Anti-Slavery meeting in Seneca Falls in 1837. He signed at least three antislavery petitions sent from Seneca County in 1839 and 1844. He subscribed both to *The Liberator* and the *North Star*. He signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the first woman's rights convention in 1848. From 1849-1871, and perhaps longer, Shear participated in annual meetings of the Congregational Friends (Friends of Human Progress). He was a member of the Committee of Arrangements for the 1862 meeting at Waterloo.²³

Stephen Shear was born October 11, 1797 in Coeymans, New York. On March 7, 1819, Stephen Shear married Gertrude TenEyck in Coeymans, New York. In the 1850 census, he was listed as a farmer, 52 years old, living with his wife, Gertrude, age 51, and their six children, Conrad, 27, a farmer; John, 27, a farmer; Catharine, 19; Henrietta, 6; Sidney, 5; Alonza?, 3. They owned property valued at \$12,000.²⁴

²³ "Whig County Convention," Handbill, 1834, Seneca Falls Historical Society; *Friend of Man*, Dec 20, 1837; *The North Star*, May 30, 1850; Antislavery Petitions; Library of Congress Box 15, National Archives and Records Administration; Subscription List, *Liberator*, Boston Public Library; Christopher Densmore, "Friends of Human Progress, 1849=1871, http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML <http://encompass.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/sat/docviewer?did=14852704&seq=1;>

²⁴ See Tanya Warren, "Shear Family," Appendix.

Stephen Shear
 Earliest Grantee Deeds
 Seneca County Clerk's Office
 Research & transcription by Tanya L. Warren

Adam and Hannah Carman to Stephen Shear, all of Junius, Seneca, NY

Deed Book E2, p. 583

13 December 1832

\$4000.00

Description: All that certain piece or parcel of land being in the Town of Junius, part of Lot #41, beginning at a stake standing in the southwest corner of said lot 14 links south from a white oak tree marked 40: 53: 54 and runs thence East on the south line of said lot 59 chains and 50 links to a stake, thence North parallel to the west line of said lot 33 chains and 62 links to a stake; thence West parallel to the said south line 59 chains and 50 links to the west line of said lot; thence on the west line South 33 chains and 62 links to the place of beginning, containing 200 acres of land, always and excepting and reserving 50 acres of the above land, which this day is conveyed by deed to Stephen Carman, for the boundaries of which see his deed. (The usual closings)

Signed Adam & Hannah Carman
 Witnessed by Allen Hammond

James & Harriet Stewart to Stephen Shear, all of Junius, Seneca, NY

Deed Book E2, p. 581

20 March 1835

\$1586.25

Description: All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Junius, being part of Military Lot #54, beginning at a stake at the northwest corner of the said lot; thence on the west line thereof South to the centre of the State Road; thence along the centre of said road South 89 degrees East 28 chains, 70 links; thence North parallel to the west line of said lot 18 chains, 78 links to the north line of said lot; thence on said north line West 28 chains, 71 links to the place of beginning, containing 52 acres and 7/8ths of an acre of land. (the usual closings)

Signed James and Harriet Stewart
 Witnessed by Joseph Pixley

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

III. Sites and Stories

B. Seneca County: North--Seneca Falls—Town

Seneca Falls—Town

Bull House, Ferry Farm, West Lake Road
Henderson House, Site of, Bridgeport
Metcalf, Jonathan and Elizabeth House, Gravel Road
Metcalf, Joseph and Harriet House, Gravel Road
Springbrook Cemetery, Gravel Road

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
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Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

Seneca Falls—Town

**Julius and Harriet Bull House
Ferry Farm
2534 Lower Lake Road
Town of Seneca Falls**

Significance: Home of Abolitionists and Possible Underground Railroad Safe House



**Ferry Farm
Julius and Harriet Bull House
Lower Lake Road, looking west
May 2006**



From Edith Delevan, *Landmarks of Seneca County*, 97.

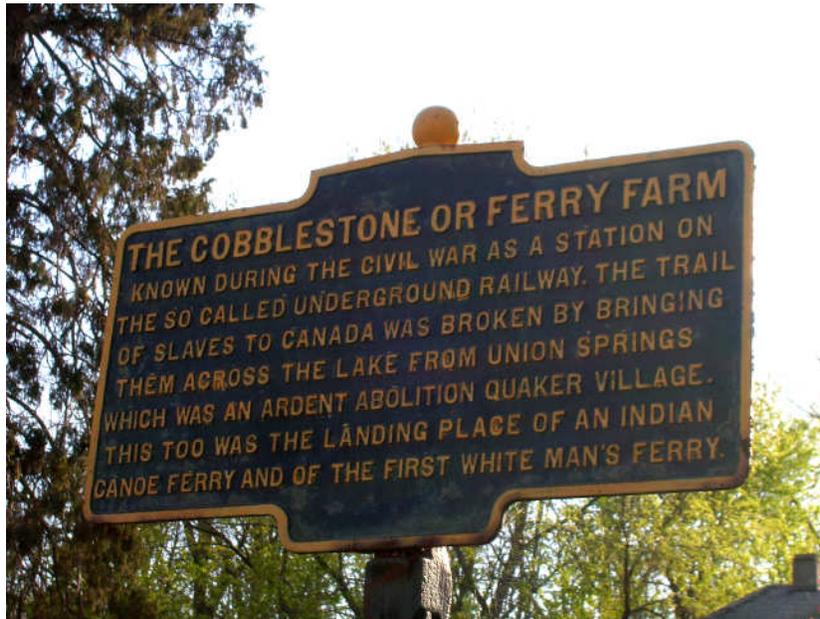
Description: A four-bay cobblestone house, with central doorway and two-bay wing with one door and window to the south side, one-and-a-half rows of cobbles to each quoin, limestone window lintels and sills and original upper twelve-pane sashes. Lower sashes once probably had eight lights but have since been changed to single panes. Gable ends have broken pediments and fanlights. Cobbles are sorted by size and color. Most are tan. Front porch added in early twentieth century and enclosed (according to current owners) in 1950s, but exterior of house is essentially original.

Significance:

A strong local tradition connects this house with the Underground Railroad. Versions of these stories offer a good example of how oral traditions change over time.

A New York State historic marker, erected in front of this house after 1925, noted that:

THE COBBLESTONE OR FERRY FARM. Known during the Civil War as a station on the so-called Underground Railway. The trail of slaves to Canada was broken by bringing them across the lake from Union Springs which was an ardent abolition Quaker village. This too was the landing place of an Indian canoe ferry and of the first white man's ferry.



The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

While primary source evidence that Julius and Harriet Bull were involved in the Underground Railroad is difficult to analyze, circumstantial evidence suggests that the core of the story may well be accurate. Considerable documentary material also suggests that Julius and Harriet Bull were strong abolitionists.

Journalist Arch Merrill expanded the essential story in *The Underground Railroad (Freedom's Road) and Other Upstate Tales*:

In 1830, Julius Bull built a noble cobblestone house on his 246-acre farm on the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake about one mile south of Bridgeport.

Bull, a big, powerful man of cultivated tastes, was an ardent supporter of the anti-slavery cause and his home, known locally as "The Cobblestone," was reputedly a station of the Underground.

It lay across Cayuga Lake from Union Springs, which had a large Quaker population, and it is believed that fugitive slaves were brought across the lake to Bull's place in boats.

A tale has been handed down that one day, just as a train was pulling into Seneca Falls, Julius Bull drove up in a carriage with a Negro in its back seat. Just as the men who were hunting the fugitive stepped off the train, Bull quickly shoved the slave into the baggage car, then mingled with the crowd to allay suspicion. The Negro escaped.

Seneca County Sheriff G. Kenneth Wayne, a great-grandson of William G. Wayne, who bought the Bull farm in the mid 1870s, recalls as a young boy playing in the attic of the house and seeing straw-covered wooden bunks on which the fugitives supposedly slept. The windowless attic was accessible by a trap door.¹

Merrill's account was based on an earlier and slightly more detailed version, noted in 1925 in a letter from Cyrus Guarnsey to Wells W. Perkins, the new owner of Ferry Farm. Guarnsey was quoting from another, unnamed source [Diedrich Willers, 57-58?]:

The owner of the Cobblestone, who was a large and powerful man, with keenness of intellect and the courage of his convictions, would keep the slaves over night or until it seemed safe to start them for Canada, giving them money and railroad tickets.

Many were the thrilling stories told by a friend of one of the daughters of this ardent abolitionist. She was almost the only one, aside from the immediate family, who knew that the house harbored the slaves. Many and many a night she would lie awake listening to every sound when she knew there were slaves secreted in the houses.

At one time a valuable slave and one who was being hunted, was brought to Seneca Falls on a certain morning and started on his way to Canada. Just at train time she walked by the station. As the train came in, a carriage drove up, and out of it stepped the owner of the Cobblestone, followed by a colored man. Almost at the same moment detectives who were hunting this slave got off the incoming train, but by quick wit and determination, the slave was shoved into the

¹ Arch Merrill, *The Underground Railroad (Freedom's Road) and Other Upstate Tales* (New York: American Book-Stratford Press, 1963), 134. Emerson Klees, *Underground Railroad Tales: With Routes Through the Finger Lakes Region* (Friends of Finger Lakes Publishing, 1997) has a line drawing of Ferry Farm.

baggage car and in a moment his protector was in the crowd talking with the people and forestalling suspicions.²

In this last version, the story was identified with a specific source, namely the friend of the daughter of Julius Bull. Presumably, this person was an eye-witness, who in turn told the story to the narrator. What the historic marker had suggested was general oral tradition, with no specific source, turned into an oral history, with a specific if unknown primary source, in the 1925 letter from Cyrus Guarnsey. As an account by an eye-witness, even one whose name we do not know, the story becomes much more credible.³

The historic marker merged the Underground Railroad tradition with the story of the ferry between Union Springs and Ferry Farm. The first ferry run by European Americans was replaced by the Cayuga Bridge in 1800, long before the Underground Railroad began its most effective operation in the 1830s. And the most active Quaker Underground Railroad network in Cayuga County was based not in Union Springs but in Sherwood, where Slocum Howland ran the most active station.

People escaping from slavery did use Cayuga Lake as a major route north, however. Slocum Howland shipped goods from his port on Cayuga Lake at Levanna, and he might well have dropped freedom seekers at Ferry Farm, as he brought wheat, wool, and pork from Levanna to warehouses at the northern end of Cayuga Lake.⁴

The story about escaping on the train also rings true. Freedom seekers regularly went west on the train. Owners of the New York Central Railroad in Syracuse gave free passes to freedom seekers. In Seneca Falls, Thomas James, freedom seeker and wealthy Seneca Falls barber, and his wife Sarah Elizabeth James lived in a house right next to the passenger station. African American Solomon Butler operated a taxi service, meeting the trains with his wagon and team of black horses. Presumably, all three of these people would be in a position to give regular assistance to freedom seekers traveling through Seneca Falls by train.

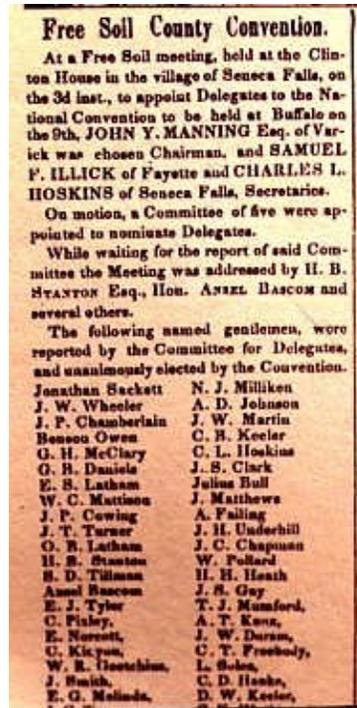
Documentary evidence suggests that Julius and Harriet Bull were strong abolitionists. Julius Bull signed three notices for the new Free Soil Party in the *Seneca County Courier* in the summer of 1848. Nationally, the Free Soil Party included many people who were not abolitionists but who simply wanted to keep western territories open to free white labor. Locally, however, the Free Soil Party was an extension of antislavery organizing.⁵

² Diedrich Willers, 57-58, quoted in Cyrus Guarnsey to Wells W. Perkins, June 2, 1925, in Seneca Falls Historical Society, Collection 24, Box 3, Folder 9.

³ Julius and Harriet had three daughters—Caroline, Sarah, and Minerva—and five sons—Chester, Edwin, William, Charles, and Henry. See attached genealogy by Tanya Warren. For another version of this oral tradition, see June Callaghan, “Lower Lake Road Cobblestone Was in ‘Underground Railway,’” *Seneca Falls Reveille*, July 19, 1967; Donald Allen, “The Underground Railroad,” Unpublished typescript, Seneca Falls Historical Society, February 18, 1992.

⁴ An oral tradition notes that David Anthony was involved in the Underground Railroad in Union Springs, but extensive research in 2005-06 as part of a survey of sites related to the Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life, sponsored by the City of Auburn Historic Resources Review Board and the Cayuga County Historian’s Office, funded by Preserve New York, and conducted by Judith Wellman of Historical New York Research Associates found no documentary evidence to support this. A Quaker meeting at Union Springs was not active in abolitionism, although George Howland, owner of mill and dock facilities in Union Springs, did hire Frederick Douglass at his whaling wharf in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Tanya Warren found that Thomas Hart, freedom seeker, and Sarah Jane Hart may have owned a home in Union Springs. For more information, see Judith Wellman, *Uncovering the Freedom Trail in Auburn and Cayuga County* (Auburn, 2005).

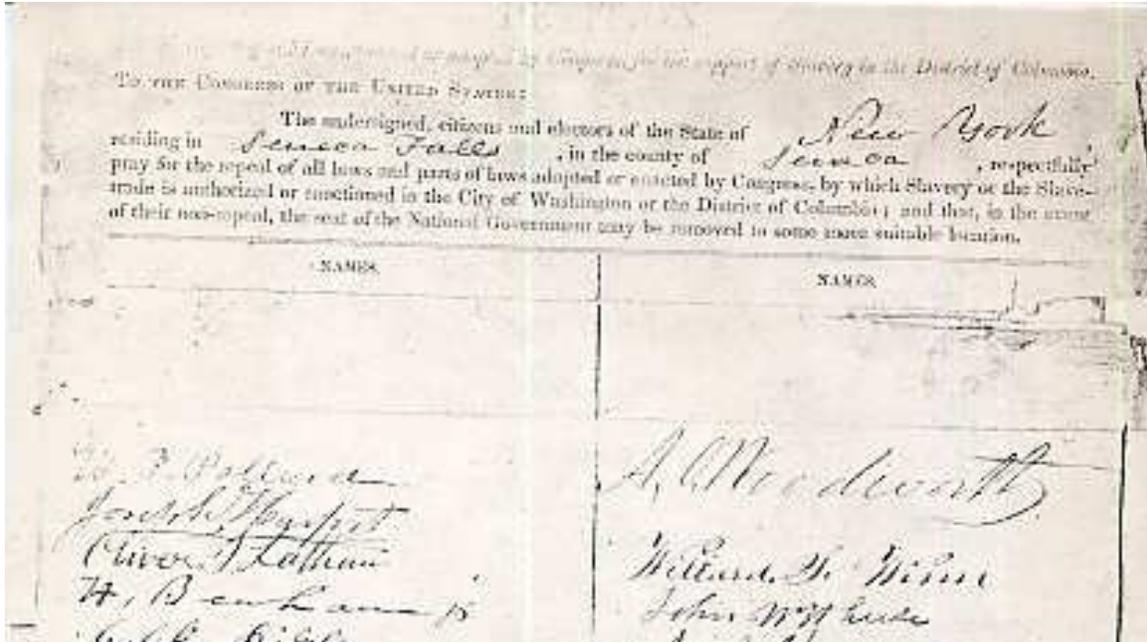
⁵ *Seneca County Courier*, June 13, 1848; August 14, 1848.



“Free Soil County Convention:
Seneca County Courier,” June 13, 1848
 Julius Bull’s signature is seventh from the top, right column

Julius Bull also signed at least two antislavery petitions sent from Seneca Falls in May 7, 1850. One asked for the repeal of all laws supporting slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The other requested “that provision be made by law, that whenever a person shall be arrested as a fugitive slave in any State other than that in which he is alleged to be held to service, he shall not be delivered to the claimant or his agent except on the finding of a Jury that he is the slave of the claimant.”⁶

⁶HR31A-G4.1 and HR31A-G9.4, National Archives. Thanks to Lori Stoudt for getting copies of these.



“Petition of William P. Pollard and 172 Citizens of Seneca Falls, New York, for the repeal of all laws that sustain slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia,” May 7, 1850.

Sent to committee on D.C., National Archives, HR-31A-G4.1.

Julius Bull’s signature is fifth from bottom, right

Both Julius and Harriet Bull were members of the biracial Wesleyan Methodist Church in Seneca Falls. This church was formed on antislavery principles. Several members of this church—including at least three ministers (George Pegler, Samuel Salisbury, and Horace B. Knight) and two trustees (Thomas James and Joshua W. Wright, freedom seekers)—were involved in the Underground Railroad. (For more information, see description of Wesleyan Chapel.)

Julius was a trustee of this church before April 1850. Minutes of the annual meeting on April 1, 1850, noted that D.W. Forman and Julius Bull were succeeded as trustees by Thomas James and Joel Bonker. Minutes of May 31, 1858, mentioned Harriet Bull: “H. B. Knight be chosen to wait on Sister Harriet Bull to

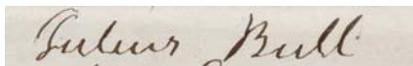
ascertain her mind in regard to remaining with the church". In July, she was added to the membership list. Julius also subscribed to *True Wesleyan*, 1849-1851.⁷

Julius and Harriet's son, Edwin Bull, married Mary Bascom, daughter of Ansel and Eliza Bascom of Seneca Falls. Ansel Bascom was a major reformer—involvement in temperance, abolition, and woman's rights. He was the first mayor of Seneca Falls, attended the 1846 New York State constitutional convention as delegate from Seneca Falls, spoke at the woman's rights convention in Seneca Falls, and ran for Congress on the Free Soil ticket in the summer of 1848. Local tradition suggests that he was involved with the Underground Railroad as part of the Tear station, running from Orange County, Virginia, to Seneca Falls. As a child of thirteen, Mary Bascom attended the woman's rights convention. In 1880, she wrote one of the few eye-witness accounts of that event.⁸

Conclusion:

Ferry Farm was owned by Julius and Harriet Bull, members of the Wesleyan Church, whose son Edward Bull married Mary Bascom, daughter of Ansel and Eliza Sherwood Bascom of Seneca Falls. Both Julius Bull and Ansel Bascom were strongly identified with abolitionism and reputedly involved with the Underground Railroad network as well. In addition, Julius signed an anti-slavery petition in 1850 and three Free Soil notices in the *Seneca County Courier* in 1848, and Julius and Harriet were affiliated with the antislavery Wesleyan Methodist Church in Seneca Falls. At least two members of this church were freedom seekers and several others were Underground Railroad supporters.

Architectural evidence gives a small clue about the long-term connection between the Bascom and Bull families. Both Ferry Farm and the Bascom house are four-bay houses, an unusual form in this area, when most houses with broad side to the street are either three or five-bay. The strong abolitionist connections of this family, combined with a local oral tradition that originated with an immediate friend of the Bull family connecting Ferry Farm to the Underground Railroad make it quite possible that this house was used as a safe house on the Underground Railroad.



Antislavery Petition
HR31A-G4.9
National Archives

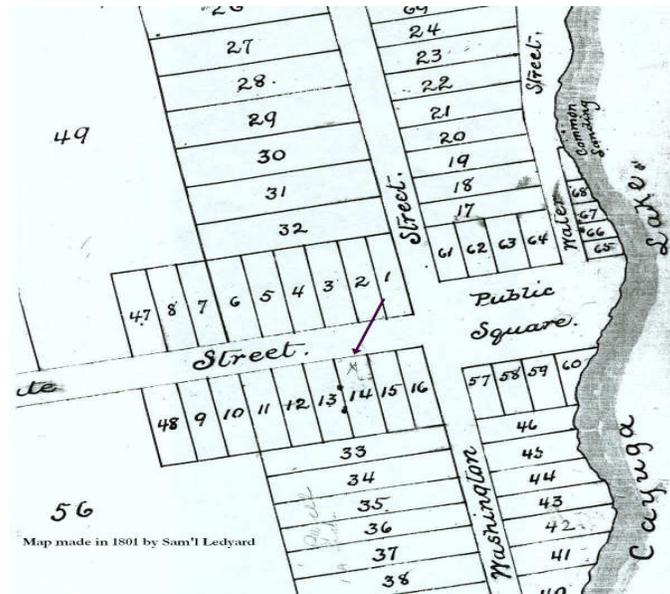
⁷ Wesleyan Methodist Church, "Minutes, Book 1," Seneca Falls Historical Society; Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72, Seneca Falls Historical Society.

⁸ Mary Bascom Bull, *Seneca Falls Reveille*, July 9, 1880. Mary S. Bull died August 12, 1881, age 48, of "acute mania," Records of Village of Seneca Falls Archives.

Seneca Falls—Town

Site of William H. and Ruby Henderson Home Bridgeport, Lot 14 Town of Seneca Falls

Significance: Site of home and lot owned from 1815 to 1859 by African Americans manumitted from slavery and then passed on to their son



Location of Henderson Property, Lot 14, on Map of West Cayuga in the Cayuga Reservation. Filed in the Seneca Co. Clerk's Office 9 November 1801 by Samuel Ledyard, Deputy Clerk

Description: Described as a “tiny hut,” the Henderson house is no longer standing.

Significance: Bridgeport, at the western end of Cayuga Bridge, was a lively community in the early nineteenth century, more active in many ways than was Seneca Falls. Here William H. Henderson, probably manumitted from slavery, purchased about one acre of land (all of lot 14) in two separate transactions, dated 1815 and 1823. His is the earliest known acquisition of property by an African American in Seneca County. In 1859, Henderson sold this land to Nathaniel B. Henderson of Springport, Cayuga County, probably a son, but Ruby Henderson continued to live here for many more years.⁹

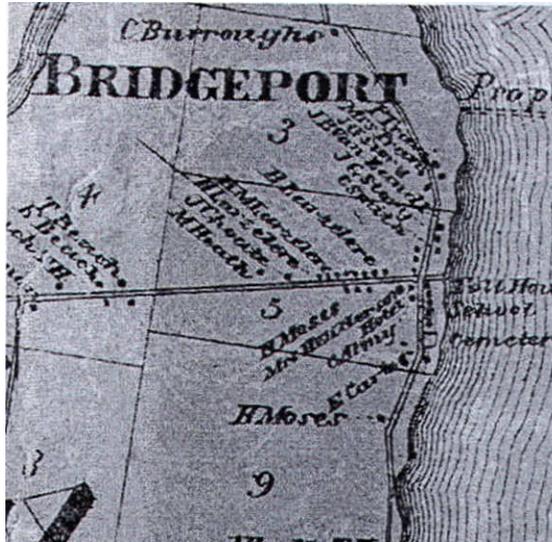
In 1840, William Henderson, Jr., was indentured to H. Goodwin of Seneca Falls, who advertised in the local newspaper on September 15, 1840: "One cent reward: Ran away from the subscriber on the 30th inst., an indentured colored boy named William Henderson, Jr., about 19 years of age. All persons are hereby forbid harboring him under penalty of the law. H. Goodwin, Seneca Falls, Sept. 1 1840."¹⁰

In 1860, another William Henderson, 16 years old, was listed in the census as a barber's apprentice in the village of Seneca Falls, while 14-year-old Sarah Henderson attended school.

⁹ Deed Book M, p. 161-62; Deed Book 70, 521; Deed Book 62, 319-320.

¹⁰ Seneca Falls *Reveille* [?], September 25, 1840.

After William Henderson, Sr.'s death, Ruby Henderson continued to live in their house until well into her own old age. The 1859 Seneca County map listed Mrs. Henderson as living in Bridgeport, and local residents remembered her well.



Seneca County Map, 1859

One Seneca Falls citizen recalled that "in summer, the bands were out evenings . . . playing 'Marching Through Georgia . . . etc., and to hear them, Aunt Ruby, of Southern birth, often walked up from the lake." Another noted that "Her tiny hut stood in a shady nook just west of the old hotel that occupied the southwest corner as one turns from the turnpike to the Lake Road" and that she "likely came by way of the underground railroad."¹¹

In both the 1860 and 1880 census, Ruby Henderson listed her birthplace as Connecticut, but it is possible that she was a freedom seeker who sought, even after the Civil War, to conceal her southern birth from a U.S. official.

In her old age, when she was alone and poor, Ruby Henderson found help from the "Ruby Society," formed by Mrs. Swaby of Seneca Falls to help support her. Ruby Henderson died at the Fayette Poor House on July 4, 1887.

¹¹Stephen Monroe, "Seneca Falls in Earlier Days," *Reveille*, January 19, 1912; *Seneca Falls Historical Society Centennial Volume of Papers* (1948), 87.

Deeds of William H. Henderson
Seneca County Clerk's Office

Russell Pratt to William Henderson, both of Junius, NY

Deed Book M, p. 161-162

15 May 1815

\$300.00

Description: "All that certain piece of land, etc., being part of Village Lot # 14 in the Village of West Cayuga alias Bridgeport, on Great Lot #5 in the late Cayuga Reservation on the west side of Cayuga Lake, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the NE corner of said Lot # 14 and running from thence south on the east line of said lot 80 feet, thence west 49 feet, from thence north in a line parallel to the east line 80 feet to the north line of said lot thence east on the said north line to the place of beginning, containing 3920 feet, be the same more or less. (the usual closings)"

Signed by Russell Pratt

Witnesses: Franklin Pratt & David Beadle

Recorded 4 Dec. 1818

Mehitable Oliver of Junius to Jacob Shull and William H. Henderson of Junius

Deed Book 70, p. 521

26 Feb 1823 (recorded 11 Nov 1865)

\$120.00

Description: "All that certain piece of land, etc., being part of Village Lot # 14 in the Village of West Cayuga on Great Lot #5 in the late Cayuga Reservation on the west side of Cayuga Lake, the part of said lot intended to be conveyed being the whole of said lot # 14, except the part heretofore conveyed by **Russell Pratt to William Henderson by deed bearing the date of 15 May 1815 and now in possession of said Henderson**, with all appurtenances, etc."

Witness: Jonathan Beadle

William H. Henderson of Seneca Falls to Napoleon B. Henderson of Springport, Cayuga Co., NY

Deed Book 62, p. 319-320

15 Aug 1859

\$25.00

Description: "All that land, etc. bounded on the north by the old Seneca Turnpike road, on the east by lands now owned by Charles Almy, on the south by the lands now owned by John Gates and on the west by lands owned by Henry Moses. Being the lot of land in the Village of West Cayuga owned and occupied by William Henderson in his lifetime and containing about 1 acre of land."

Signed by the hand of William Henderson and recorded by Henry Henion, J. P.

Transcribed by Tanya Lee Warren, 2005

Seneca Falls—Town

Jonathan and Elizabeth Miller Metcalf House Gravel Road Town of Seneca Falls

Significance: Home of early abolitionist organizer and signer, Declaration of Sentiments, Seneca Falls woman's rights convention



**Jonathan and Elizabeth Miller Metcalf House
Looking west, November 2005**

Description: This five-bay Federal style house is located just north of the Joseph and Harriet Metcalf house, in a neighborhood of Metcalf family and friends.

Discussion: Jonathan Metcalf was active in local politics as constable, town clerk, coroner, and justice of the peace in the late 1820s and 1830s and as supervisor of the Town of Seneca Falls in 1830. In October 1837, both Joseph and Jonathan Metcalf (along with Richard P. Hunt, Quaker from Waterloo and D.W. Forman, Presbyterian from Seneca Falls) signed a call for the organizing convention of the Seneca County Anti-Slavery Society, held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Seneca Falls on October 25, 1837. Richard P. Hunt became President of this meeting, with Jonathan Metcalf, Thomas M'Clintock, and Azaliah Schooley (the latter both Quakers from Waterloo) as vice-presidents. In 1840, Jonathan Metcalf, president of the Seneca County Anti-slavery Society, ran for Justice of the Peace on the Whig ticket.¹²

¹² *Proceedings of the New York Anti-Slavery Convention, Held at Utica, October 21, and New York Anti-Slavery State Society, Held at Peterboro', October 22, 1835* (Utica: 1835), 45, Samuel J. May Collection of Anti-Slavery Material, Cornell University; Seneca County Supervisor's Records; *Friend of Man*, October 25, 1837, Dec 20 1837; *Seneca Falls Democrat*, October 31, 1839; April 2, 1840.

A school teacher in Seneca Falls during the War of 1812, he married Elizabeth Miller, daughter of innkeeper Peter Miller, about 1812. With his brother, Joseph, he invested in lots on the north side of Fall Street in Seneca Falls. Unlike Joseph, however, Jonathan Metcalf did not become a Wesleyan Methodist. He did, however, sign the Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls women's rights convention. After his wife's death, he moved to Detroit, Michigan, with his father-in-law and later lived in Browns Town, Wayne County, Michigan.¹³

¹³ For more on this family, see Tanya Warren, "Metcalf Genealogy," Appendix.

Seneca Falls—Town

Joseph and Harriet Metcalf House Gravel Road Town of Seneca Falls

Significance: Home of major abolitionist and key founder and supporter of Wesleyan Methodist Church in Seneca Falls.



Looking southwest, November 2005

Description: This brick five-bay house has simple Federal features, including one small fanlight over the front door and another on the gable ends. It was mostly likely built in the 1820s to replace an earlier house that once stood in the field to the south. This house is part of a large collection of houses, farms, and a cemetery relating to Metcalf family members. Just north of this dwelling, brother Jonathan Metcalf built a frame house of similar proportions. Just behind it stands a cemetery where many family members are buried, along with many members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Sand and clay pits in the fields behind the house reveal one source of Joseph Metcalf's considerable income. Metcalf supplied the clay for many brick buildings in Seneca Falls. The field just north of the house is full of pieces of brick, suggesting that it may once have been used as a brickyard.¹⁴

Discussion: Joseph Metcalf, with his brother, Jonathan, was one of the earliest, most outspoken, and most important abolitionist leaders in Seneca Falls. From 1835, when he attended the organizational meeting of

¹⁴ Jeanne Gilroy, who grew up in this house, remembered finding pieces of pottery and other remnants that suggested a house once stood north of this building. Many thanks to Luther Robinson for helping to locate a large borrow pit that may have supplied much of the clay for local buildings.

the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, until his death, he maintained his commitment to antislavery. He promoted the first antislavery resolution in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1843 he led its members out of that church to found the new abolitionist Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Joseph Metcalf was born in Barre, Massachusetts, October 6, 1796, the third of ten children. He came to Seneca Falls with his father John (a Revolutionary War veteran), his mother Sybil, and his siblings in 1811. They settled north of the village, probably very near the current house. About 1825, Joseph Metcalf married Harriet Pitney, born in 1798, and they had six children. After Harriet's death in 1857, Joseph married Sarah, born about 1834.

George Pegler, first minister of the Wesleyan Church in Seneca Falls, noted that Joseph Metcalf's calling was "to make property in order to do good with it." Census records support this claim. Metcalf made money as a farmer, supplier of brick and sand, and owner of lots in the village. The 1850 census listed Joseph Metcalf's occupation as a farmer, with real estate worth \$23,000. In 1860, his land was valued at \$20,000, with personal property worth \$6000. By 1870, he had relinquished his farm to his children and moved with Sarah to a house on Fall Street, west of the Wesleyan Chapel. The 1870 census listed his real estate as worth \$500, with personal property worth \$6500. Joseph Metcalf died November 9, 1880, at the home of his daughter in East Victor, New York.¹⁵

On October 21, 1835, Joseph attended the organizing meeting of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, where 400 delegates, driven out of the Bleecker Street Church in Utica by an anti-abolitionist mob made up of "gentlemen of property and standing," trekked over the hills to Peterboro at the invitation of Gerrit Smith. In October 1837, both Joseph and Jonathan Metcalf signed the call for the organizing convention of the Seneca County Anti-Slavery Society, held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Seneca Falls.¹⁶

In 1838, Joseph Metcalf began vigorously to promote antislavery resolutions in the Seneca Falls Methodist Episcopal Church. (For more details, see the description in this report on the Methodist Church.) By 1843, it became clear that the Methodist Church nationally would not repudiate its slave-holding members. Joseph Metcalf and many of his fellow Methodists chose to leave their beloved church to found an entirely new denomination, the antislavery Wesleyan Methodist Church. He became the leading member and major donor of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and his brothers Willard and Augustus also became Wesleyans.

Rev. Pegler may in fact have been referring to subscriptions to the *True Wesleyan* rather than *Zion's Watchman*, for on January 3, 1843, Joseph Metcalf wrote to the *True Wesleyan*:

DEAR BR. SCOTT,--It was with unfeigned pleasure I read the True Wesleyan. I rejoice that there are some still left among the Methodist clergy, who are willing to make sacrifices in behalf of the truth and the slave.

There are quite a number here who have withdrawn their fellowship and support from a slave-holding and slavery-defending church, and are waiting the opening of providence in their behalf.

Though the times are very hard here, I have been able to obtain ten subscriptions for the True Wesleyan. (Here follow the names.) [sic]

¹⁵ See genealogical research by Tanya Warren, Appendix V, "Metcalf Family"; [George Pegler], *Autobiography of the Life and Times of the Rev. George Pegler* (Syracuse: Wesleyan Methodist Publishing House, 1875), 413.

¹⁶ *Proceedings of the New York Anti-Slavery Convention, Held at Utica, October 21, and New York Anti-Slavery State Society, Held at Peterboro', October 22, 1835* (Utica: 1835), 45, Samuel J. May Collection of Anti-Slavery Material, Cornell University; *Friend of Man*, October 25, 1837, Dec 20 1837.

I remain yours for God and the oppressed,

JOSEPH METCALF¹⁷

On February 11, 1843, three-and-a-half months before the national organizing conference in Utica, Wesleyan Methodists first met formally in Seneca Falls. Joseph Metcalf announced in a letter to the *True Wesleyan* on March 4, 1843, that twenty-six people in Seneca Falls, “wishing to begin the world anew,” had left the local Methodist Episcopal Church to organize themselves into a Wesleyan Church. At a meeting in the schoolhouse in district number one on March 27, 1843, they officially organized the “First Wesleyan Methodist Society of Seneca Falls.”¹⁸

Joseph Metcalf gave the largest donation toward the new meetinghouse (with \$500). As one observer noted, “His hands more than those of any other man have built the meetinghouse.” The summer of 1848 was a difficult one for him. His mother died in June, and his barn burned in September 1848, along with his seed wheat and his farm tools. But he never faltered in his support for the church. As he reported to George Pegler, the new minister, “It is alright, Brother Pegler. Perhaps the Lord has taken this method to show me the uncertainty [sic] of my possessions. I must be more liberal with my property while I have it at my command. I have just heard that now my barn is burned the ‘Scottie’ meeting house will not be finished. Tell Brother Moyer to push the work, and I will foot the bill.”¹⁹

Joseph Metcalf expressed his abolitionism in other ways, too. In the summer of 1848, Joseph Metcalf signed three calls for the new Free Soil Party, published in the *Seneca County Courier*. Joseph Metcalf subscribed to *The North Star* and *Frederick Douglass’ Paper* from 1849-55. He signed an announcement in *Frederick Douglass’ Paper* for a Democratic League Convention meeting at the Wesleyan Chapel in 1851, and the Free Democracy of Seneca County nominated him for County Sheriff in 1852.²⁰

Metcalf’s obituary reflected his absolute commitment both to the Wesleyan Church and to abolitionism:

for many years he was one of the most active and prosperous farmers in this vicinity. He contributed liberally of his means toward the church to which he belonged, and in the erection of the first Methodist church edifice in Seneca Falls was one of the most liberal patrons. The early agitation of the slavery question led him to sever his connection with the Methodist church and to assist in the formation of the Wesleyan society. The first Wesleyan church edifice was built mostly through his efforts and by his means. He also contributed generously toward every good work of the church and in his religious convictions was uncompromising and enthusiastic. In the every day affairs of life he was stern and unyielding. His life was one of toil and self-denial, and he belonged

¹⁷ Joseph Metcalf to *True Wesleyan*, printed in *True Wesleyan*, February ?, 1843. Thanks to Anne Derosie for finding this article.

¹⁸ Joseph Metcalf to *True Wesleyan*, February 13, 1843, printed in *True Wesleyan*, March 4, 1843. Thanks to Anne Derosie for finding this. First Wesleyan Methodist Church Records, “Book No. 1, The Property of the First Wesleyan Methodist Church, Seneca Falls, N.Y.” (1843-71), March 27, 1843, Seneca Falls Historical Society. For more on organizing the Wesleyan Society, see Sharon A. Brown, *Historic Structure Report: Historical Data Section, Wesleyan Chapel, Women’s Rights National Historical Park* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1987), 1-2; Judith Wellman, *Road to Seneca Falls: Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the First Woman’s Rights Convention* (Urbana: University of Illinois, 2004), ?.

¹⁹ “Death of an Old Citizen,” [1869], clipping in scrapbook, “History of Seneca Falls from 1787 to 1873 from Scraps Saved by Mrs. C.O. Goodyear,” 52, Seneca Falls Historical Society; *One Hundred Years of Service*, 41, quoted in Sharon Brown, *Historic Structure Report: Historical Data Section*, 4.

²⁰ “Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church,” Seneca Falls Historical Society; *Seneca County Courier*, June 13, 1848; August 16, 1848; *Frederick Douglass Paper*, October 16, 1851; November 5, 1852; “Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger,” Seneca Falls Historical Society, Accession #72.

to that sturdy race that give character and life to every community. Few men could endure more and his record is that of patient sacrifice to the welfare of others, many of whom had but little claim upon his friendship or generosity.²¹

²¹ For more on Richard P. Hunt, see Judith Wellman, *Road to Seneca Falls: Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the First Woman's Rights Convention* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2004), ?

Seneca Falls—Town

**Springbrook Cemetery
Gravel Road
Town of Seneca Falls**

Significance: Burial place for Wesleyan Methodist abolitionists, including African Americans



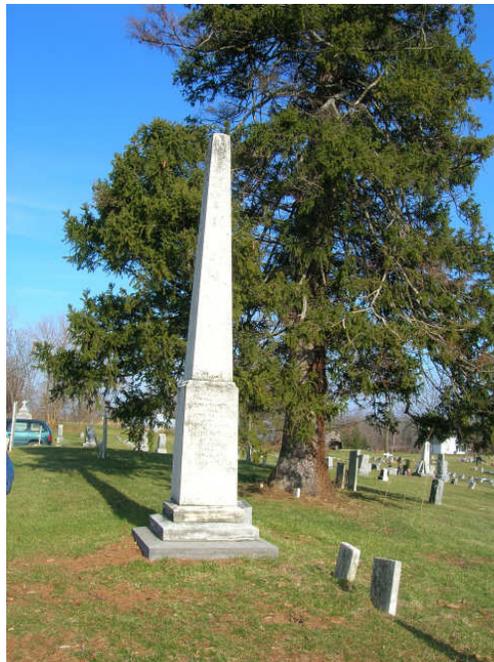
Looking NE, January 2006.



Entrance to Spring Brook Cemetery, Looking West

The Spring Brook Cemetery (originally called Black Brook Cemetery) stands just southwest of the Joseph and Harriet Metcalf home. Many abolitionist members of the Wesleyan Church are buried here, including:

1. Metcalf family. Joseph Metcalf, the single largest donor for the construction of the Wesleyan Chapel, his wife Harriet, and other Metcalf family members are buried in a large family plot, marked by a marble obelisk and an evergreen tree.



2. John C. King, one of the first trustees of the Wesleyan Church, and his wife Nancy Fox King, daughter of William Fox, another of the first trustees.
3. Rev. Samuel Salisbury, who served the church from 1845-47, 1870-72, and his wife Electa.



Samuel and Electa Salisbury Marker
Looking West, January 2006

4. Wilcoxens. Wesleyan Church members.
5. Worden family. E.L. Worden was one of the first trustees.
6. Joshua W. and Samantha Wright. Joshua W. Wright was a freedom seeker, born in Maryland, who became a well-to-do barber in Seneca Falls and a long-time trustee and major donee of the Wesleyan Church.



**Obelisk for African Americans Joshua W. Wright and Samantha Wright.
Photos by Tanya Warren.**

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
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III. Sites and Stories

B. Seneca County: North—Seneca Falls Village



East view of Seneca Falls village.

John Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New York* (New York, 1842).

Seneca Falls—Village

American Hotel, site of, northwest corner Ovid and Bayard	127
Babcock House, 86 West Bayard Street	131
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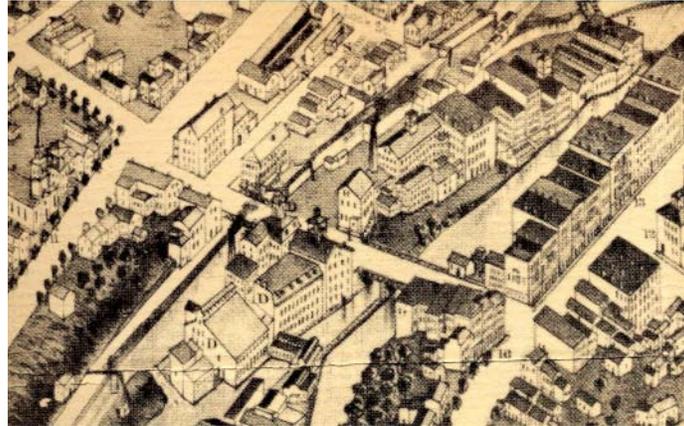


Fall Street, Seneca Falls, 1850s
As We Were, Vol. I (Seneca Falls: Seneca Falls Historical Society, 1977), 9.

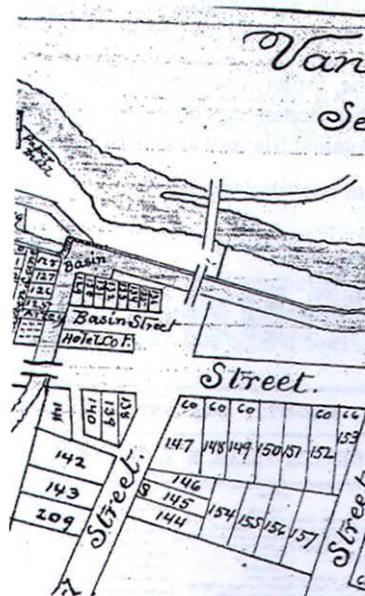
Seneca Falls—Village

Site of American Hotel
 Northwest corner of West Bayard and Ovid Streets
 Seneca Falls, New York

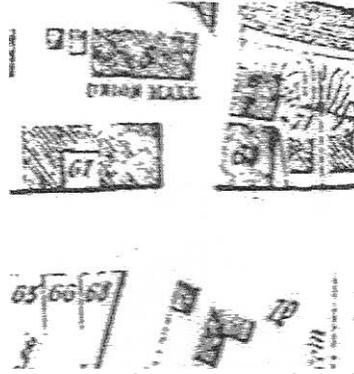
Significance: Boarding house for temperance reformers and abolitionists, including N.J. Millken, signer of the Declaration of Sentiments



**American Hotel is large building at left (south) end of Ovid Street Bridge, corner of Bayard Street
 Seneca Falls, Bird's Eye View, 1873**



**Hotel Lot, Northwest Corner West Bayard and Ovid Streets
 Seneca Falls, New York
 From Vance's Map
 Seneca County Clerk's Office, Book 2**



American Hotel, 67, at northwest corner of Bayard and Ovid Streets (just south of Union Hall)
 Cadastral Map of Seneca Falls (Philadelphia: J.H. French, 1856)

Description: A site shown as the “Hotel Lot” appeared on Vance’s Map” of Seneca Falls, c. 1830s, and a building was probably constructed there in the 1830s, shortly after Ansel Bascom began to develop this area on the south side of the village. By 1842, J.C. (or perhaps Isaac) Fuller ran the Seneca House here as a temperance hotel. This was shown as the American Hotel on French’s 1852 map and Riche’s 1871 map of Seneca Falls.¹

Significance: Operated in the 1840s and 1850s by Isaac Fuller, editor and publisher of the *Seneca County Courier*, the Whig newspaper in Seneca Falls, the American Hotel became a center for young reform-minded professionals, especially Whigs. They might have stayed at Carr’s Hotel across the river, or even at the Franklin House, at the corner of Bridge and West Bayard, but they chose to stay here, with Isaac and Abigail Fuller, a family of thorough temperance principles, who made this hotel into a temperance house, at least as early as 1842.

According to fellow citizen Stephen Monroe, Fuller was “one of the most genial of men, with a catching smile and a ready hand.” He was also an abolitionist as well as a temperance advocate. In 1859, the motto of the *Courier* was “Freedom and Right, Against Slavery and Wrong!”²



¹ *Water Bucket*, February 25, 1842.

² Stephen Monroe, “Seneca Falls in Earlier Days,” *Reveille*, January 19, 1912.

In the 1850 census (taken by Fuller), Fuller, aged 38, listed his occupation as printer. He lived here with his wife, Abigail A. Fuller, age 37, who may have been the main innkeeper. They had five children: Henry C. (10), James T. (8), Ella A. (4), Clara C. (3), George (one month).

Isaac Fuller was born in Montrose, Pennsylvania, on February 2, 1812, son of Edward and Hannah West Fuller. A Philadelphia Quaker named Rose founded the village of Montrose. It became an important center of Underground Railroad activities. At the age of eighteen, Fuller edited the Montrose *Independent*. He later edited *The Wayne County Herald*. In 1837, he moved to Seneca Falls, where he started the *Seneca County Courier*. He became postmaster, 1841-45 and 1861-69; county clerk, 1853; and proofreader in a government printing office for twenty-four years until he resigned in 1893.³

Isaac Fuller died October 14, 1898, in Poughkeepsie, New York. His obituary noted that he was:

a man of peculiarly pure life. He was honest, energetic, upright, courteous and affable. He never used tobacco or liquors in any form. His temperament was extremely buoyant. He always saw the bright side of affairs, and was singularly sensitive to the humorous. His hearty laugh and genial greeting are remembered by all who knew him; yet was he a vigorous fighter, sturdy, resolute and resourceful, as his opponents in the old days were well aware.⁴

In 1850, enterprising clerks, lawyers, merchants, and engineers, lived in the Woodworth House, including N.J. Milliken, twenty-eight years old in 1850, who worked with Isaac Fuller on the *Seneca County Courier*. Milliken signed the Declaration of Sentiments in 1848, and he was a leader of Free Soil organization in 1848. In the summer of 1848, his name had appeared in five separate articles supporting the Free Soil Party.

A.O. Woodworth, thirty-one-year old merchant, had signed antislavery petitions from Seneca Falls in 1850, and his name had appeared in three different articles supporting the Free Soil Party in the summer of 1848. His brother S.E. Woodworth had signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls woman's rights convention. These two, plus a third brother, Josiah Woodworth, who lived at the Woodworth House with A.O., kept one of the major dry goods stores and tailoring shops in the village, perhaps in part of the hotel building itself. A.O. Woodworth listed his real estate as worth \$8500.

In May 1850, A.O. Woodworth signed several antislavery petitions in Seneca Falls, including the following:

“Respectfully request that provision be made by law, that whenever a person shall be arrested as a fugitive slave in any State other than that in which he is alleged to be held to service, he shall not be delivered to the claimant or his agent except on the finding of a Jury that he is the slave of the claimant.”



³ William Hyslop Fuller, *Genealogy of Some Descendants of Dr. Samuel Fuller* (Palmer, MA: C. B. Fiske & Co. 1910), 83, <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=mbwheeler&id=177490>.

⁴ *Seneca Falls Reveille?*, Oct. 20, 1898.

⁵ HR31A-G9.4, National Archives.

C.W. M'Clintock, aged twenty in 1850, also lived here. He was the son of Thomas W. and Mary Ann M'Clintock of Waterloo, and he had moved to Seneca Falls to set himself up in business in a local drugstore. He would soon marry Mary Tyler, daughter of Oren Tyler.

Seneca Falls—Village

Babcock House
86 West Bayard Street
Seneca Falls

Significance: Home of Free Soil Supporter and antislavery petition signer



Description:

Significance: Joseph Babcock represents those hundreds of men in Seneca Falls who helped form the Free Soil Party in 1848 and who signed antislavery petitions from Seneca Falls in 1850. His name appeared four times in newspaper articles supporting Free Soil Party in the summer of 1848.

He was born about 1799 in Connecticut. In 1860, he was a carpenter, living with his wife Fidelia, aged 42, in a house worth \$1000 on the north side of West Bayard Street, near Nathaniel J. Latham.

HR31A-G9.4

“Respectfully request that provision be made by law, that whenever a person shall be arrested as a fugitive slave in any State other than that in which he is alleged to be held to service, he shall not be delivered to the claimant or his agent except on the finding of a Jury that he is the slave of the claimant.”

Seneca Falls—Village

Ansel and Eliza Sherwood Bascom House
4 East Bayard Street
Seneca Falls, New York

Significance: Home of Major Abolitionist and Possible Underground Railroad Supporter



Looking south
December 2005

Description: Built about 1828, the Ansel and Eliza Sherwood Bascom house is one of the oldest in the village of Seneca Falls. Standing high on the south bank of the Seneca River, overlooking the village, at the key intersection of Bayard Street and Ovid Street, it reflected Bascom's status as the major land developer on the southeast side of the village. Originally a four-bay Federal house, a central gable with window was added on the second story façade after the Civil War. Federal details remain in the front door, with sidelights and fluted pilasters on the exterior and corner blocks on the interior molding.



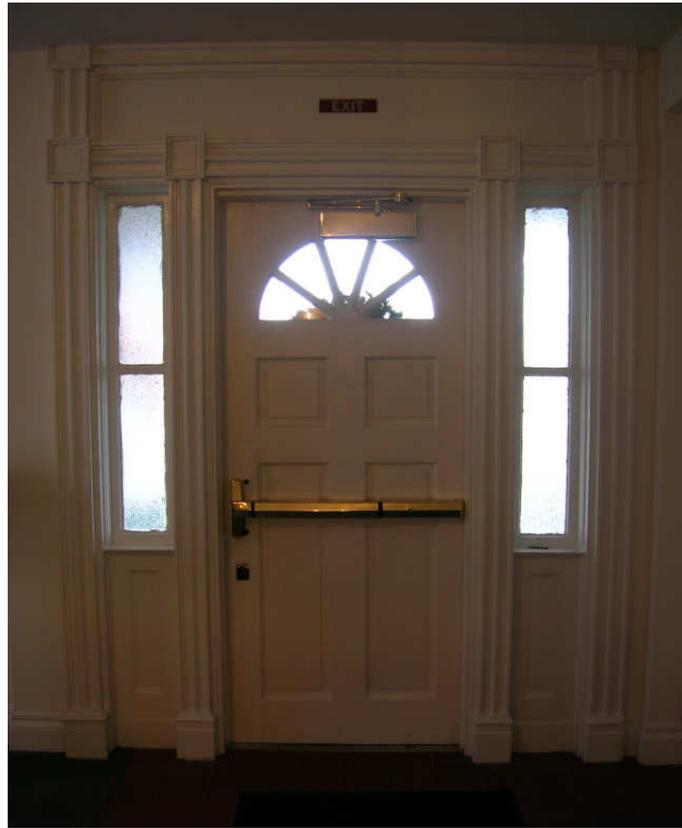
Bascom House
Looking southwest



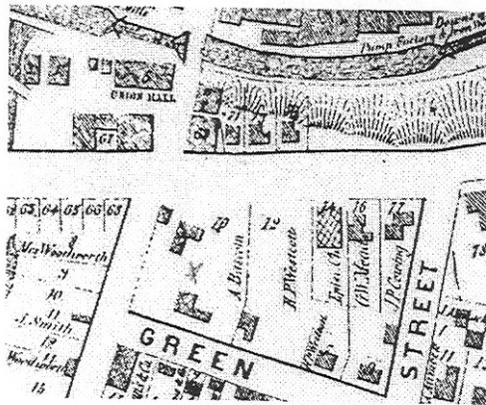
Bascom Front Door
Looking south

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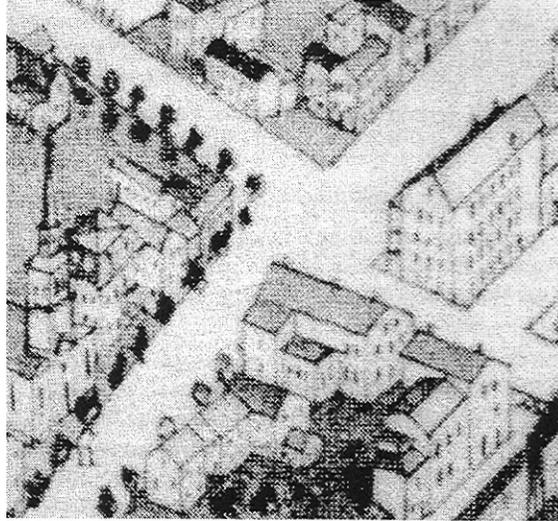


**Bascom Door, Interior
Looking north
December 2005**

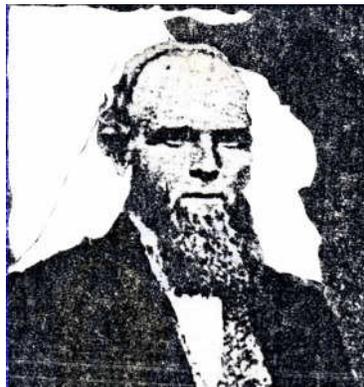


**Bascom House
Bascom House
Cadastral Map, Seneca Falls (Philadelphia: J.H. French, 1856)**

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
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Bascom House at southeast corner, Ovid and Bayard Streets, 1873
Bird's Eye View of Seneca Falls, N.Y. (Endicott and Company, 1873)



Ansel Bascom
Grip's Historical Souvenir of Seneca Falls (Syracuse, 1904)

Significance: Ansel Bascom, lawyer, politician, and reformer, was one of the best-known and most influential citizens of Seneca Falls. When he married Eliza Sherwood, daughter of Isaac Sherwood, who kept the stage and hotel in Skaneateles, New York, he and his new bride moved to Seneca Falls, where he became the first mayor of the village of Seneca Falls in 1828. He was also the major land developer of the south side of the village, and the Bascom house at the corner of Ovid and Bayard Streets dominated the intersection, as the family dominated this area of town.

Ansel Bascom's primary concern was not making money. Anybody, he said, could get rich if they were mean enough. His real goal was to make the community—defined as the village, the state, and the nation—a better place to live. He defined himself by his reform work--abolitionism, legal reform, and temperance.

Mary Bascom Bull, Ansel and Eliza Bascom's daughter, remembered that Seneca Falls was filled with a "spirit of reform," and her family was at the heart of it. Eliza Bascom, a quiet woman, fed her family a vegetarian Grahamite diet (named after Sylvester Graham, the dietary reformer), using whole grain flour, fruits, nuts, and cold water. When temperance reform swept Seneca Falls in the early 1840s, Eliza Bascom

sewed temperance flags for community parades. When women organized antislavery fairs, she sewed goods for sale. Ansel Bascom played a more public role. Whether they thought of him positively (as “a good talker” and “a fine leader”) or more critically (as “anxious to dig up the hatchet,” “mercurial,” “peculiar,” or even “obnoxious”), they all agreed that he never backed down from an argument and that he made a difference in the world.⁶

Behind the Bascom house was an apple orchard, left over from trees planted by Cayuga Indians. The Bascoms used this for community gatherings, including a large Fourth of July temperance celebration in 1842. In 1842-43, Bascom was probably the publisher of a temperance newspaper in Seneca Falls called *The Water Bucket*, whose motto was “Total abstinence from all that can intoxicate.”⁷

In August 1843, Abby Kelley came to Seneca Falls, part of her tour for the American Anti-Slavery Society. She preached that, as long as American churches allowed slave-owners as members, they were pro-slavery. Anyone who belonged to such a church promoted slavery. So radical was this come-outer message that none of the churches would let her use their buildings, so the Bascoms invited her to speak in their orchard at 5:00 p.m. on a Sunday afternoon. The meeting opened with a reading from the book of Isaiah, an antislavery hymn (led by Jabez Matthews, a member of the Seneca Falls Presbyterian Church), and “a season of silence,” requested by Abby Kelley, as befitted her Quaker background. Abby Kelley’s speech fulfilled expectations. As nearly as we can reconstruct it, here is what she said:

This nation is guilty of slavery. It is a sin. Your churches are connected with slavery, and they are guilty of that sin. They are not Christians if they are slaveholders, if they steal and sell men, women and children, if they rob cradles. Northern churches were as guilty, in fact, as southern slaveholders, since northerners had the majority population and could make things right. That includes your Presbyterian Church, she went on. I happen to know something of your Mr. Bogue, the pastor of that church. Where is your Bogue today? Is he not connected with the South? Is he not in full fellowship with proslavery churchmen? These proslavery persecutions today follow the same spirit of persecution that existed in former ages. Mr. Bogue would see me burn at the stake, if he had it in his power, or murdered as abolitionists had been at the south.⁸

Jonathan Metcalf, in the audience, said that “she bore pretty hard & severe on the northern churches.”⁹

In the fall, Bascom attended a speech at the Wesleyan Chapel organized by Rev. George Pegler, minister of the newly-organized Wesleyan Church, and given by Peter Bannister, a freedom seeker from Richmond, Virginia. Rev. Pegler noted that Ansel Bascom asked a question after Peter Bannister’s lecture was over, and that Bannister had the better of the exchange:

There was present a notable lawyer of that town, named Bascomb [Ansel Bascom], who wished to be esteemed an Abolitionist; and indeed he was one as far as his Whig principles would allow, for he must this once vote for Henry Clay. After Peter had finished his remarks Mr. B. said, “Why, Peter, you have been quite severe on some of our best men down South. You ought to make some allowance for their training. They have always been taught to believe slavery right, and don’t know any better.”

⁶ Judith Wellman, *The Road to Seneca Falls: Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the First Woman’s Rights Convention* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2004), 121-22.

⁷ Wellman, *Road from Seneca Falls*, 82-84.

⁸ Reconstructed from testimony given in the trial of Rhoda Bement in the Presbyterian Church, reprinted in Glenn C. Altschuler and Jan M. Saltzgaber, *Revivalism, Social Conscience and Community in the Burned-over District: The Trial of Rhoda Bement* (Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 1983), 109-123, from Wellman, *The Road to Seneca Falls*, 122.

⁹ Jonathan Metcalf quoted in Altschuler and Saltzgaber, *Revivalism, Social Conscience and Community*, 113.

To this the slave replied just as though he had been a Yankee, and answered his question by asking another. "Well, mistah [?], don't you suppose dat white men know as much as niggers?"

"Why, yes," said Mr. B., "I would suppose they knew more."

Peter replied, "Niggers know dat slavery is wrong; white men ought to know as much has dem."¹⁰

In April 1846, Seneca County elected Ansel Bascom as delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention. Bascom was, said a convention in Waterloo, "a person who has, by his past course, given evidence of a hearty desire to accomplish a radical change in the organic law of the State." At the convention, Bascom spoke both for a new married woman's property act and for equal voting rights for African American men. "Men are by nature free and independent, and in their social and political relations entitled to equal rights," Bascom argued. Both resolutions lost.¹¹

When Elizabeth Cady Stanton moved to Seneca Falls in 1847, she recalled that Ansel Bascom "used to walk down whenever he was at home, to see how my work progressed," so we had long talks, sitting on boxes in the midst of tools and shavings, on the status of women. I urged him to propose an amendment to Article II, Section 3, of the State Constitution, striking out the word "male," which limits the suffrage to men. But, while he fully agreed with all I had to say on the political equality of women, he had not the courage to make himself the laughing-stock of the convention. Whenever I cornered him on this point, manlike he turned the conversation to the painters and carpenters. However, these conversations had the effect of bringing him into the first woman's convention, where he did us good service.¹²

In 1848, Bascom ran for Congress on the Free Soil Party ticket. He spoke at the Seneca Falls woman's rights convention, perhaps hoping to win votes, but he did not sign the Declaration of Sentiments.

In 1850, he signed antislavery petitions from Seneca Falls, one asking that slavery and the slave trade be banned from Washington, D.C., or that the national capital be removed "to some more suitable location."

13

In June 1855, Ansel Bascom attended a convention of radical political abolitionists in Syracuse, New York. "We believe slaveholding to be an unsurpassed crime, and we hold it to be the sacred duty of Civil Government to suppress crime. We conceive slaveholding to be the annihilation of human rights, and we hold it to be the grand end and mission of civil government to protect human rights," they asserted. "We accordingly declare and maintain the there can be no legitimate civil government, rightfully claiming support and allegiance as such, that is not authorized, nay, he is not morally and politically bound to prohibit and to suppress slaveholding." The following month, Bascom published a lengthy essay in the *New York Tribune*, perhaps the speech he gave at this convention, arguing that the U.S. Constitution did not promote slavery.¹⁴

¹⁰ Rev. George Pegler, *Autobiography of the Life and Times of the Rev. George Pegler* (Syracuse, New York: Wesleyan Methodist Publishing House, 1875), 359-60.

¹¹ Wellman, *Road to Seneca Falls*, 148-49.

¹² Elizabeth Cady Stanton, *Eighty Years and More* (1898), Reprint (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1993), 145.

¹³ HR31A-G4.1, National Archives and Records Administration. Thanks to Lori Stoudt for getting this copy.

¹⁴ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, July 6, 1855; August 31, 1855.

Ansel Bascom's daughter Mary Bascom married Edwin Bull, son of Julius and Harriet Bull, of Ferry Farm, on the shores of Cayuga Lake. Julius and Harriet Bull were affiliated with the Wesleyan Church of Seneca Falls, and oral traditions connect their home with the Underground Railroad. (See separate description in this report.)

Seneca Falls—Village

Bellows House

11 Mynderse Street
Seneca Falls, New York

Significance: Home of antislavery advocates, owned by women



Looking west
Photo by Tanya L. Warren

Description: This simple gable-end-to-the street frame house was probably built sometime after 1838, when Harriet Bellows purchased this lot from Jonathan and Elizabeth Metcalf. The porch on the east side is probably a later addition.

Significance: This house represents the working-class roots of the antislavery movement in Seneca Falls. This was one of many similar houses built in this neighborhood before the Civil War, many of them for members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The Joseph Metcalf family and the Peter Miller-Jonathan Metcalf families sold off many of the original lots.

Harriet Bradley Bellows purchased this house in 1838 from Jonathan and Elizabeth Miller Metcalf. Born March 27, 1800, in Connecticut, daughter of Samuel Bradley and Lovinia Lewis, Harriet Bradley married William Eaton Bellows (February 20, 1805-d. before 1850), one of a large family that settled in Seneca Falls. William Eaton Bellows' brother, M.L., and his father, Matthias B. Bellows, attended Free Soil meetings in the summer of 1848.

William Lewis Bellows, son of Harriet, was born September 10, 1829 in Dresden, Yates County, New York. In 1850, he was twenty years old and a machinist. He signed antislavery petitions in 1850, along with his brothers, James and Charles, a pump maker. William L. Bellows, Charles, James, and James' wife Caroline were all members of the antislavery Wesleyan Methodist Church. William L. Bellows sided with the Wesleyans in 1869, when the church split into Wesleyan and Congregational sections.

William L. Bellows married Caroline Plate, from Lockport. They had four children before William L. Bellows' death on May 3, 1907, in Waterloo, New York.

Harriet Bellows, owner of this house, passed the house on to William's wife Caroline before Harriet died on November 27, 1877, in Seneca Falls.

\$22,000.00

Description: "Being village lot #6, as laid down and designated on a survey map of said village of Seneca Falls, NY made by John Burton for Metcalf & Rodgers in 1838...Said lot intended to be conveyed being 36 feet wide in front and rear and 100 feet deep." (Herein the above detailed description of the 2005 deed are inserted.)

"Being the premises conveyed by Lucy E. Tuttle McCaul to Richard J. McCaul and Lucy McCaul his wife, by deed dated Nov. 3, 1945 and recorded in 1945 in Deed book 190, p. 527. Richard McCaul died on Sept. 26, 1947 leaving Lucy Tuttle McCaul as surviving tenant. Said Lucy McCaul subsequently married Thomas M. Rogers and died May 10 1975 leaving a Last Will & Testament..."

Lucy E. Tuttle (McCaul) to Richard J. & Lucy E. McCaul, his wife.

Deed Book 190, p. 527

3 November 1945

\$1.00

Description: "Being village lot #6, as laid down and designated on a survey map of said village of Seneca Falls, NY made by John Burton for Metcalf & Rodgers in 1838...Said lot intended to be conveyed being 36 feet wide in front and rear and 100 feet deep.

Being the same as conveyed to Lucy Tuttle by Edward J. Moll and wife; said Lucy Tuttle having married Richard J. McCaul in 1945 in Seneca Falls."

Edward J. & Alice Leona Moll to Lucy Tuttle

Deed Book 149, p. 351

17 March 1923

\$1.00

Description: Same as above.

William S. McDonald to Edward J. & Alice Leona Moll

Deed Book 147, p. 463

30 Jan 1922

\$1.00

Description: Same as above.

Edward J., Jr. & Alice Leona Moll to William S. McDonald

Deed Book 147, p. 462

30 Jan 1922

\$1.00

Description: Same as above. "Catherine Moll having died intestate and having no surviving husband, and leaving the said Edward J. Moll, Jr. her only child and heir at law whereby he succeeded her interest in said premises and became its sole owner thereof."

Sherman & Olive Searles to Catherine Moll & Edward J. Moll, Sr.

Deed Book 136, p. 333

22 March 1915

\$1.00

Description: "Being village lot #6, as laid down and designated on a survey map of said village of Seneca Falls, NY made by John Burton for Metcalf & Rodgers in 1838...Said lot intended to be conveyed being 36 feet wide in front and rear and 100 feet deep.
Being the same premises conveyed by George A. Bellows and wife to Earnest G. Kennett."

George A. Bellows and wife to Earnest G. Kennett.

Deed Book 126, p. 323

14 Aug 1907

Description: "Being village lot #6, as laid down and designated on a survey map of said village of Seneca Falls, NY made by John Burton for Metcalf & Rodgers in 1838...Said lot intended to be conveyed being 36 feet wide in front and rear and 100 feet deep."

Caroline H., wife of Albert Kinmouth of Ledyard, CT; William W. & Margaret Bellows of Rochester, NY; 2 of the 3 heirs at law of Caroline P. Bellows, late of Seneca Falls, deceased, parties of the first part and George A. Bellows of Waterloo, NY, the 3rd heir at law of Caroline P. Bellows, deceased, party of the 2nd part.

Deed Book 125, p. 400

6 May 1907

\$1.00

Description: "Being village lot #6, as laid down and designated on a survey map of said village of Seneca Falls, NY made by John Burton for Metcalf & Rodgers in 1838...Said lot intended to be conveyed being 36 feet wide in front and rear and 100 feet deep.
Being the same premises conveyed by Harriet Bellows to the said Caroline P. Bellows".

Harriet Bellows (mother of William L.) to Caroline P. Bellows (wife of William L. Bellows)

Deed Book 89, p. 370

31 Jan 1877

\$515.52

Description: "Being village lot #6, as laid down and designated on a survey map of said village of Seneca Falls, NY made by John Burton for Metcalf & Rodgers in 1838...Said lot intended to be conveyed being 36 feet wide in front and rear and 100 feet deep."

Jonathan & Elizabeth Metcalf to Harriet Bellows, all of Seneca Falls

Deed Book H-2, p. 72

3 Jan 1838

\$100.00

Description: All that piece of land situate in the Village of Seneca Falls, on the north side of the Seneca River and described as follows, to wit; being village lot # 6 as laid down and designated on a survey map of said village of Seneca Falls, NY made by John Burton for Metcalf & Rodgers in 1838...Said lot intended to be conveyed being 36 feet wide in front and rear and 100 feet deep."

Seneca Falls—Village

Bonker-Martin House
12 Miller Street
Seneca Falls, New York

Significance: Represents working class support for both abolitionism and woman's rights and the close sibling ties that sustained many families



Looking northwest
September 2006

Description: A small frame two-bay gable-end-to the street house, built sometime after 1841 by Joel Bonker.

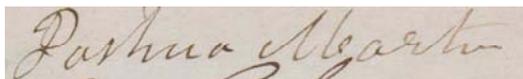
Discussion: Although the evidence is not clear, it is likely that Joel Bonker and Joshua Martin were brothers-in-law, bound together through Joel's wife and Joshua's sister Hannah Bonker. Joel and Hannah Bonker had a son named Martin. Perhaps Joshua Martin was Hannah Bonker's brother and Joel and Hannah had given their son his mother's maiden name. Joel D. Bonker was born about 1807. He married Hannah Bonker, born January 22, 1813 in Mentz, Cayuga County, New York, whose parents were Oliver and Hannah Bonker, so perhaps Hannah and Joel D. Bonker were cousins.¹⁵

As early as 1841, Joshua Martin and Joel Bonker purchased this property jointly. By 1862, the Bonker family shared their home with Joshua Martin.

¹⁵ Tanya Warren, "The Bonker Family," Appendix: Genealogies.

Both Joshua Martin and Joel Bonker were active antislavery advocates, although each pursued different paths. As a founding member of the antislavery Wesleyan Church, Joel Bonker pledged \$10 toward the construction of the Chapel in 1843 and served as trustee in 1844. A political abolitionist, Bonker subscribed to *Frederick Douglass's Paper* for several years, including 1851-53. In addition, Joel Bonker attended the first woman's rights convention in 1848.¹⁶

Unlike Joel Bonker, Joshua Martin was extremely active in organizing the Free Soil party in Seneca Falls. In the summer of 1848, he attended five Free Soil meetings in the village. He also signed antislavery petitions in 1851, including one that respectfully requested "that provision be made by law, that whenever a person shall be arrested as a fugitive slave in any State other than that in which he is alleged to be held to service, he shall not be delivered to the claimant or his agent except on the finding of a Jury that he is the slave of the claimant."¹⁷



In October 1851, Joel Bonker and Joshua Martin along with several other members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church (including freedom seeker Thomas James) signed an invitation to the Seneca County "Democratic League" convention in the Wesleyan Chapel, inviting

all those who have lost confidence in the honesty of the Whig and Democratic parties to meet with us. All those who sympathize with the enslaved and down-trodden of our country; all those who are opposed to the fugitive slave law, and other slave laws, all those who are in favor of free men and free women, free land and free trade; all those who are in favor of putting down the traffic of intoxicating drinks by the force of law; in short, all those who are in favor of having the government of our country administered strictly on the principle of right, are cordially invited to meet and deliberate with us in Convention. Come one, come all, male and female.¹⁸

In July 1848, Joel Bonker was one of those Wesleyans who signed his name to the Declaration of Sentiments at the first woman's rights convention.

In 1850, Bonker, aged 43, a cooper, lived with his wife Hannah, aged 37, and their three children (daughter M.A., aged 16; son Martin, aged 11, and daughter H[annah] M., aged 9. A fourth child, Bradford F., probably named after the new minister of the Wesleyan Church, would be born February 23, 1851.¹⁹

The Bonkers lived in a working-class neighborhood, probably at what is now 12 Miller Street. Neighbors included a teamster, two laborers, a boatman, two shoemakers, a clerk, a hatter, and one woolen manufacturer. While no value was given for Joel Bonker's real estate, deeds suggest that he purchased lot 5

¹⁶ Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives; *Frederick Douglass Paper*, October 16, 1851; Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger, Seneca Falls Historical Society. Eliza Martin, wife of Joshua A. Martin, also signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls woman's rights convention in 1848. This Joshua A. Martin also attended at least two Free Soil meetings in the summer of 1848. He signed his name "Joshua A. Martin," in contrast to the Joshua Martin affiliated with Joel Bonker, married to Mary Martin, who attended at least four Free Soil meetings and signed his name simply "Joshua Martin." Joshua A. Martin and Eliza Martin lived on State Street. Joshua Martin and Mary Martin lived on Mynderse Street and then Joshua Martin moved in with Joel and Hannah Bonker on Miller Street.

¹⁷ *Seneca County Courier*; HR31A-G9.4, National Archives and Records Administration. Thanks to Lori Stoudt for this copy.

¹⁸ *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, October 16, 1851.

¹⁹ Census, 1850; Tanya Warren, "Descendents of Joel D. Bonker."

on Miller Street in 1841, jointly owned with Joshua Martin, on September 1, 1841, "in their actual possession now being." The 1851 assessment records for the village of Seneca Falls noted that Bonker owned a house worth \$300.00 and Joshua Martin owned a house worth \$450.00. The 1852 map of Seneca Falls shows two separate houses on Miller St. between Walnut and Clinton.

In the 1850 census, however, Joshua Martin, aged 44, a cooper (like Joel Bonker) was living elsewhere, perhaps on Mynderse Street, with his wife Mary, aged 43, in a house worth \$500. They lived next door to Samuel Taylor, aged 34, a carriagemaker, and Sophia Taylor, aged 33, both born in England, and their four children. Like Joel Bonker, Sophia Taylor was a Wesleyan Methodist and had signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the first woman's rights convention in 1848.

In 1860, Joshua Martin was 54 years old, with no occupation listed, living with his wife Mary, aged 55, and a young woman named Mary Bonker, aged 35, in a house worth \$500, with personal property valued at \$5000. Neighbors included a machinist, produce dealer, farmer, wagon maker, three tailoresses, a clerk, three furnacemen, a worker in iron, a blacksmith, and a boatman, with property values ranging from \$110 to \$3000. Joshua Martin sold his part of the Miller Street property to Joel Bonker in 1860, with no money changing hands.²⁰

The 1860 census noted that Joel Bonker, then a house painter, 45 years old, was living in a house worth \$800 (probably the one at 12 Miller Street) with his wife Hannah, aged 47, their daughter Hannah M., aged 19, their son Martin, aged 21, also a painter, and their son Radford (probably Bradford F.), aged 9. Their neighbors included a mason, two carpenters, two machinists, two brickmakers, a wagon maker, tailoress, cartman (African American Ferris Moody), three day laborers, and a mason, with house values ranging from \$200 to \$1000 and places of birth from New York to Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Ireland.

In 1862, the directory of Seneca Falls listed Joel "Bouker" at 10 Miller and Joshua Martin as boarding at 10 Miller.

²⁰ Joel BOUKER as he was known in the deed record, not BONKER or BUNKER, purchased Seneca Falls village lot #5 with Joshua Martin as a partner on 1 September 1841. This lot was described as "in their actual possession now being". Deed 67-384, Seneca County Clerk's Office. The 1851 census listed Joel Bonker with a "house" worth \$300. Joshua Martin is listed with a "Miller St. house worth \$450.00 (and \$3000.00 worth of personal property) The 1852 map of Seneca Falls shows 2 separate houses on Miller St. between Walnut & Clinton, although the 1856 map shows none in that location. On 1 May 1856, David L. & Amanda Stanford of Auburn sold to Joel Bouker (sic) for \$100.00, Lot #4 on Miller St. Deed 59-354. On 7 Dec 1860, Joshua Martin sold his one undivided half of village lot #5 (Ryerson's Map made by Burton in 1833) to Joel Bouker with no money exchanging hands. Deed 68-450. On 18 Nov 1859, Joel & Hannah *Bonker* sold part of village lot #4 to Reuben Butts for \$140.00. Description: " on the north side of Miller St 40 feet front & rear and running from Miller St. north to the lot owned by Peter Feeck. (Feeck lived on the SE corner of Walnut & Miller.), with Joel Bonker reserving 15 feet from the west side of lot #4. Deed 61-285. On 1 Dec 1863, Joel and Hannah Bouker (sic) sold to Francis Wiers, for \$725.00: On the north side of Miller St, Lot #5 and 15 feet of Lot #4. Beginning at a point on the north line of Miller St. 55 feet eastwardly from the east line of Walnut St., etc. Deed 68-465. On 10 May 1869, Wiers sells to Thomas McGovern for \$600.00 and so on. A look at today's 12 Miller St. owned currently by John G. Litzengerger (Deed 558-332), has a description of the property that begins "Beginning at a point on the north line of Miller St. 55 feet eastwardly from the east line of Walnut St.". The house at today's 12 Miller is that of Joel Bonker, or at least this is the correct lot owned by the Bonkers in the 19th century. The 1862 directory of Seneca Falls listed Joel BOUKER at 10 Miller and Joshua Martin as "boarding" at 10 Miller. Deed research by Tanya Warren.

By 1870, according to the census, Joel and Hannah Bonker were living in Grass Lakes, Michigan. Hannah Bonker died June 24, 1884, in Grass Lake, Jackson County, Michigan.²¹

Descendants of Joel D. Bunker

Generation No. 1

1. JOEL D.1 BUNKER was born Abt. 1807 in NY. He married HANNAH BONKER, daughter of OLIVER BONKER and HANNAH. She was born 22 Jan 1813 in Mentz, Cayuga, NY¹, and died 24 Jun 1884 in Grass Lake, Jackson, MI.

Notes for JOEL D. BUNKER:

The ancestry of Joel D. Bunker has been difficult to trace. It appears he may related to the Bunker/Bonker family

of Montezuma (Mentz), Cayuga, NY family. This family includes an Oliver Bunker who has Hannah M., who in

turn marries Joel Bunker. This may have been a cousin marriage. There is a John Bunker who appears in Grass

Lakes, MI as early as 1850, with a son named Joel, born 1838 in NY. This John could be the brother of Joel

Bunker and may be the connection Joel's family had to migrate to Grass Lakes MI where at least Hannah Bunker

died in 1884. Joel and family all appear in Grass Lakes by the 1870 census.

More About JOEL D. BUNKER:

Census 1: 1840, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 2: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 3: 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 4: 1870, Grass Lake, Jackson, MI

Occupation: Cooper

Children of JOEL BUNKER and HANNAH BONKER are:

i. M. A.2 BUNKER, b. 1834, NY.

ii. MARTIN BUNKER, b. 1839, NY.

iii. HANNAH M. BUNKER, b. 1841, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iv. BRADFORD F. BUNKER, b. 23 Feb 1851, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. Kathleen Decker Genealogy, <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/signers.htm>.

²¹Tanya Warren, "Descendents of Joel D. Bonker."

Seneca Falls—Village

**Benjamin F. and Mary Bradford House
34 Green Street
Seneca Falls, New York**

Significance: Home of Wesleyan Minister and Abolitionist



**34 Green Street, Seneca Falls, NY
Photo by Tanya L. Warren**



Bradford House
Cadastral Map, Seneca Falls (Philadelph: J.H. French, 1856)

Description: A three-bay brick gable-and-wing house, with a small ocular window in the gable end and a transom over the front door. This house was constructed before 1852. When this lot was sold at auction in 1852 for \$1010.00 as part of the estate of Alexander S. Platt, the deed noted that the land included a dwelling house.²²

Significance: Rev. Benjamin F. Bradford represents the commitment of certain religious groups--including Wesleyans, Quakers, and Congregationalists--to abolitionism, and their willingness to use the vote to abolish slavery. Bradford was minister of the antislavery Wesleyan Methodist Church in Seneca Falls from 1849 to 1853. He subscribed to *Juvenile Wesleyan*, *True Wesleyan*, and the *Liberty Party Paper*. In 1854, he attended the meeting of the Friends of Human Progress in Waterloo, originally organized by the Quakers. After 1869, he became a Congregationalist.²³

Rev. Bradford took an active role in political abolitionism in Seneca County and regionally, endorsing Liberty Party politics and the work of Gerrit Smith. On October 24, 1851, he was elected secretary of the friends of Righteous Civil Government in Seneca County, meeting at the Wesleyan Church in Seneca Falls. The meeting endorsed several resolutions relating to radical abolitionism, in opposition to the Fugitive Slave, and in support of the rescue of William "Jerry" Henry in Syracuse and of the Christiana Affair in Pennsylvania, in which a slave owner was killed:

Resolved, That it is as impossible to legalize Slavery as any other form of robbery or murder; and therefore all Anti-slavery which admits that slavery can be legalized, which admits its obligation to uphold it, if so be the Constitution upholds it, is atheistical, hypocritical and contemptible, and far more Pro-Slavery than Anti-Slavery in its influence.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Bill contains none of the attributes of law, and conveys no authority to those who act under it; and hence all who do act under it are, in the eye of God and all true law, naked Kidnappers, and are only less guilty than the political demons who enacted it, and the clerical demons who sanctify it.

²²Abram Failing, Referee for the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to James H. Underhill. Deed Book 53, p. 24, 25 May 1853.

²³*History of Seneca County* (1876), 114; Subscription List, Seneca Falls, Seneca Falls Historical Society Ledger Book 72; http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML.

Resolved, That the recent shooting of the Kidnapper in Pennsylvania kindles the hope that the day may yet dawn when the colored men, both North and South, will offer a proper and manly resistance to their mean and murderous oppressors; and while there may exist a difference to opinion among the friends of liberty in relation to the mode of resistance, yet all most firmly believe that unflinching resistance, at whatever cost, is what is imperatively called for to confound and conquer these tyrants and win the sympathy of the world.

Resolved, That if it were wrong for the men of Pennsylvania to shoot to save themselves from Slavery, it was infinitely more wrong for the men of the Revolution to shoot to save themselves from taxation; and that, hence, they who are for punishing these men in Pennsylvania, do virtually take the ground that Bunker Hill and Washington Monuments perpetuate the memory of American criminals instead of American worthies.

Resolved, That if the first shedding of blood against oppressive British laws was glorious, then is the first shedding of blood against the infernal Fugitive Bill infinitely more glorious; and if Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill merit immortality, unspeakably more does Christiana merit it.

. . . .

Resolved, That we rejoice as one with them that the people of Syracuse have made a manly, successful, and christian resistance to the Southern Kidnapper, in his base attempts to plunge one of their citizens into the hell of Slavery; and farther, we regard it to be the solemn duty of all good citizens, of every other city and village throughout the Empire State and the North, to emulate their noble example.

Resolved, That we are pleased with, and pledge ourselves to sustain the Nominations of the Liberty Party at the late Buffalo Convention; that we hail the day as auspicious when Gerrit Smith and other noble men like him shall occupy the Chair of State and preside over the destinies of this nation.

Notably, the convention also passed a resolution endorsing equal rights for women:

Resolved, That as all just Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the Governed, therefore in the eye of such Governments the woman is the equal of man, and her rights, politically, religiously and socially, are identical with his.²⁴

In August 1852, Bradford, then living in Canoga, Town of Fayette, was elected secretary of the friends of Righteous Civil Government, meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls. Designed to create an abolitionist alternative to the two main political parties, the meeting passed several resolutions, including:

Resolved, That natural rights are co-extensive with man's earthly being - that he commences his existence clothed with them perfectly - since they are prior to, and far more sacred than any civil enactment.

Resolved, That we have no language to express our unmeasured contempt and scorn of that infamous Fugitive Slave Bill; that we regard it as palpably unconstitutional; that we not honor it with the holy appellation of law, but call it by its appropriate name - a stupendous system of piracy; and can conscientiously, as Christians, regard it no farther, than to trample its hellish claims in the dust.

²⁴ Frederick Douglass Paper, 13 November 1851.

Resolved, That we utterly reject, as men worthy of the confidence of Christian freemen, the respective candidates of the two leading parties, because they stand upon a platform, the cornerstone of which, is laid upon the usurped rights, the crushed and brutified humanity; the tears and sighs of three millions of our race.²⁵

On 19 Oct 1852, Bradford chaired the "Free Democracy of Seneca County," meeting at Seneca Falls. Designed to create an abolitionist third party in opposition to both Whig and Democratic parties and their support of the Fugitive Slave Act, the Free Democracy "Resolved, That the mission of the Free Democracy is no other than to re-instate and to re-establish in our National and State administrations the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and carry out the avowed purposes of the Constitution, to wit, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" and hence that our measures are not sectional, but national - are not destructive, but in the true sense conservative." They pledged that "that, therefore, we, freemen of Seneca County, here renew our unalterable purpose to continue the defence of man's inalienable rights, to continue pleading for mercy and justice till liberty shall be proclaimed thro' all the land to all the inhabitants thereof."²⁶

Bradford was also secretary of the Colored Fair, sponsored by the Union Council at Geneva in October of 1854. People from as far away as Auburn, New York, attended, showing their crafts and agricultural goods.²⁷

By the time that Benjamin and Mary A. Bradford have sold this house in 1868, they have moved to Charlotte, Easton County, Michigan.

²⁵ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, 27 August 1852.

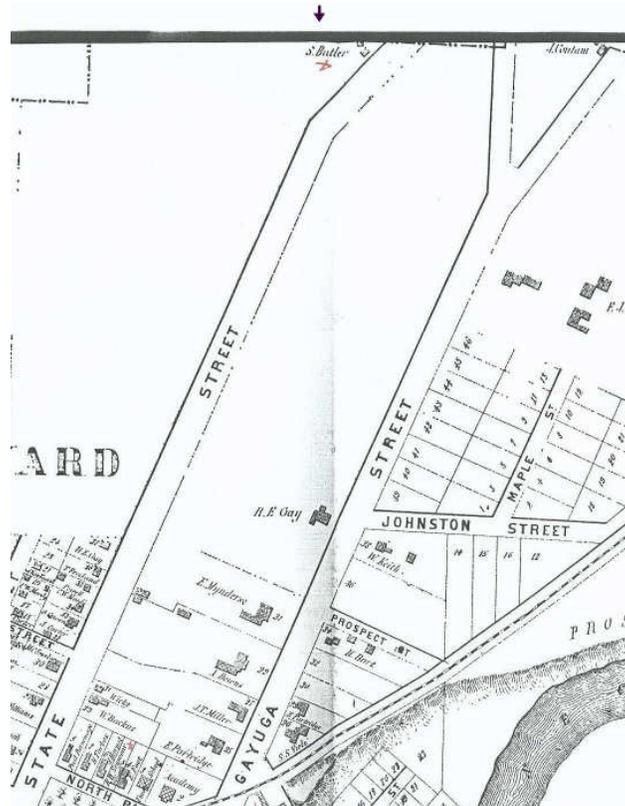
²⁶ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, 5 November 1852.

²⁷ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, 27 Oct 1854.

Seneca Falls—Village

Site of Home of Solomon Butler and Jane Butler
 State Street
 Seneca Falls, New York

Significance: Site of home of free persons of color. Solomon Butler was a son of probable freedom seekers and so well-known in Seneca Falls that he had a street named after him.



S. Butler, on west side of State Street at north edge of map.
 Site of Mynderse Academy tennis courts, northwest corner of State Street and Butler Avenue.
 J.H. French, *Cadastral Map of Seneca Falls* (Philadelphia, 1856)

Discussion: From the 1840s through the early 1880s, Solomon Butler, with his team of black horses, provided the main form of public transportation in Seneca Falls. He met trains regularly and took people wherever they wanted to go around the village. Everyone knew him, and most people liked him. He was, in fact, such a prominent public figure that village people named a street after him. Today, Butler Avenue marks the location on the west side of State Street where his house once stood. In 1912, Stephen Monroe, recalling village characters of the nineteenth century, remembered Solomon Butler “with white teeth, driving a black team, and what was the use of going to church as long as you could see the steeple from home.”²⁸

Born February 26, 1819, in New York State, Solomon Butler was the third of at least five children born to Solomon and Sarah Butler. They emigrated from Maryland to New York State sometime before 1816,

²⁸Stephen Monroe, “Seneca Falls in Earlier Days,” *Reveille*, January 19, 1912.

when their daughter, Helen, was born. Mary was born in 1818, Solomon in 1819, Betsey in 1830, and Julia in 1831. By 1830, Sarah Butler was living Seneca Falls. On January 1, 1834, she purchased lot 118 on the east side of State Street in Seneca Falls from Wilhemus Mynderse. in both 1830. She died in Seneca Falls on December 10, 1847, leaving a will drawn up by Dexter Bloomer.²⁹

In 1847, Solomon Butler was living in Skaneateles, New York. By 1850, he had returned to Seneca Falls. He was living with a young girl named Jane Butler, aged 15, in 1850. Solomon Butler reported his occupation as teamster in 1850. With Solomon and Jane lived Sarah Buckley, aged 8.

On March 24, 1849, Solomon and Jane Butler purchased lot 118 on the east side of State Street, about halfway between Fall Street and South Park Street, for \$210.00. The mortgage was signed by Solomon Butler, with the mark of Jane Butler. The house was next to that of Ferris Moody, boatman, age 27, who headed another one of the four independent African American households in Seneca Falls. This household may have held combinations of two or three other nuclear families. J.A. Dillsworth, aged 38, lived there with her daughter Angelina. Hannah Lewis, aged 18; Samuel Lewis, boatman, aged 28; and Alfred Lewis, aged 1, also lived with Ferris Moody, next to the Butlers.

Solomon and Jane Butler paid off their mortgage on May 19, 1854. Perhaps Jane Butler died within the next few months, for on July 27, 1854, Solomon alone mortgaged the property for \$400 to David and Catherine Deming of Seneca Falls. Two years later, on May 1, 1856, Solomon Butler (with no mention of Jane) purchased about three acres of land from David and Amanda Stanford on the west side of State Street, close to the north edge of the village, for \$400. Here he lived, on the northwest corner of what became Butler Avenue and State Street (where Mynderse Academy now has its tennis courts) for the rest of his life.

By the early 1860s, Solomon Butler had married again, but his second marriage was not a happy one. In spite of his reputation for geniality and integrity in the larger community, at home, if we are to believe Harriet Freeman, he abused his wife. In 1863, two notices appeared in the local newspaper that offered a glimpse of their domestic problems. In the first, on September 9, 1863, Solomon Butler warned the community not to harbor his wife, as he would not pay any debts on her behalf.

Harriet A. Butler lost no time in explaining the situation. On September 15, she replied:

NOTICE. SOLOMON BUTLER, my husband, having advertise me, I will return the compliment. It is true I have left his house and board, but not as he says without any just cause or provocation. He beat and choked me brutally. If that is just and right, then I own I am wrong. He did this because I took the trifling sum of twenty-four cents from his pocket—he had not given me one cent since in May last. The bed I did not leave; It was mine and I took it.

HARRIET A. BUTLER

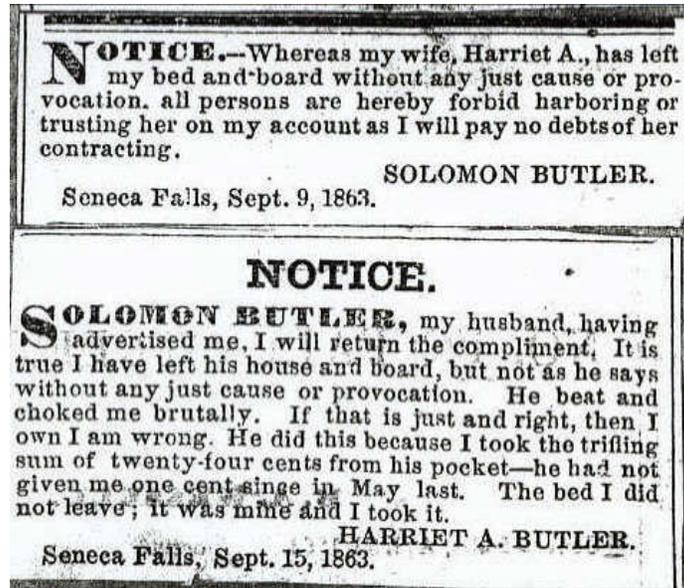
Seneca Falls, Sept. 15, 1863³⁰

After she left Solomon, Harriet Freeman Butler remarried a man named Duboise and moved to St. Catherine's, Ontario.³¹

²⁹ Mynderse to Butler, Deed Book H-2, p. 404, Seneca County Clerk's Office; Tanya Warren, "Butler Family of Central New York," Appendix: Genealogy; 1830, 1840, 1880 U.S. Census, Sarah Butler, Will, 484, Seneca County Surrogate's Office.

³⁰ Mrs. C.O. Goodyear, Scrapbook, 41, n.p., n.d., Seneca Falls Historical Society.

³¹ Will of Catherine Freeman,



Solomon Butler's name appeared as a supporter of the Free Soil party in the *Seneca County Courier* on August 16, 1848. It is quite likely that he was also involved with the Underground Railroad in Seneca Falls. As a teamster working regularly with passengers who came to the village by train, he would certainly have been aware of freedom seekers who came through Seneca Falls. He was also related by marriage and birth to people who were active in the Underground Railroad in Auburn.

According to the New York State census of 1855, his sister, Betsey Butler, had several unrelated individuals living in her house on Genesee Street in Auburn, Betsey Butler also told the census taker that year that her own birthplace was Canada. His sister, Helen, married Isaac White, born in Alabama, and they bought a house at 62 Garrow Street, next to Harriet Tubman's nephew, William Henry Stewart, in a neighborhood of freedom seekers on the south side of Auburn. His wife, Harriet Freeman, was the daughter of Morgan Freeman and Catherine of Auburn, New York. Morgan Freeman was born in slavery in Auburn in 1803. When he died in April 9, 1863, his obituary noted that

Luke had become almost 'an institution' in Auburn, not only on account of his general cleverness and usefulness, but as the leading sympathizer with his race yet in bondage. For more than 29 years his house was a refuge of the fleeing fugitive, derisively called 'The Underground Railroad Depot.' His practical sympathy for those unfortunates won him the esteem of all those who were cognizant of his labors.³²

Solomon Butler died March 28, 1886, in Seneca Falls. His obituary noted that "he had for years been a familiar figure in Seneca Falls." There were "very few who lived here during this time who did not know him. He was an honest and industrious man, of pleasant ways and inoffensive manners, and kind-hearted in the highest degree." He is buried in Restvale Cemetery.

³² Obituary, *Auburn Advertiser and Union*, April 10, 1863, scrapbook, Seward House, Auburn.

Death of Solomon Butler.

Solomon Butler, the colored teamster who had for years been a familiar figure in Seneca Falls, died of heart disease at his home on State street on Sunday, aged 67 years. He had been in ill health for some time, but his death was sudden, he having been on the street within a few hours of its occurrence. The deceased came here from Palmyra when a small boy with his mother and step-father and had ever since lived here. He had been a teamster for many years and there were very few who lived here during the time who did not know him. He was an honest and industrious man, of pleasant ways and inoffensive manners, and kind-hearted in the highest degree. The funeral took place from his late home on Wednesday, the Rev. Thomas Tousey officiating.

33

³³ "Death of Solomon Butler," *Reveille*, April 31, 1886; Restvale Cemetery Records, Village of Seneca Falls.

Deed of Sarah Butler of Seneca Falls
Seneca County Clerk's Office
Transcribed by Tanya Lee Warren

Wilhelmus Mynderse to Sarah Butler, both of Seneca Falls

Deed Book H-2, p. 404

1 January 1834

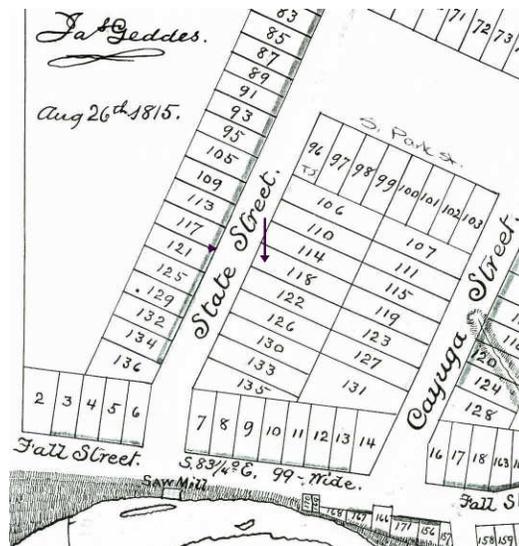
\$125.00

Description: "All that certain piece of land lying in the Village of Seneca Falls on the North side of the Seneca River which is known and distinguished on a map of the said village by James Geddes in 1815 as Village Lot # 118 and is bounded as follows: on the North by Village lot # 114, on the East by lot # 119, on the South by lot # 122 and on the West by State Street, being in width in front on State Street and in rear 60 feet and in depth 254 feet. Together with all appurtenances, etc."

Signed by W. Mynderse

Witness: Charles W. Dey

Recorded 12 August 1838



Administration Papers of Sarah Butler

Seneca County Surrogates Court
Record #484

Petitioner/Executor: Solomon Butler of Seneca Falls

Date of death: 10 December 1847

Place: Seneca Falls, NY

Witness: Dexter C. Bloomer. "I knew a colored woman named Sarah Butler...I drew the instrument in writing now produced and shown to me..the last will and testament of Sarah Butler, bearing the date the second day of May 1846-I did so at her request-I was present as a witness and saw the said Sarah subscribe her name at the end of the instrument by making a cross..."

Heirs: Solomon Butler of Seneca Falls; Mary Butler of Skaneateles, NY; Betsey Butler of Auburn, NY; Helen Butler Phillips, wife of Charles, of Buffalo, NY, children of deceased, all of full age. Grandchildren: Amelia Meriweather and James Castilla Meriweather, minors, having no general guardian as your

petitioner believes, the said Amelia residing in Geneva and the said James residing in Buffalo; John Gibbons, whose residence is unknown-the last that petitioner heard of him he was at Buffalo-it is not known that he is living.

Dated *Wentworth March 22 1848. Solomon Miller*

Josiah T. Miller later appointed guardian of minor grandchildren of Sarah Butler.

Transcribed by Tanya Lee Warren, 2005

**Deeds of Solomon Butler
Seneca County Clerk's Office**

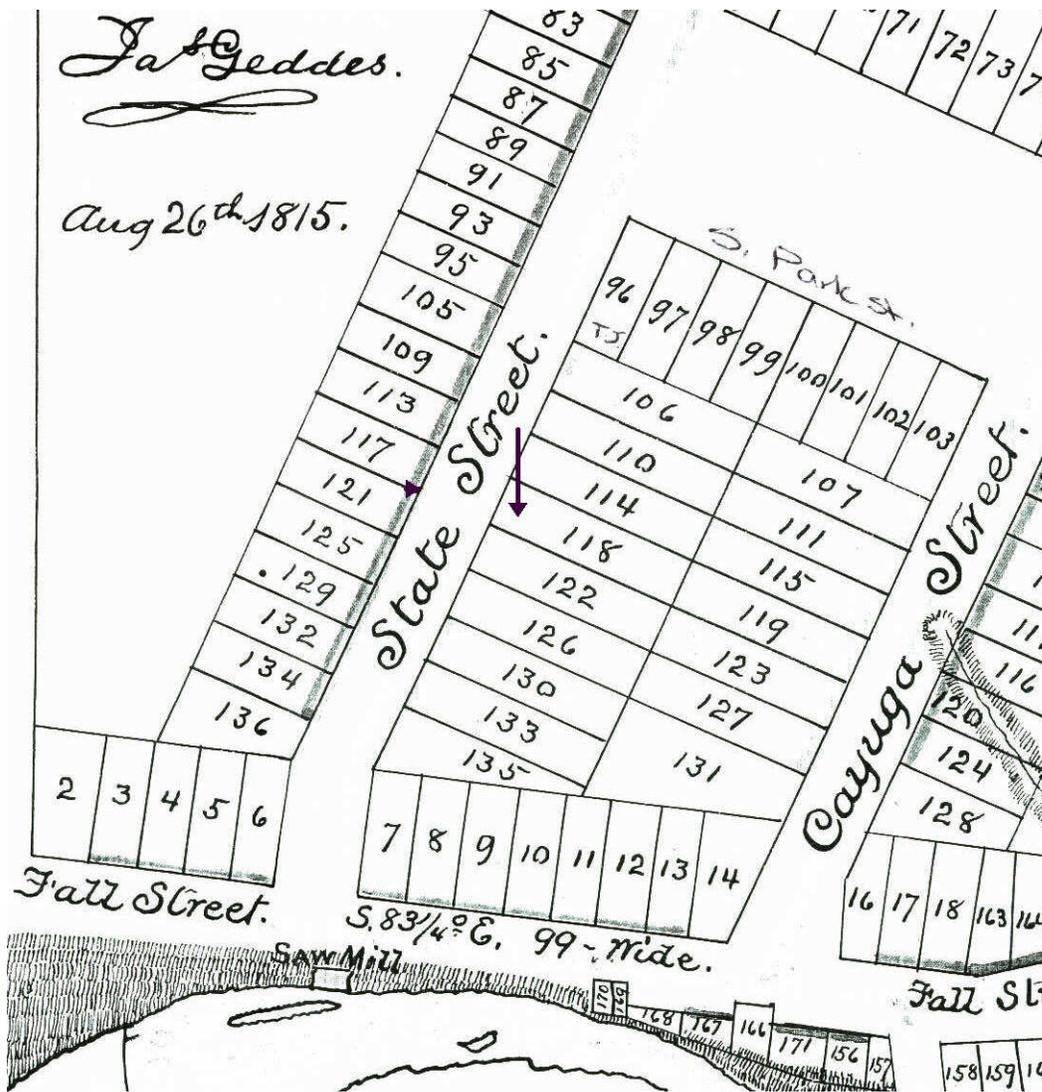
Calvin Whitwood to Solomon & Jane Butler, all of Seneca Falls

Mortgage Book A-2, p. 88-89

24 March 1849

\$210.00

Description: "All that certain parcel of land situated on the east side of State Street in the Village of Seneca Falls, known on the Geddes (TLW Map #5) as Lot # 118:



bounded north by Lot # 114, east by Lot # 119 south by Lot # 122 and west by State Street, being in width in front on State St. and in the rear 60 feet and in depth 254 feet.

This conveyance is intended as a mortgage to secure the payment of \$210.00 and interest (payment schedule follows) with the balance due in full on the 24th day of Sept. 1850. Executed by the said Solomon Butler to the party of the 2nd part, (usual default warnings follow)”

Signed by the hand of Solomon Butler and the mark of Jane Butler

Witness: Josiah T. Miller

Solomon & Jane Butler to Calvin Whitwood

Deed Book 33, p. 50

19 May 1854

\$216.85

Description: **Same as above** with note, “Discharged by certificate of satisfaction executed by mortgagee (Whitwood) and recorded in Mortgage Book 37, p. 595, Aug 4, 1854.” (This document being a statement of the aforesaid fact.TLW).

Signed by the hand of Solomon Butler and the mark of Jane Butler

Witness: Abram Failing, J. P.

David & Catherine Deming to Solomon Butler, all of Seneca Falls

Mortgage Book 32, p. 595-596 (directly following the above recorded satisfaction).

27 July 1854

\$400.00

Description: Same as 24 March 1849 land description-**Solomon Butler is now the lender/mortgager** for \$400.00 to the Demings for this parcel.

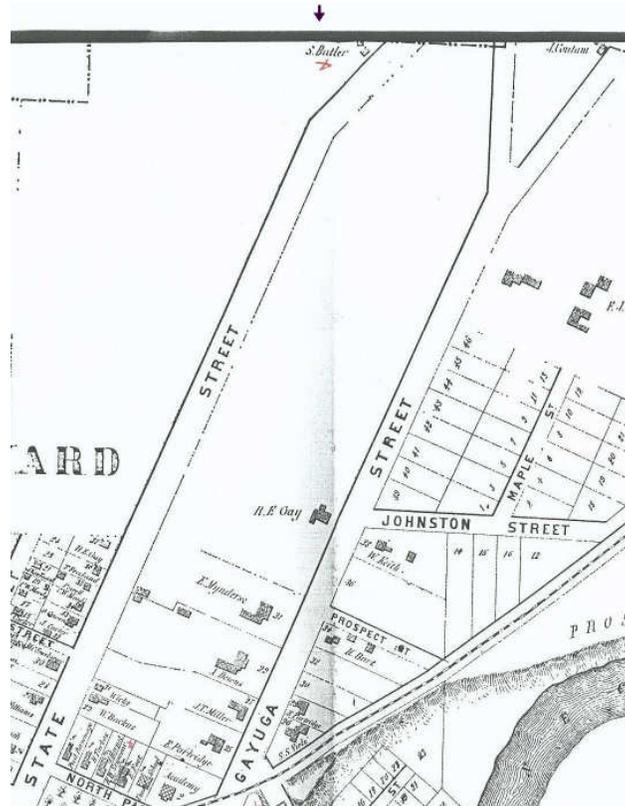
David & Amanda Stanford of Auburn to Solomon Butler, of Seneca Falls, NY

Deed Book 59, p. 234

1 May 1856

\$400.00

Description: “All that land, etc., situate in the Town of Seneca Falls, being the same lot of land laying on the **West side of State Street, bounded on the East by State St and on the north and west side by Joel Martin and on the south by Richard Gay** being the same lot of land willed to David Stanford by Peter Miller and supposed to be about 3 acres more or less.” (Land marked as that of Solomon Butler’s can be seen also on the 1856 Wall map of the Village of Seneca Falls in the far northern border of the village:



Sheriff Lerch of Seneca County to Charles E. Coons of Seneca Falls

Deed Book 103, p. 213

10 June 1887

\$1558.00

Description: "At a special term of the Supreme Court held at Rochester on April 25, 1887, it was judged in a certain action then pending in the court between Richard Miller, as administrator with the will annexed of William H. King deceased, plaintiff, and Elizabeth Butler, otherwise known as Elizabeth Ingham, Helen White, Mary Demun, and the said Helen White, Mary Demun and Thomas Magee as administrators of Solomon Butler, deceased; Jefferson Yawger and Harriet Yawger as administrators of Charles H. Weed deceased, defendants. That all premises described in a mortgage executed by Solomon Butler to Amanda Stanford and recorded in Seneca Co. Clerk's Office in Book 35, p. 480 and being the same premises mentioned in the complaint in said action, in order to raise sufficient funds and to be sold at public auction, etc. with Sheriff Lerch appointed referee, etc., and that on the 10th day of June in 1887 sell at auction at the front door of Hoag's Hotel in the Village of Seneca Falls. Said property was struck off to the party of the second part (Charles Coon) for the sum of \$1558.00, the highest bid, etc.

Description of land follows, "All that land, etc., situate in the Town of Seneca Falls, being the same lot of land laying on the **West side of State Street, bounded on the East by State St and on the north and west side by Joel Martin and on the south by Richard Gay** being the same lot of land willed to David Stanford by Peter Miller and supposed to be about 3 acres more or less."

Transcribed by Tanya Lee Warren, 2005

Seneca Falls—Village

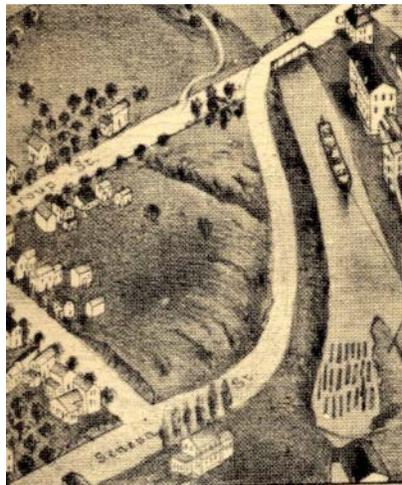
Chamberlain House

1 Seneca Street, Northwest Corner Seneca and Washington Street
Seneca Falls, New York

Significance: Home of major Free Soil organizer and signer of Declaration of Sentiments at the first woman's rights convention



**Site of Chamberlain House, near Lower Red Mills, beginning 1843
Looking north northwest
February 2006**



Seneca Falls, Birds Eye View, 1873

**Chamberlain House at bottom, facing south, at 1 Seneca Street, with Lombardy poplars in front.
Stanton House, with many wings, is kitty corner on Washington Street, facing west.**



**Farmhouse purchased c. 1832, West Bayard Street
Town of Seneca Falls
Looking southwest, July 2006**



J. P. Chamberlain

Jacob P. Chamberlain

History of Seneca County, New York (Philadelphia: Ensign & Everts, 1876), Plate XLVI, opp. 120.

Description: The one-story five-bay house at 1 Seneca Street may be a remnant of the original two-story five-bay Chamberlain dwelling, built originally by the Bayard brothers as a mill house. According to Harrison Chamberlain, on of Jacob P. Chamberlain's son, the Chamberlain family moved here in 1843, when Jacob P. Chamberlain bought the Lower Red Mills. They occupied "the long two-story frame house on the brow of Seneca Street, which belong to the mill property," noted Harrison Chamberlain.

To the family this was a marked change from the farm to this whirl of life. With no experience in milling, with little knowledge of the details of the business, Mr. Chamberlain assumed the risk with diffidence, soon however acquiring confidence and finding pleasure in his new duties. His large acquaintance with farmers was of great help to him, as it brought them to the mill with their grain. To them he was one of their class, a farmer, a counselor, ready to aid them in drawing deeds, mortgages and wills. The effect was to give the mill a strong hold on the farming community. . . . It was not unusual to see several scores of wagons lining the street, waiting to unload and often the day rolled into the evening hours before the last team could be attended to. The mill rarely lacked

for a supply to keep the machinery running night and day, turning out from 200 to 250 barrels of flour a day. The bulk of flour and feeds were sold in Albany, to which point they were delivered by boat. Albany was then the distributing centre for New England and the city of New York, the orders therefore being filled and forwarded on barges down the Hudson River. For seven years the mill was operated by Mr. Chamberlain.¹

Jacob P. Chamberlain officially purchased this house from Lewis and Francis Bayard in 1852. A building with this basic footprint appeared on maps into the mid-twentieth century.²

Discussion: Jacob P. Chamberlain represented the owners of mills (in his case a flour and textile mill) who became leaders in antislavery politics and also signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the first woman's rights convention. He was President of the first Free Soil meeting in Seneca Falls in June 1848, attended two more Free Soil meetings that summer, and was a delegate to the national Free Soil meeting in Buffalo in August. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Seneca Falls, he gave money to the antislavery Wesleyan Church in 1861. He also served in the New York State Assembly from 1859-61 and as a Republican member of the House of Representatives from 1861-1863, suggesting the importance of Seneca Falls not only in local events but also in state and national politics.

Born in Dudley, Massachusetts, (in Worcester County) on August 1, 1802, Chamberlain migrated with his parents first to Cortland County, New York, and then to Waterloo. Chamberlain married Catherine Kuney, and in the spring of 1832, they bought a farm on the south side of the Seneca River, halfway between Seneca Falls and Waterloo, at a place still called the Kingdom. The 1840 census indicated that the family still lived here at this farm. For the rest of his life, Chamberlain identified with farming and the land.

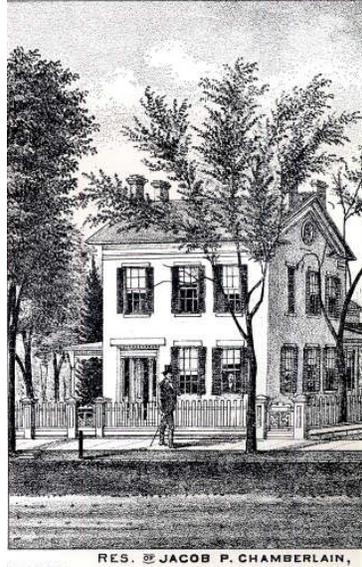
In 1843, the family moved to a small house at the corner of the Seneca Turnpike and Washington Street in Seneca Falls, taking over the Lower Red Mills in default of a note that Chamberlain had signed for a family member. The house was a two-story frame building on the banks of the Seneca River, just across the Seneca Turnpike from what would become Henry and Elizabeth Cady Stanton's house. The 1850 census, correlated with the 1852 map of Seneca Falls, listed the Chamberlain family in this location, among their Irish neighbors on Seneca Street. According to his son, Harrison Chamberlain, Lombardy poplars stood in the front yard along the road. The small building still standing in this location is most likely a remnant of this structure.

Chamberlain ran the Lower Red Mills profitably until about 1850, when he sold them to a distillery and bought the Upper Red Mills, farther west, which he operated for the rest of his life. The family then moved to a new house at 33 Fall Street, near the north end of the Ovid Street bridge (near where Trinity Church now stands), where Chamberlain lived until his death.³

¹ Harrison Chamberlain, "Early Flouring Mills," *Papers* (Seneca Falls Historical Society, 1906), 12-13.

² Lewis P. Bayard and Francis C. Bayard to Jacob P. Chamberlain, March 4, 1852, Book Z2, pages 535-36, Seneca County Clerk's Office; Map by H.L. Drake, October 18, 1915, Seneca County Clerk's Office; Plate 18, *Sanborn Map*, 1916; *Sanborn Map*, 1925, with 1955 correction. All from Chamberlain Files, Women's Rights National Historical Park.

³ *Blue Form Survey* (Seneca Falls: Willson Press, 1989) noted that Jacob P. Chamberlain owned the brick house at 63 West Bayard Street, where the family lived from 1842 until Chamberlain sold it to Jacob Gamber on June 10, 1850, Liber 56, 36). On November 1, 1851, Jacob Gamber sold the house to Moses Rumsey (Liber 42, 437). Chamberlain may have rented this house to another family, since all evidence suggests that the Jacob P. Chamberlain and Catherine Kuney Chamberlain family lived in the house at 1 Seneca Street in this period.



Chamberlain House
33 Fall Street

History of Seneca County (Philadelphia: Ensign and Everts, 1876), opp. 120.

In 1844, Jacob P. Chamberlain, along with Charles Hoskins and others, built the Seneca Woolen mill, a large limestone building on the south side of the river. In 1855, Chamberlain reorganized it as the Phoenix mills.

Jacob P. and Catharine Kuney Chamberlain eventually had nine children, four girls and five boys. In 1850, their household consisted of themselves, seven of their nine children, ranging in age from 23 to 3; one other child, James Dalrymple, aged 5; and one household helper, Lucy Conn, aged 34.

Catharine Chamberlain died on September 19, 1878. Her obituary, in the style of old-fashioned eulogies, noted that she was “an amiable woman, a good neighbor, an affectionate wife and mother. . . .her husband’s most trusted counselor and helpmeet. Their devotion to, and love for, each other, adorned their lives with signal beauty and tenderness. . . .They were rarely separated for a single day. . . .Her’s [sic] was a life of love, and the endearments of the home circle were to her the greatest earthly joy.”

Jacob P. Chamberlain died three weeks after his wife, on October 5, 1878. Chamberlain’s neighbors remembered him as “a self-made man, high-minded and honorable, of large business capacities, not without faults but whatever they were they sprung [sic] from a strong and generous nature. He was a conscientious school teacher, a good farmer, a prudent, energetic miller, an enterprising manufacturer, a benevolent churchman, a patriotic and public-spirited citizen, and a kind, noble and generous parent, finding in all his activities the desire and ability to contribute to the good of others both the inspiration to and the ample reward for his efforts.” Stephen Monroe recalled that “perhaps no man was higher in reputation than Jacob P. Chamberlain. . . . His name was repeated at post office, shop and store, and in war time along the country side, when farmers happened to meet beside the pasture barn in the summer twilight, sorrowing for a Union loss or jubilant for a victory won.”⁴

⁴ Adapted from biography written by Judith Wellman on website for Women’s Rights National Historical Park, <http://www.nps.gov/archive/wori/biointing.htm>. Sources include: *Seneca County Courier*, June 13, August 4, August 16, 1848; Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church, Seneca Falls Historical Society; Obituary, Catharine Chamberlain, September 20, 1878, undated newspaper clipping, Seneca Falls Historical Society; “Garry V. Sackett,” *Seneca Falls Historical Society* (1905), 70; “Grips” *Historical*

Seneca Falls—Village

Lucius S. and Jane Gibbs House
50 Spring Street, c. Garden Street
59 Bayard Street and west
Seneca Falls

Significance: Working and class family who supported antislavery



Gibbs house, corner of Spring and Garden Streets

Lucis S. Gibbs, antislavery advocate. In 1851, Lucius Gibbs was assessed for a house and barn on Spring Street worth \$450.00. The 1852 village map of Seneca Falls placed his house on this corner. The small three-bay house at 50 Spring Street, corner of Garden Street, with a doorway in the center, has had new windows and siding added, but it retains its essential character as the pre-Civil War home of a carpenter's family. Surrounded by mid-nineteenth century modest frame houses, the Gibbs house is an anchor for this family-oriented neighborhood, just as it always has been.

In 1850, Lucius S. Gibbs, thirty years old and born in New York State, worked as a carpenter. He lived with his wife Jane, also thirty and born in New York; son J.W., seven; son F.S., six; and daughter F.J., three, in this house, noted in the 1850 census as worth \$500.

For more on Lucius and Jane Gibbs, see West Bayard Street houses.

Souvenir of Seneca Falls (Syracuse, N.Y.: n.d.), 72-73; Stephen Monroe, "Seneca Falls in Earlier Days," 38; *Biographical Dictionary of the American Congress, 1774-1861*; Chamberlain, Harrison. "Early Flouring Mills," *Papers of the Seneca Falls Historical Society* (1906), 12-13; [Chamberlain, Harrison?], "Jacob P. Chamberlain," *Papers of the Seneca Falls Historical Society* (1906), 54-58; Dun and Bradstreet Credit Papers, 55, Baker Library, Harvard; Brigham's *Directory* (1862). Many thanks to Anne Derosie for her help with research on this site.

Seneca Falls—Village

Abby Gomar/Richard and Sarah Maria Bennett Gay House
61 Cayuga Street
Seneca Falls, New York

Significance: Home of a free person of color who was a well-known woman's rights advocate and member of Trinity Church and who worked as a domestic in this house.



**Probable Richard Gay/Abby Gomar House,
Italianate style, remodeled in late nineteenth century**

Description: Whether this is the Richard and Sarah Maria Bennett Gay house or whether they lived in an earlier house that straddled the line between 61 and 63 Cayuga is not known. With its dominant central dormer and hipped roof, this house appears at first glance to be a late nineteenth dwelling. The Italianate features of this porch, however, suggest that this is an earlier house, remodeled. A square house with wings was located on Cayuga Street at approximately this site on both the 1852 and 1856 Seneca Falls village maps. This house may originally have been the Presbyterian parsonage.⁵

Richard Gay came to Seneca Falls at an early date, before 1823, and purchased much land on the north side of the village, which he gradually sold off in the early and mid-nineteenth century. On September 22, 1842, he married Sarah Maria Bennett in Auburn.⁶

Significance: Born in slavery about 1820, Abby Gomar (Gay) became a well-known woman's rights advocate and member of Trinity Church in Seneca Falls. She came to New York State from Pennsylvania with Abram Westbrook and lived first in Tyre before coming to Seneca Falls. The 1850 census listed her as

⁵ Richard Gay, Obituary, *Reveille*, October 6, 1876. Thanks to Kathy Jans-Duffy for finding this.

⁶ *Cayuga Patriot*, September 29, 1841, GenWeb index prepared by Mary Gilmore from scrapbooks at Seymour Library, Auburn, <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ny/cayuga/newspapers/patriot01.txt>.

living in Seneca Falls and owning property worth \$300. On May 3, 1865, she sold property on lot 8, Washington Street, to Anne Donegan for \$250.

According to the 1850, 1860, and 1870 census records, Abby Gomar lived with the Richard and Sarah Maria Gay family at 61 Cayuga Street, where she worked as a domestic. In 1870, she was listed as “Abby Gay.” The 1880 census listed her as living alone as “Abigail Gilmor, black, age 60.” Although she did not appear in the 1880-81 directory, she did not die until 1884.⁷

Abby Gomar regularly attended Trinity Church and, along with fellow attendee Elizabeth Cady Stanton, advocated woman’s rights. Stephen Monroe recalled that “Abby Gay, a few shades darker than sunburn and with more true love in her heart than a hundred valentines could express, scorned tight lacing and a trailing skirt that would carry the dust of the street through the portals of Trinity Church.”⁸

Another resident recalled that

I can see her in my mind’s eye as she walked down the street to market of a spring day, attired in bright print dress, white apron and neckerchief, and a gay turban around her head. She always carried a large willow basket and it was filled with provisions as she returned up the street. She was stout and squarely built and . . . never seemed to change in general appearance. In the winter she wore a red woolen hood trimmed with swansdown, instead of the turban, when she went to town or church. Abby was an ardent Episcopalian and attended services at old Trinity Church on Bayard Street. Mr. Gay died in the 1870’s and then Abby lived alone somewhere in the village. She herself died in the 1880’s and left quite a little property.”⁹

Abby Gomar also accumulated considerable wealth. In *History of Woman Suffrage*, Stanton used Abby Gomar as an example of how African American women as well as European American women were forced to pay taxes, even though they could not vote.

Is it too much to ask the men of New York, either to enfranchise women of wealth and education, or else release them from taxation? If we cannot be represented as individuals, we should not be taxed as individuals. If the "white male" will do all the voting, let him pay all the taxes. . . . In Art. 2, Sec. 1, you say, "And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid," referring to the \$250 qualification . . . Is it on the ground of color or sex, that the black man finds greater favor in the eyes of the law than the daughters of the State? In order fully to understand this partiality, I have inquired into your practice with regard to women of color. I find that in Seneca Falls there lives a highly estimable colored woman, by the name of Abby Gomore, who owns property to the amount of a thousand dollars, in village lots. She now pays, and always has paid, from the time she invested her first hundred dollars, the same taxes as any other citizen — just in proportion to the value of her

⁷Deed 75, 453, Seneca County Clerk’s Office, as noted in research material collected for *Blue Form Survey* (1989), Village Planning Office, Seneca Falls. The *Blue Form Survey* identified 25 Washington Street as the “Abby Gomar” house, but the sale price of \$250 suggested that Abby Gomar sold this as a lot without a house in 1865. Obituary, Newspaper clippings in file collected by Roberta Halden, Seneca Falls Historian, n.p., n.d.; *Seneca County Directory* (1862); *Seneca Falls Directory* (1874). Many thanks to Kathy Jans-Duffy and Francis Caraccilo for their research assistance.

⁸ Stephen Monroe, *Seneca Falls Reveille*, January 19, 1912.

⁹ Caroline Lester, “Early Negro Residents of Seneca Falls,” *Seneca Falls Historical Society Papers* (1948), 86.

property, or as it is assessed.¹⁰

Stanton may have exaggerated Abby Gomar's property holdings. At her death on 6 December 1884, when she was about 65 years old, Abby Gomar was indeed a relatively wealthy woman. She left an estate of \$1967.18. It was, however, entirely in savings accounts, notes due, and home furnishings. Her inventory, as included in her will, listed:

1 cupboard, 1 washstand, 1 bureau, 1 box of clothing, 1 stone, 1 cupboard, 5 cane chairs, 2 chairs, 1 rocker, 1 Benton rocker, 1 what-not, 1 stained table, 2 umbrellas, 1 clock, 1 porcelain kettle, 1 kettle, 1 sugar pail, 4 cans of fruit, 1 stand, 1 lot of tin ware, crock and spiders, 1 ash dining table, 2 lamps, 3 flat irons, 1 trunk, 1 chopping block, 1 ironing board, 1 bread board, 1 oil cloth, 1 tick, crockery in trunk, 1 clothes bar, 1 basket, a tub, 1 wash stand, 1 mirror, 1 Lord's Prayer, 1 comfort, 1 oil can, 1 jug, 1 brooch, 1 handkerchief.

In Savings Bank: \$205.68; in Partridge Bank, \$1000.00; 2 trade dollars; Bond of T. Miller, Jr. balance due March 14 1885 for \$322.94; Note of J. Swaby balance due March 14 1885 for \$200.31; 1 note of Julia Armstrong balance due March 14 1885 for \$ 161.26; 1 note of Julia Armstrong balance due March 14 1885 for \$41.80.

Total value of inventory \$1967.18.¹¹

In her will, Abby Gomar gave \$100 each to Swaby Sutterby of Tyre; Mildred Quennel and Lillie Quennell of Seneca Falls; Emma White Thomas, daughter of John Thomas (perhaps the abolitionist publisher from Syracuse); Sarah Madge of Seneca Falls; and Edith May Wetmore of Seneca Falls. She left everything else to Trinity Church, directing that "the vestrymen of said church keep said fund invested and use the interest on the same for the benefit of the Poor and indigent of the Parish."

Richard Gay attended at least two Free Soil meetings in the summer of 1848. He was a bachelor for a long time before his marriage to Sarah Maria Bennet of Auburn in 1842. She died about 1850, without any children. Gay's widowed sister, Clarissa Noyes, lived with him. According to his obituary, he was a wonderful man, a great friend, and an interested student of history.¹²

¹⁰ "New York Constitutional Convention," *History of Woman Suffrage*, II: 1861-76, 274. From *History of Women and Social Movements*.

¹¹ Will of Abby Gomar of Seneca Falls, 1436, Seneca County Surrogates Court Records. Research and transcription by Tanya Warren.

¹² Richard Gay, Obituary, *Reveille*, October 6, 1876. Thanks to Kathy Jans-Duffy for finding this.

Seneca Falls—Village

Hoskins House
40 Cayuga Street
Seneca Falls, New York



November 2005
Looking east

Description: Built in 1836, this three-bay brick dwelling has its broad side to the street, with original six-over-six window sashes and a recessed Greek Revival doorway with sidelights, transom, and Doric columns.

Discussion: Built about 1836 for merchant Charles Hoskins, it reflects Hoskins' position as the major dry goods storekeeper in Seneca Falls, a man of solid conservative values who continued to keep his books in shillings and pence into the mid-nineteenth century.

Charles Hoskins was a leading Whig who helped create the Free Soil Party in Seneca Falls. He was secretary of the first Free Soil meeting held in Seneca Falls in June, 1848. In the summer of 1848, his name appeared four times in articles supporting the Free Soil Party. Father of three daughters, he also signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the first woman's rights convention. He subscribed to the *North Star* at least from 1849-51.¹³

¹³ *Seneca County Courier*, June 13, August 4, August 16, August 22, 1848.

Charles Hoskins was born in 1799. He married three times, Sophia (1828), Eliza Goodwin (1830), and Mary E. Woolsey (1836). The 1850 census listed him as a merchant, 50 years old, living with his wife Mary E., aged 42; six children, Frances T., aged 26; Laura A., aged 24; daughter C. G., aged 17; daughter A.M. aged 12; and son L.S., aged 11; and daughter G.W., aged 9. Ann Burns, aged 24; Thomas Brannan, laborer, aged 16; Leonard A. Church, clerk, aged 19; and Sackett Strong, clerk, aged 19 also lived in the household.

James H. Underhill, listed in Brigham's 1862 directory as one of Charles Hoskins' clerks, was also one of the leaders of the Free Soil movement in Seneca Falls in 1848.

Hoskins also signed antislavery petitions in Seneca Falls in 1850, including the following, in which citizens of Seneca Falls prayed:

“for the repeal of all laws or parts of laws adopted or enacted by Congress, by which slavery or the slave trade is authorized or sanctioned in the City of Washington or the District of Columbia; and that, in the event of their non-repeal, the seat of the National Government may be removed to some more suitable location.”

14

Charles Hoskins died in Seneca Falls July 10, 1895.

Gothic Revival homes of two of Hoskins' daughters stand on either side of the Hoskins' homestead. One, the home of Laura Hoskins Hubbell, has an Underground Railroad oral tradition associated with it, but this had not yet been substantiated.



Charles Hoskins at left. Hubbell family at right.

<http://www.hubbell.org/images/album/LHHFamily.jpg>

¹⁴ HR31A-G4.1, National Archives and Records Administration.

Seneca Falls-Village

James Block/Norstar Bank/formerly State Bank
54 Fall Street, Northwest corner Fall and Cayuga Streets
Seneca Falls

Significance: Thomas James, freedom seeker, built this anchor business block in Seneca Falls in 1863, almost certainly still standing under the façade, added in 1920, of the current Norstar Bank.



James Block, right, early twentieth century
Courtesy Seneca Falls Historical Society



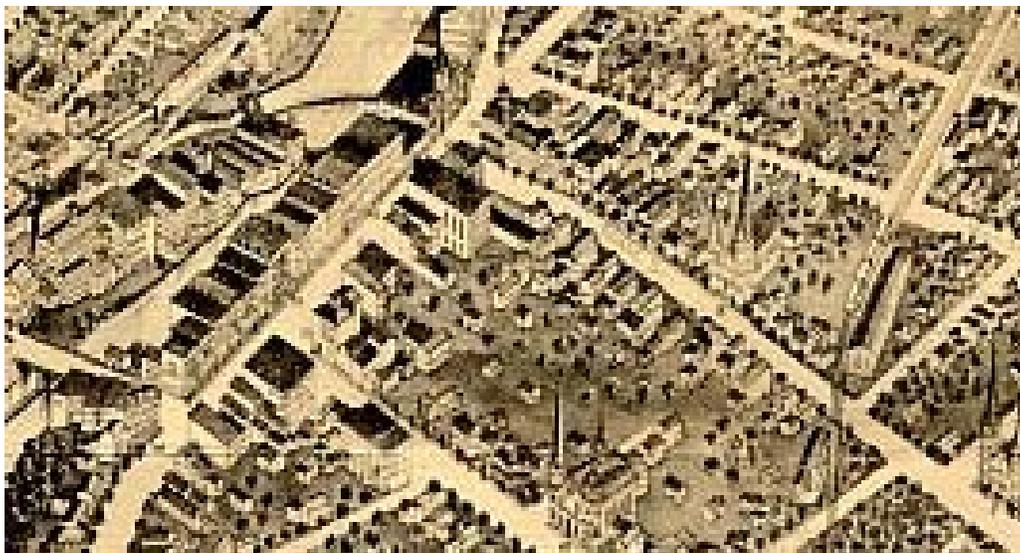
Mrs. S. Beck's Store and Office Building

International Magazine of Industry (April 1909), 13.
Courtesy Waterloo Historical Society



Interior View of Mrs. S. Beck's Store.

International Magazine of Industry (April 1909), 13.
Courtesy Waterloo Historical Society



**James Block, northwest corner Fall and Cayuga Streets
Birds Eye View of Seneca Falls (1873)**

Description: This building was built in 1863 by Thomas James as a three-story brick structure, “elegant in style,” with five bays on the Fall Street façade and four bays on the Cayuga Street side. Italianate style corbelled arches decorated the cornice, with segmented arches over the windows. The building was filled immediately with tenants. Thomas James moved his barbershop into the basement, with James Gray operating a saloon. Two grocers, H. Weller and W.H. Ticknor, occupied the first floor, and a Mr. Green sold music and musical instruments on the second floor.

In 1920, the State Bank purchased this building and extensively remodeled it, according to plans by Mart L. Van Kirk of Waterloo and contractor Charles J. Defendorf of Auburn. The bank added sixteen feet to its east frontage by tearing down a small frame building on Cayuga Street, just north of the brick block, then occupied by Eugene Stahlnecker’s barbershop. This was almost certainly Thomas James’ original barbershop.

When it was finished, the new bank had a facing of gray Litholite blocks, two sets of Honduars mahogany front doors on Fall Street, wainscoting and window sills of Italian marble, and bronze grills.¹⁵

The basic outlines of the original building were still visible, however. The building remained three stories. The four bays on the Cayuga Street façade were extended to six openings by taking down the frame building on the north side, but the five bays facing Fall Street remained. The original rough cut gray stone basement walls remain.¹⁶

Discussion: Thomas James was a freedom seeker who arrived in Seneca Falls in the late 1830s, purchased property on State Street in 1842, where he built a house, and became a successful barber in Seneca Falls. He was also an active abolitionist (attending Free Soil meetings, signing antislavery petitions, and becoming trustee of the Wesleyan Methodist Church). By 1863, he was also a major real estate developer, building this anchor business block in Seneca Falls. (For further discussion of James’ life, see “Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth James House.”)

¹⁵Mrs. C.O. Goodyear’s Scrapbook, 38, 40, Seneca Falls Historical Society; *Seneca Falls Reveille*, May 21, 1920, quoted in *Blue Form Survey* (1989).

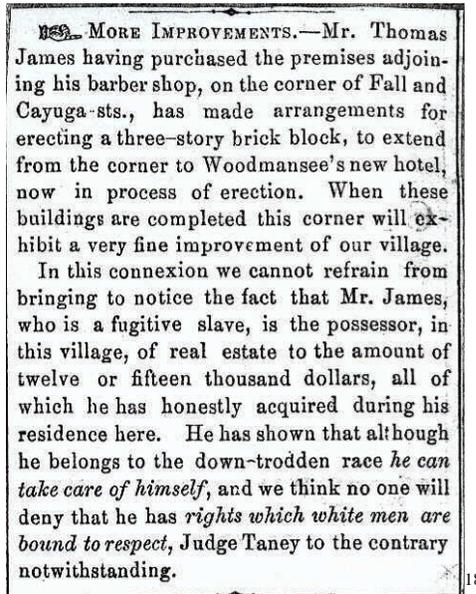
¹⁶ Visit and photographs by Walter Gable and Tanya Warren, February 3, 2006.

The 1863 directory listed the address of Thomas James' shop as 86 Fall Street. By 1863, he had enough money to consider a major real estate investment. In that year, he and Sarah Elizabeth mortgaged all three of their existing properties to the First National Bank of Seneca Falls for \$3500 and began to build a brick business block at the corner of Fall and Cayuga Streets.¹⁷

Sometime in 1863, a local paper, probably the *Seneca Falls Reveille*, carried the following story:

MORE IMPROVEMENTS. Mr. Thomas James having purchased the premises adjoining his barber shop, on the corner of Fall and Cayuga sts., has made arrangements for erecting a three-story brick block, to extend from the corner to Woodmansee's new hotel, now in process of erection. When these buildings are completed this corner will exhibit a very fine improvement of our village.

In this connexion we cannot refrain from bringing to notice the fact that Mr. James, who is a fugitive slave, is the possessor, in this village, of real estate to the amount of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, all of which he has honestly acquired during his residence here. He has shown that although he belongs to the downtrodden race *he can take care of himself*, and we think no one will deny that he has *rights which whitemen are bound to respect*, Judge Taney to the contrary notwithstanding.



Shortly thereafter, a second article reported on the rapid progress of this construction:

Woodmansee's new Hotel and James' block of stores, corner of Fall and Cayuga streets, are rapidly approaching completion, and make the most marked improvement of recent date in our village. Mr. James' building, standing directly on the corner, is quite elegant in style, and its appearance reflects very favorably on the enterprise and taste of its sable proprietor, who is a

¹⁷ Thomas and Sarah E. James to Erastus Partridge, President of First National Bank of Seneca Falls, New York. Mortgage Book 45, p. 174-75, November 24, 1863, for \$3500. Transcribed by Tanya Warren.

¹⁸ "More Improvements," newspaper article, [1863], Mrs. C.O. Goodyear's scrapbook, 38, Seneca Falls Historical Society.

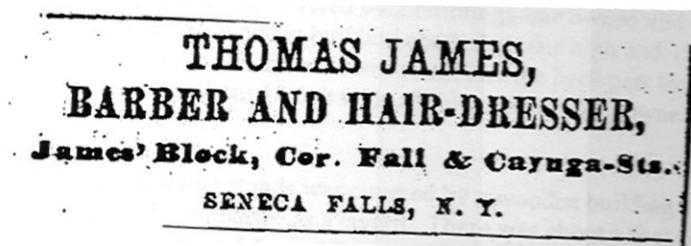
fugitive from slavery. We mention this fact to show what freedom will do for a man, and that "some things as well as others" can be done by colored men.¹⁹

Finally, a third article reported the completion of the new James Block sometime in 1864:

James' New Block. The new brick block on the corner of Fall and Cayuga streets, which has been in the course of construction for the past few months, is now complete in all its parts, and is a very marked improvement to that part of the village.—The building was put up by Mr. Thomas James, who has shown commendable zeal and enterprise in the undertaking. The basement of the building in part is occupied by Mr. James as a barber shop, and James Gray, as a Saloon. The first floor is used by Messrs. H. Weller and W.H. Ticknor, both carrying on the grocery business. Mr. Green has rooms in the second story, where he keeps music and musical instruments.

All the rooms in the block are large and commodious, and the building itself presents a very fine appearance. Mr. James is entitled to much praise for the enterprise and public spirit displayed in thus improving and adding to the beauty of the street.²⁰

James began to advertise his new barbershop and hair dressing establishment in the local newspaper:



Just down the street was the new three-story brick Globe Hotel, operated by John Woodmansee:



¹⁹ "Woodmansee's new Hotel and James' block," newspaper article, [1863], Mrs. C.O. Goodyear's scrapbook, 40, Seneca Falls Historical Society.

²⁰ "James' New Block," newspaper article, [1864], Mrs. C.O. Goodyear's scrapbook, Seneca Falls Historical Society.

A dispute about the party wall between James' and Woodmansee's new buildings resulted in Thomas James bringing suit against John Woodmansee. Robert Smalldridge, constable and police officer (and also a signer of the Declaration of Sentiments at the 1848 Seneca Falls woman's rights convention), gave an affidavit with considerable details about the construction of James's building, reflecting James's solid relationships with members of the Seneca Falls community. (See attached: "Thomas James vs. John Woodmansee. Property Line Dispute, 1866.")²²

Standing at the northwest corner of Cayuga and Falls Street, the James Block was an anchor for the Seneca Falls downtown. Covered by new siding when it became part of a bank in 1923, this is most likely the original James building. Thomas James' original barbershop on Cayuga Street was demolished at the same time, in order to extend the bank building sixteen feet north.²³

²¹ Newspaper clippings, [*Seneca Falls Reveille, 1864*], from scrapbook. Found by ?, Seneca Falls village historian.

²² **Thomas James vs. John Woodmansee. Property Line Dispute, Deposition of Robert Smalldridge, now of Harmony, Illinois, 7 December 1866. Transcribed by Tanya Lee Warren, December 2005 (edited for brevity). Document found in the records of the Seneca County Historian, vault collection of Betty Auten.**

²³ *Blue Form Survey* (1989).

Thomas James vs. John Woodmansee. Property Line Dispute

Deposition of Robert Smalldridge, now of Harmony, II, 7 December 1866

Transcribed by Tanya Lee Warren, December 2005 (edited for brevity)

Document found in the records of the Seneca County Historian, vault collection of Betty Auten.

“ I have resided where I do now since July of 1866 and immediately before lived at Seneca Falls, NY. I had resided there since the year 1836...I knew both men well, I have known Thomas James about 20 years and have known Woodmansee about 14 years....I am familiar with the brick buildings, recently erected by the parties at or near the corner of Fall and Cayuga Streets, and was present during their construction every day and sometimes 4 or 5 times a day. Woodmansee’s hotel is a brick hotel being the first building east on Fall St., of the old Exchange Block. And is 3 stories high and there is an alleyway, 12 or 13 feet wide, between the Hotel and the Exchange Block. Woodmansee’s building fronts to the South. Mr. James’ Building is a brick building 3 stories high with 2 stores on the first floor, the stories above are occupied for offices and by tenants. The front of the building is about 36 feet on Fall Street and joins Woodmansee’s building; the 2 buildings join on the partition wall. Woodmansee’s building was built first. James’ Building is on the corner of Fall and Cayuga Sts. fronting on Fall St. Woodmansee’s building is the next one west to James’ on the ground where the old Wooden Tavern stood, and James’ stands on the ground where Blaine’s or Jackson’s building stood and James’ Barber Shop.

The ground on which James’ building stands was covered by 2 buildings-one owned and occupied by Mrs. Jackson and afterwards by Mr. Blaine, was a wooden building about 2 stories high and 18 feet wide. The front part was occupied for a Tailor Shop, Millinery and show room and the back part was occupied by a dwelling- the other was a wooden building about 18 feet wide about 2 stories high, owned and occupied by Thomas James as a barbershop.

The ground on which Woodmansee’s building stands was covered by a wooden building about 2 stories high and owned and occupied by John Woodmansee as a tavern. There was about a foot or 15 inches of ground between the old Woodmansee tavern and James’ Barbershop. The eaves of the old tavern stand over-hung James’ Barbershop. This is the manner in which the ground was owned and occupied immediately before the old buildings were removed, preparatory for the erection of the new buildings by James and Woodmansee.

I was present at the site of these buildings, where a line was drawn or established by Thomas James the plaintiff and Crandall Kenyon. Woodmansee, the defendant, was on the ground but did not take part in the measurement of this line. The measurement was in the spring of 1863. There was present Thomas James, Crandall Kenyon, John Woodmansee, Sidney L. Burritt, myself and the masons and workmen. Thomas James called upon Crandall to measure the lot and Mr. Kenyon and James did then measure the lot, (that is, James’ lot) with a 2-foot pole and found that Mr. James’ had about 3 inches more land than he was called for by measuring to the center of the party wall. Mr. James was then satisfied that the party wall was not over on his side of the line and told the masons to go on and lay the foundation where the ditch had been previously dug for that purpose.

Mr. James said that Mr. Woodmansee was to build the party wall and that he James was to pay him ½ the cost of the wall with the privilege of joining his building onto it. Mr. James told me that time, I think, in the presence of Mr. Kenyon and Mr. Burritt and also told me the same afterwards in Mr. James’ Barber Shop in the presence of Mr. Huey, the barber.

Woodmansee built his building first, building the whole of the party wall, leaving places in the wall for James to join onto and lay his timber in. I was a Constable and Police Officer at that time and was there when the buildings were being erected. I saw Mr. James about every day on the premises while both Woodmansee’s and James’ buildings were being erected.

The party wall was built by James Woodward under contract from John Woodmansee. James' and Woodmansee were to both be joint owners of the party wall. I heard James make his statements about sharing the party wall and his payment for ½ , both at the time the line was being measured and also in his(James') Barber Shop when I was in there getting shaved. End of interrogation.

Seneca Falls—Village

Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth James House
52 State Street
Seneca Falls, New York

Significance: Home of freedom seeker and free family of color who did extremely well economically. Thomas James was a barber and real estate developer, who built a major business block in Seneca Falls



Thomas and Elizabeth James House
52 State Street, Seneca Falls, New York,
Looking northeast
November 2005

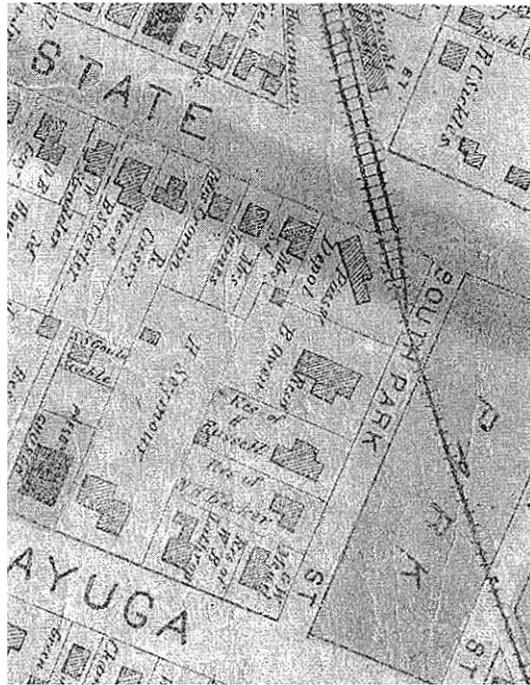
Description: This frame gable-end-to the street house is typical of working class houses throughout the village of Seneca Falls. Although the gingerbread in the gable was added after the Civil War, probably in the 1880s, the house itself was almost certainly built earlier. The basement contains hand-hewn beams (10" x 10"), vertical as well as circular saw marks on floor joists, cut as well as wire nails, a stone basement on the rear of the house, and an unusual brick ledge, two feet to 2-1/2 feet wide and eighteen inches high, all

around the interior of the front basement wall, suggesting that the original basement was deepened at some point.²⁴

In 1842, Thomas James, one of two African American barbers in Seneca Falls, bought this property on State Street for \$199, and he and Sarah Elizabeth James probably built this house shortly thereafter. Certainly a house stood on the property by 1851, for James was assessed \$700 for a house on this lot.²⁵

James Thomas	State St. House	1	"	100	600
"	Fall St. Shop	1	"	"	500
"	Gaygas House	1	"	"	300

The 1856 map of Seneca Falls showed a house on that lot, as did the Richie map of 1871, which indicated that it belonged to Mrs. James (who inherited it after Thomas James' death in 1867).



"Mrs. James," State Street
(Philadelphia: Richie, 1871)

A deed search suggests that, after the house was sold at auction in 1880 to Laurie Norcutt, the house remained a private residence and small shop. Gingerbread trim in the gable was probably added sometime in the 1880s. The house remained in the Norcutt family until 1919, when John and Frances Pirroni bought it. They sold it to Conrad and Rose Sabatini in 1933. After Mrs. Sabatini's death, John P. and Elizabeth Churchill purchased the home in 1985.²⁶

An interview with Mrs. Sabatini in April 1985, reported by Cornell students who completed a survey in the 1980s, noted slightly different information: "It was owned by the James family until the 1890's, when the

²⁴ Visual inspection of James house, December 12, 2005.

²⁵ John Maynard and Melinda Shether to Thomas James, May 1, 1842, Deed Book N-2, 408. Transcribed by Tanya Warren. See attached.

²⁶ Deeds, as researched as transcribed by Tanya Warren. (See Appendix II.)

Smith family used it as a restaurant and saloon. In 1910 the McCarthy family owned it, then it was owned by John Pirroni from 1920-1940 and used as a cobbler shop and residence for his family. The Sabatini's purchased it in 1940 and used it as a tailor shop and residence for their family. Upon Mr. Sabatini's death in the late 1970's, his widow converted the front part of the home (formerly the tailor shop) to an apartment."²⁷

Vinyl siding was added in the 1990s, and front and rear porches were also added in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.

Discussion: Thomas James' birthplace, as reported in the census, gave the first clue that he might be a freedom seeker. In 1850, he listed his birthplace as "unknown." James most likely knew where he was born but he was also very aware of national politics. On September 18, 1850, three months after the official 1850 census, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law, putting the full power of the federal government behind returning freedom seekers to slavery. As a practical strategy, James chose to avoid possible recapture by not revealing his birth in slavery to a federal official. James did report that his wife Sarah Elizabeth had been born in Pennsylvania, and his thirteen-year-old daughter Martha had been born in Canada. In 1860, James reported his birthplace as New York.

Reported patterns of birth such as this—both the use of "unknown" and reporting different places of birth in different census years—are a good indication that such a person was a possible freedom seeker.²⁸ In Thomas James' case, we have remarkable confirmation from multiple printed sources that he had escaped from slavery. These sources all contrast his status as a "fugitive" with his remarkable success as a businessman.

Based on his daughter's reported birth in Canada, we can surmise that James had been born in slavery in the mid-18-teens and escaped to the North in the 1830s. At some point, he went to Canada, where he probably married Sarah Elizabeth and where his daughter Martha was born about 1837. He then returned to the U.S., arriving in Seneca Falls sometime before 1840, where his name appeared in the 1840 census.

Sarah Elizabeth James may also have been a freedom seeker. We can piece together Sarah Elizabeth James' biography from various sources. According to the 1880 census, her father was born in Virginia, and her mother was born in Maryland. She was born either in Pennsylvania or a slave state, sometime between 1802 and 1814. (According to Seneca County poorhouse records, she was born in November 1814. Her obituary noted that she was between 93 and 102 years old when she died in 1904.)

Although every census entry (including 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1900) listed Sarah James' birthplace as Pennsylvania, her obituary noted that she was born in slavery, escaped with her parents to Canada, and then came to Seneca Falls, where she lived for 50 years.

From his position as a free person of color in a northern city, Thomas James took an active part in the fight against slavery. In 1840, he subscribed to the *Colored American*. In August 1840, he attended the "Convention for Colored Inhabitants of the State of New York," held at Albany, August 1840. There he was appointed head of the Seneca County committee along with Thomas Jackson and D. W. Keeler. He continued to be active in state conventions. In 1853, he was appointed at Geneva in November to serve

²⁷ *Blue Form Survey: An Architectural and Historical Inventory of the Village of Seneca Falls Historic District, Seneca Falls, New York*. Seneca Falls: Village of Seneca Falls Historic District Commission, 1989. Many thanks to Francis Caraccilo for facilitating research in these.

²⁸ For more discussion of place of birth as an indication of possible freedom seeker status, see Judith Wellman, "This Side of the Border: Fugitives from Slavery in Three Central New York Communities." *New York History*, 79:4 (October 1998).

(with Rev. David Blake, Rev. William Cromwell, Perry B. Lee, Henry Highland Garnet, and J. W. Duffin) on a committee to help organize “a society auxiliary to the state council of colored people; and to further consider the proceedings of the National Convention held in Rochester in July last, and to take measures to carry out the same.” He signed an announcement for Democratic League Convention in Seneca Falls, and he agreed (along with George Jackson) to take a census of colored people in his district. He joined the antislavery Wesleyan Methodist Church when it was organized in 1843 and became one of its first trustees. He signed a call for a Free Soil meeting, published in the *Seneca County Courier* in June 1848. In 1850, he signed the first extant antislavery petition sent from Seneca Falls. In the early 1850s (and quite likely longer), he subscribed to *Frederick Douglass’ Paper* and the *National Era*.²⁹

As an African American in a predominately European American region, even in a community whose citizens knew and respected him, James’ life was not easy. An article in the *Seneca Falls Democrat*, August 14, 1845, noted that:

OUTRAGE: Mr. Thomas James, colored barber of this village, on Tuesday evening of last week, had occasion to go on business to a house near Geneva. While there he was set upon by four or five whites, who stopped on passing by, and was by them severely beaten—so much so that he was left insensible. On reviving, he made his way home, his wounds bleeding profusely during the whole journey. Mr. James is a good citizen, and we are at a loss to account for this assault. We understand the offenders have mostly been arrested and identified. This case shows an evil in the criminal law of last winter. Mrs. James, under that law, was compelled to go *from home* to the town in which the offense was committed, to institute proceedings against the criminals. He was put to the trouble and expense of going among *strangers*, to prosecute the defendants at *their homes*. We can easily imagine cases in which the delay, &c., attendant upon this would enable offenders to escape, or otherwise defeat the ends of justice.³⁰

Thomas James did exceedingly well economically in Seneca Falls. As a barber, he attracted a steady business, both from local people and railroad passengers. One of his most famous customers was Elizabeth Cady Stanton. In 1852, inspired by movements for the short dress (or the Bloomer costume), homeopathic medicine, and health reform, Stanton and several other women paid James a shilling apiece for a shampoo and haircut. "It would delight all physiologists and lovers of comfort, to see the heaps of beautiful curls and rich braids that have fallen beneath James' magic touch, from the over heated aching heads of about one dozen of our fair ones," Stanton reported in the *Lily*.³¹

James’ wealth increased dramatically in the 1850s. The census listed the value of his real property in 1850 as \$700. The 1851 assessment record noted that he owned a house on State Street worth \$700, a shop on Fall Street worth \$500, and another house on Cayuga Street worth \$300. By 1860, the census listed his real property as worth \$6000.

²⁹ *The Colored American*, September 12, 1840; *Frederick Douglass’ Paper*, June 10, 1852, November 18, 1853; and December 16, 1853; “Seneca Falls Subscription List,” Manuscript Accession #72, Seneca Falls Historical Society; Wellman, “This Side of the Border: Fugitives from Slavery in Three Central New York Communities,” *New York History* (October 1998), 359-92; Minutes of the Annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, April 1, 1850, “Book No. 1, The Property of the First Wesleyan Methodist Church, Seneca Falls, New York,” Cornell microfilm, Seneca Falls Historical Society; Antislavery petitions sent from Seneca Falls to the House of Representatives asking for the repeal of slave laws in the District of Columbia, May 7, 1850, National Archives, HR31A-G4.1; Free Soil list, *Seneca County Courier*, June 13, 1848.

³⁰ *Seneca Falls Democrat*, August 14, 1845, microfilm, Cornell University, copy at Seneca Falls Historical Society.

³¹ *Lily*, June 1852; ECS to M. S. Gove Nichols, August 31, 1852.

The 1863 directory listed the address of Thomas James' shop as 86 Fall Street. By 1863, he had enough money to consider a major real estate investment. In that year, he and Sarah Elizabeth mortgaged all three of their existing properties to the First National Bank of Seneca Falls for \$3500 and began to build a brick business block at the corner of Fall and Cayuga Streets. For a discussion of this project, see description of "James Block."³²

By any measure, Thomas James was an economic success. But wealth could not bring him a long life. His daughter Martha had died in childbirth when she was only eighteen years old on July 22, 1855. On February 2, 1864, just as he completed his new business block, he made out his own will. Without children, he left all his property, after the death of his wife Sarah Elizabeth, to be invested for "educating colored children forever." (A codicil, written in January 1867, rescinded this provision. See attached will for details.)

Thomas James died of consumption (according to cemetery records) on December 16, 1867. He left an estate worth many thousands of dollars. The 1870 census listed Sarah Elizabeth James as owning property worth \$17,000. An inventory noted the contents of both James' barbershop and Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth's house. In the barbershop, Thomas James had "3 mahogany mirrors; 2 black walnut mirrors; 6 arm chairs; 1 barber's chair; 4 stands; 1 table; 1 shaving cup case and stand; 1 sink and stand; 1 settee; 1 bunk; 2 show cases; 1 stove; 1 screen; 1 lamp; 4 spittoons; 40 shaving cups and brushes; 1 lounge; 4 picture frames; 1 clock."

The house contained, "exempt from appraisalment, to remain in the possession of Sarah Elizabeth James":

1 cook stove and furniture; 1 parlor stoves and pipe; Family Bible; family pictures; school books-all the library; wearing apparel; 1 straw bed; 1 feather bed and necessary bedding for same; 1 cherry table; 6 cane seat chairs; 6 knives & forks; 6 plates; 6 tea cups and saucers; 1 sugar dish; 1 milk pot; 1 tea pot; 6 spoons; 1 bed stead.

In addition to the above-enumerated articles, the appraisers, in the exercise of their discretion, set apart the following articles of necessary household furniture and personal property for the use of Sarah Eliz, James:

20 yards carpet; 1 sofa; 1 what-not; 1 stand; 1 mirror; 3 muslin window curtains; 23 yds rag carpet; 1 lounge and cushion; 1 oil table cover; 1 clock; 2 rocking chairs; 1 bird cage; 1 wash stand and toilet; 1 map; 1 bureau; etc.

The following articles were presented to us for appraisalment over and above what was exempted "to wit" in the house:

1 rocking chair and 1 arm chair; 4 bed quilts, 2 comforters; 1 counter pane; 1 leather trunk; 1 cupboard.³³

James appointed as executors his wife Sarah Elizabeth James and two friends, Jacob Corl and Henry Henion. Administrative papers prepared by Corl and Henion made it very clear that Thomas James had been born in slavery, noting that ""Elizabeth James, his widow, and the said Thomas James had no other

³² Thomas and Sarah E. James to Erastus Partridge, President of First National Bank of Seneca Falls, New York. Mortgage Book 45, p. 174-75, November 24, 1863, for \$3500. Transcribed by Tanya Warren.

³³ Will and administration papers for Thomas James, Seneca County Court, Surrogate's Office, #00-547. Transcribed by Tanya Warren.

relatives known to the deponents or either of them-**he having formerly been a slave** and made, during his lifetime, diligent enquiry for his relatives without effect.”

Thomas James was buried in Restvale Cemetery, Seneca Falls.³⁴

Sarah Elizabeth James was listed in the 1870 census as sixty years old, born in Pennsylvania, living with Mary James, four years old, born in New York. In 1874-5, she was listed in the directory as widow, still living on State Street. In January 1880, Peter Van Cleef, Under Sheriff of Seneca County, sold the State Street house at auction. By 1880, according to the census, Sarah Elizabeth James was living as a boarder with Catherine Hall in Elmira. By 1896, she had returned to Seneca Falls, where she was a member of the Seneca Falls Congregational Church. In 1900, she was living in the county home (1900 census). When she died, Sarah James was buried next to her husband in Restvale Cemetery.³⁵

When Sarah James died, her obituary appeared in a local paper:

Sarah E. James: widow of Thomas, died October 6, 1904 at the County Home. She was born in slavery, escaped with her parents to Canada. Had lived in Seneca Falls for 50 years. Her husband was a barber. They owned considerable property which was lost through the years. After his death she worked for others. Had lived in the County Home for 2 years. She was a devout Congregationalist all her life. A long time friend of Rev. William Bourse Clarke, she often expressed her fears of being buried in a pauper's grave. When she died, he conducted the burial and she was put next to her husband in Restvale Cemetery, Seneca Falls. Prominent men of the village were the bearers. She was from 93 to 102 years old.³⁶³⁷

We may never know where Thomas James had been born, when and under what circumstances he escaped from slavery, or why he chose to settle in Seneca Falls. We do know, however, that his was a remarkable story of one freedom seeker who, against all odds, found stability, respect, and wealth in one small city in upstate New York.

Special thanks to John and Elizabeth Churchill; Walter Gable, Seneca County Historian; Roberta Halden, Seneca Falls Historian; Tanya Warren; and Kathy Jans-Duffy, Seneca Falls Historical Society for their help with this report.

³⁴ Burial Records, Restvale Cemetery, Seneca Falls, Sec. G, lot 26. West of East side.

³⁵ Biographical research on Sarah James by Tanya Warren. Restvale Cemetery records show that Sarah James died on October 8, 1905 and was buried in the “James Lot,” Sec. G, lot 26. West of East side.

³⁶ Sarah James obituary, n.p., n.d., from files in Seneca County Clerk's Office.

³⁷ Directory, 1874-75, noted on database, “African Americans in Seneca County from Directories,” prepared by Tanya Warren, Historical New York Research Associates; Peter Van Cleef, Under-Sheriff of Seneca County to Laurie Norcutt. Foreclosure Proceedings, Deed Book 94, p. 3, 12 Jan 1880, transcribed by Tanya Warren.

Seneca Falls—Village

Latham Family

Significance: Major abolitionist and woman's rights family

Descriptions: The Latham family, sons and daughters of Obadiah and Lovina Latham, were active abolitionists and woman's rights activists, as well as major builders in Seneca Falls and central New York. This map notes all Latham family homes as they appeared on French's Cadastral Map of Seneca Falls in 1856. Photos and descriptions include only homes of identified reform members of the family.



Significance of Latham Family: The Latham family was one of the key reform families in Seneca Falls, both for abolitionism and woman's rights. They represented those Yankee families who migrated to central New York in the early nineteenth century and carried their strong egalitarian convictions into local and national politics. Migrating from Connecticut to Paris, New York (just west of Utica) in the 1790s, they came to Seneca Falls sometime after 1820. Obadiah F. Latham died in 1831, but Lovina and at least seven of her eleven children (five sons and two daughters) continued to live in Seneca Falls. "Red-haired, red-faced, and loud," her sons were all master builders, important both locally and regionally. They helped construct the New York State capitol building in Albany and the U.S. Customs house in Oswego. Edward S. Latham was also superintendent of the Seneca and Cayuga Canal.

They were also antislavery advocates. Allied with the Whigs who gathered at Charles Hoskins store, they helped create the Free Soil Party at the end of the Mexican War in 1848. In 1850, they signed antislavery petitions to Congress that strongly opposed slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the territories, and opposed both the admission of any new slave states and the Fugitive Slave Act. Lovina

Latham and one daughter, Hannah, signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the 1848 Seneca Falls woman's rights convention.³⁸

Obadiah F. Latham (1780-1831) was born in Groton, Connecticut, on February 29, 1780. Lovina Janes Latham was born June 26, 1781. They married August 4, 1804. Sometime in the 1790s, Obadiah Latham moved to Paris, New York, where his name appeared in the U.S. census for 1800 to 1820. Obadiah and Lovina Janes Latham had eleven children, Adelia M. Latham Riley (1806-1838), Benjamin F. (1807-), Edward S. (1808-), Hannah Janes, 1810-1859), Esther Latham, 1811-1834, William Harrison, (1813-1865), Oliver Sandford (1816-1897), Mary E. (1817-1848), and Susan Lovina (1819-1886), Obadiah (1820-c. 1872), and Nathaniel J. (1822).³⁹

The Latham family moved from Connecticut to Paris, New York, which would become a major center of abolitionist activism. The first post-Haudenosaunee settler of Paris was an African American freedom seeker who had escaped from a British officer during the Revolutionary War. He planted apple orchards that survived to produce early crops for Yankee families who formed the core of settlement in the 1790s. When the American Anti-Slavery Society began its national organizing campaign in the 1830s, Paris became a crucible for abolitionist activism. Between 1836 and 1844, Paris citizens sent seventeen antislavery petitions to Congress, more than any other township in upstate New York. Only one other community—Waterloo, New York, which sent thirteen petitions—even approached this number. Paris also sheltered at least one freedom seeking family, which lies buried in its graveyard.⁴⁰

The Latham family brought this reform commitment with them when they came to Seneca Falls. By the late 1840s, four sons were leaders in organizing both the Free Soil Party and the antislavery petition campaign. In the summer and early fall of 1848, six articles appeared in either the *Seneca County Courier* or its successor, the *Free Soil Union*, listing the names of hundreds of local supporters of the Free Soil Party. Edward S. Latham's name appeared in all six of these articles (June 13, August 4, August 16, August 22, September 29, October 3). Oliver S. Latham's name appeared four times (June 13, August 4, August 16, August 22). Obadiah B. Latham's name appeared three times. (June 13, August 4, August 16) Nathaniel Latham's name appeared twice (June 13, August 16). Frederick B. Latham's name appeared once (June 13). (See database, "Free Soil Signers," in Appendix.) □

The Latham brothers (Edward S., Oliver S., Obadiah B., William J., and Nathaniel J.) also signed antislavery petitions sent to Congress from Seneca Falls in May 1850, asking that Congress repeal all laws supporting slavery or the slave trade in Washington, D.C. "and that, in the event of their non-repeal, the seat of the National Government may be removed to some more suitable location," to prohibit slavery and the slave trade in all U.S. territories, not to admit any State to the Union "unless the Constitution of such State shall expressly prohibit the existence of Slavery within its limits," and, finally, in a specific attempt to counter the proposed national Fugitive Slave Act, that "whenever a person shall be arrested as a fugitive slave in any State other than that in which he is alleged to be held to service, he shall not be delivered to the claimant or his agent except on the finding of a Jury that he is the slave of the claimant." Oliver S. Latham seems to have been particularly active in this effort, since his name appeared at or near the top on all four of petitions.⁴¹

³⁸ Frederick W. Lester, "The Latham Family," *Ties to the Past: Papers, Seneca Falls Historical Society* (1948): 172-3, 176-77; Stephen Monroe, "Seneca Falls in Earlier Days," *Papers, Seneca Falls Historical Society* (1911-12).

³⁹ Tanya L. Warren, "Latham Family History." Appendix A.

⁴⁰ Judith Wellman, *Grassroots Reform in the Burned-over District of Upstate New York: Religion, Abolitionism and Democracy* (New York: Garland Press, 2000).

⁴¹ HR31A-G4.1, HR31A-G4.9, HR31A-G23.1.1, HR31A-G23.1.2, National Archives and Records Administration.

Signatures of Oliver S. Latham, O.B. Latham, E.S. Latham, and N.J. Latham, as they appeared on the following petition, sent to the House of Representatives from Seneca Falls on May 7, 1850:

“To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens and electors of the State of New York, residing in Seneca Falls, in the county of Seneca, respectfully pray for the repeal of all laws or parts of laws adopted or enacted by Congress, by which slavery or the slave trade is authorized or sanctioned in the City of Washington or the District of Columbia; and that, in the event of their non-repeal, the seat of the National Government may be removed to some more suitable location.” (HR31A-G4.1)

Oliver S. Latham

E.S. Latham

O.B. Latham

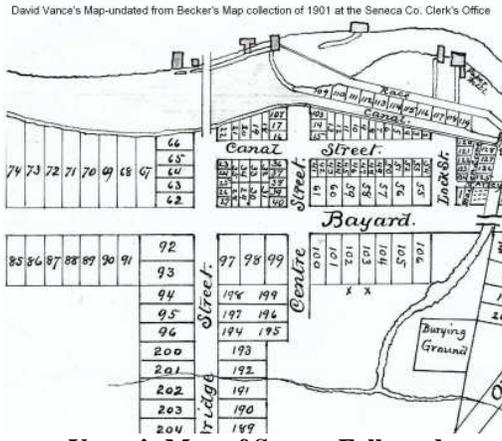
N.J. Latham

Latham-Benham House
37 West Bayard Street



Lovina Latham House
Looking southeast

Description: Situated on the south side of Bayard Street, just east of Center Street, on lots 102 and 103, as noted in Vance's map of Seneca Falls, this was the homestead of Lovina and Obadiah Latham when they arrived in Seneca Falls sometime in the late 1820s. The main part of the house is almost square, and it may once have had stepped gables front and rear. It is almost certainly one of the oldest homes remaining in the village. The *Blue Form Survey* (1989) noted that the front porch was added in 1910.



Vance's Map of Seneca Falls, n.d.
Seneca County Clerk's Office
Map Book 2

Significance: With the construction of this homestead, the Latham family established itself as one of the main families associated with the development of the south side of the river (along with the Bascoms, Tillmans, Sacketts, and Bayards), when New York State completed the Seneca and Cayuga Canal and local industrialists began to develop the industrial potential of the waterpower along the Seneca River.

After Obadiah F. Latham's death in 1831, his children sold their share of the home to their mother, Lovina Janes Latham, in 1834, and Lovina continued to live here with her daughter, Hannah. They were most likely living here in the summer of 1848 when both Lovina and Hannah Latham signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the first woman's rights convention. In 1850, Lovina, then 69, lived here with Hannah J., aged 39, and eight-year-old Frances Webb, probably Lovina's grand-daughter, daughter of Mary Latham Webb, who had died in December 1848. Lovina Latham died on January 21, 1859, and Hannah died four days later on January 25.⁴²

By 1860, daughter Susan Lovina Latham Benham (born May 12, 1819) lived here as head of household. She had married John A. Benham on May 3, 1846. In 1850, John A. Benham, carpenter, and Susan Benham, both aged 29, lived with their two young sons near her brother O.S. Latham. They had at least three children (John A., born 1847-48; Eugene, born about 1849; and Nathaniel, born about 1852) before John's death. In 1860, Susan Latham Benham, tailoress, took charge of her mother's former house (listed as worth \$800) as head of household with her three children, her thirty-nine-year brother Obadiah, master builder (whose wife Thankful had died), and her niece, eighteen-year-old Frances Webb. They lived next door to Samuel Sawyer, wool sorter (born in England), his wife Ann (born in Scotland), and their five children. Two doors down, her brother, Edward S. Latham, also a master builder, lived on the corner of Bayard and Center Street.

⁴² Deeds dated March 27, 1833, and December 17, 1834, Deed Book O-2, 467 and P-2, 470, Seneca County Clerk's Office, Deed search by Tanya Warren.

**Edward S. Latham and Susan Foster Latham, Site of
39 West Bayard Street**

Description: An elegant Gothic Revival house, one of only a handful constructed in Seneca Falls, this dwelling was listed in the 1860 census in Susan Foster Latham's name as part of real estate worth \$20,850. It faced Center Street rather than Bayard Street and was listed in Brigham's 1862 Directory as located at 13 Center Street. It was torn down in ? and replaced by the village fire station.



Edward S. and Susan Latham properties
Corner West Bayard and Center, Seneca Falls
Cadastral Map, Seneca Falls (Philadelphia: J.H. French, 1856)

Significance: Edward S. Latham and Susan Foster Latham were not only among the wealthiest citizens of Seneca Falls, they were also among the most influential in terms of reform. The Washingtonian temperance movement swept through Seneca Falls 1841-42. Temperance cut across lines of both gender and class. By May 1842, according to the local *Water Bucket*, 1500 citizens in Seneca Falls (800 men and 700 women) had joined a temperance society (and this did not count members of the Juvenile Temperance Society). Cold water armies marched up and down both sides of the river and celebrated the Fourth of July in Ansel Bascom's orchard.⁴³ Edward S. Latham and most likely Susan Latham, too, did their part. Edward S. Latham, "a truly valiant soldier in the great cold water army," was treasurer of one of the men's temperance associations. When he became canal superintendent in 1843, the *Water Bucket* had no qualms about stating its expectations: "We are sure he will allow no lock tender or person in his employ, to keep a rum shop along the Canal, from whence death and destruction may be dealt out for three cents a drink. Good Temperance laborers too, we are sure, will not be overlooked in selecting those in his employ."⁴⁴

Edward S. Latham's leadership in temperance helped cement his partnership with reformers who created the Free Soil movement in 1848.

⁴³ *Water Bucket*, March 11 and 25, 1842.

⁴⁴ *Water Bucket*, February 25, 1842; February 24, 1843.

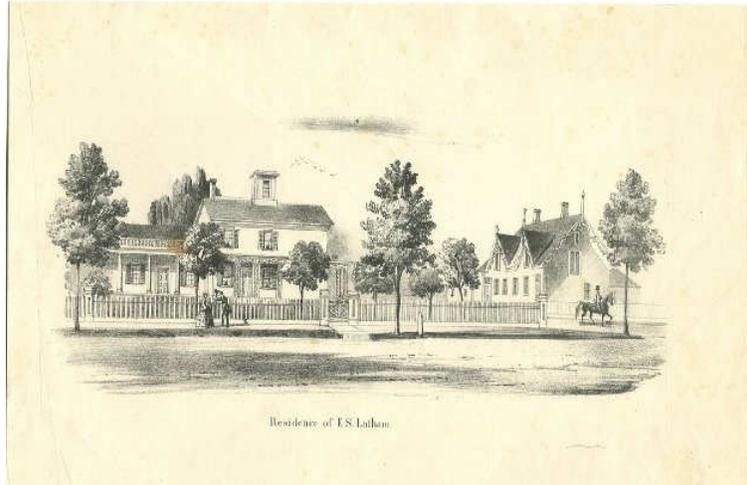
In 1860, Edward S., “master builder,” and Susan Latham lived with their two children, H. Foster, aged 21 (listed as “student”) and Imogene, aged 17. Their real estate, listed after Susan’s name, was valued at \$20,850, with personal estate valued at \$7000. If the listing after Susan’s name was not a slip of the census taker’s pen, this may have been the Latham family’s use of the Married Women’s Property Act to property their home from loss in case of business reverses.



Edward and Susan Latham House
13 Center Street
Courtesy Seneca Falls Historical Society



Edward and Susan Latham House
Courtesy Seneca Falls Historical Society



Looking southwest, corner of Bayard and Center Streets, toward Gothic house shown on drawing (above) and noted on 1856 French's map of Seneca Falls as owned by Shoemaker. Red brick firehouse at left is on site of Edward and Susan Latham house.

O.S. Latham and Lucy Eastman Latham
83 Bridge Street
Seneca Falls

Description: Oliver S. Latham and his family lived on a farm just south of the settled area of the village. At least three small nineteenth century houses stand in the general area shown on French's 1856 map as the house belonging to O.S. Latham.

Significance: Born in Paris, New York, on July 11, 1816, Oliver Sandford Latham was just thirty-two years old at the time of the main Free Soil agitation in Seneca Falls in 1848. He married Lucy Maria Eastman (July 13, 1821-December 21, 1892), daughter of Stephen Eastman and Lucy Gibbs, on December 4, 1848. Lucy father, Stephen Eastman, was also an active supporter of the Free Soil party. His name appeared on two Free Soil notices in the summer of 1848.

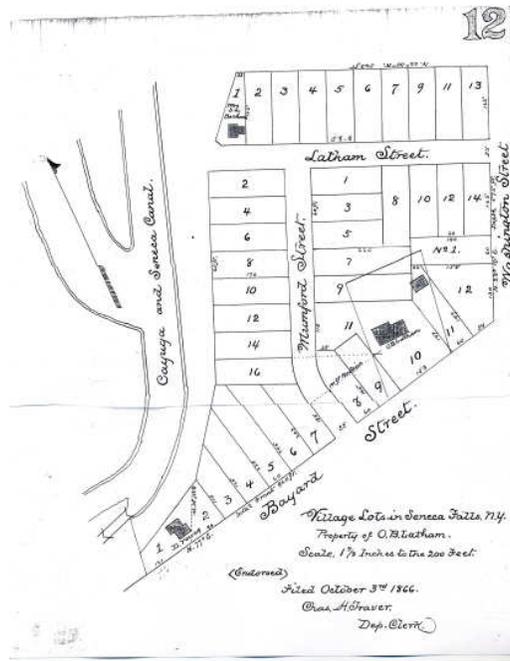
In 1850, the year that he spearheaded the antislavery petition drive, Oliver S. Latham was a carpenter, aged 34, living with his wife, Lucy Latham, aged 29, and their four daughters, Lucy L., 9; Gertrude I., 7; Margaret A., 4, and Jessie M., 2 months, as well as Martha J. Ferguson, aged 17. William A Swaby Latham, born May 5, 1855, died in Syracuse on May 5, 1931. O.S. Latham died February 24, 1897.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ U.S. Census, 1850, and Tanya L. Warren, "The Latham Family," in Appendix.

O.B. Latham and Thankful Bushnell Latham
53 East Bayard Street

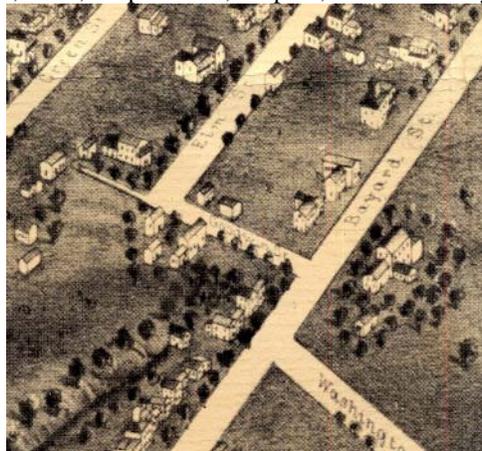
Description: The main block of the house at the northwest corner of West Bayard Street and Washington Street, locally known as the Mumford property (and once thought to have been the Bloomer house), is an Italianate style structure, probably built by O.B. Latham in the 1850s. The wing of this building is a post-and-beam structure, one of the oldest in Seneca Falls.

In 1864, O.B. Latham mortgaged the Mumford property for \$2000 to Justus B. Johnson, perhaps in preparation for subdividing the whole property.⁴⁶



Village Lots in Seneca Falls, N.Y.
 Property of O.B. Latham

Filed October 3, 1866, Map Book 2, Map 12, Seneca County Clerk's Office



⁴⁶ Book 44-240, 1 April 1864, Seneca County Clerk's Office.

O.B. Latham property

Corner Bayard and Washington Streets, Seneca Falls Birds Eye View, 1873

No major sales occurred in the 1860s, however, for after O.B. Latham's death, O.S. Latham filed another map, March 14, 1883, "Plan of Village Lots, Property of O.S. Latham, Commonly Known as the 'Mumford Property,' showing that no houses had yet been built around the Latham house.⁴⁷

Significance: Born September 8, 1820, in Paris, New York, Obadiah B. Latham married Thankful Bushnell (probably the sister of Margaret Bushnell, who had married Obadiah's brother, William, in 1837) on January 6, 1849. When Isaac Fuller took the U.S. census for Seneca Falls in October 1850, Obadiah, aged 30, a carpenter, was living with Thankful two doors down from Patrick Quinn, who lived on Garden Street in Seneca Falls.

Two years later, they had purchased the former Mumford property at the northwest corner of East Bayard and Washington Streets. Sometime in the next few years, Thankful Latham died. Obadiah remained in the former Mumford house until after 1856. By 1860, however, listed as a master builder, he was living with his sister, Susan Benham, in the old family homestead on West Bayard Street, two doors east of his brother, Edward S. Latham's home at the corner of East Bayard and Center Streets.

According to Frederick Lester, in "The Latham Family," O.B. Latham was "austere almost to gruffness." He worked on the New York State capitol building, but when he reported fraud—the supposed mahogany decorations were in fact papier mache—he was relieved of his position as consulting engineer and never paid the \$70,000 due him for his work. He served as an Army paymaster during the Civil War and died in 1868, only 52 years old.⁴⁸

Nathaniel Latham and Maria Bishop Latham 96 West Bayard Street

Nathaniel and Maria Latham's house is no longer standing. It was replaced in the early twentieth century by an Arts and Crafts style dwelling.

Nathaniel Janes Latham was born September 28, 1822. He married Maria Bishop in 1842. Like many of his brothers, he listed himself in the census as a master builder. In 1850, he lived with Maria, age 34, their daughter Ella, aged 15, in a house worth \$1600.00. French's 1856 map of Seneca Falls showed them living in the second house west of Swaby Street on the north side of West Bayard Street.

Franklin B. Latham

Frederick Latham was the least active of the Latham brothers in Seneca Falls, but he did attend at least one Free Soil meeting in the summer of 1848. Born about 1808, like his brothers, he listed his occupation in 1850 as carpenter. He was 42 years old, living with his wife Harriet, aged 44, and his three children Juliet C., aged 16; F.B., Jr., aged 9; and Harriet I., aged 6, in a house worth \$3200.

⁴⁷ Map Book 2, Maps 12 and 13, Seneca County Clerk's Office.

⁴⁸ Frederick W. Lester, "Latham Family," *Centennial Volume of Seneca Fall Historical Society*. (1936), 176-77.

Seneca Falls-Village

McClary House
202 Fall Street
Seneca Falls, New York

Significance: Home of abolitionist and Free Soil advocate



Looking northeast
 March 2006

Description: A brick three-bay house, with its broad side the to street, the McClary house shows both Federal features (notably the elliptical window in the gable end) and Greek Revival details, including the flat stone lintels and cornice. Front porch and bay window over the doorway are later additions.

Significance: Representing the wealth of the early industrial revolution, this brick 1830s house is one of only a handful of this type still standing in Seneca Falls.

Born in 1797 in New York State of Scottish parents, George H. M'Clary (as he spelled his name in 1837) came to Seneca Falls from Lyons, New York, sometime in the 1830s (according to the U.S. census). He was one of the signers (along with Richard P. Hunt, Joseph Metcalf, Whiting Race, D.W. Forman, and others) of the call to the organizational meeting of the Seneca County Antislavery Society, held in the Methodist Church on October 31, 1837. Addressed by agents William Chaplin and John Cross, this brought together people "opposed to slavery and in favor of IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION."

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
 Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
 Historical New York Research Associates
 Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
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George McClary was also one of the supporters of the Free Soil party in 1848, attending at least three Free Soil meetings in the summer of 1848, on June 13, August 4, and August 16.

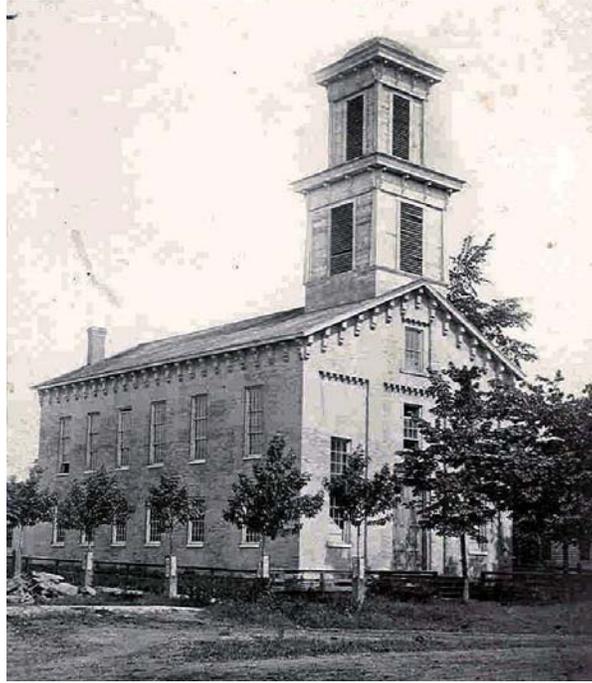
He married Sarah W. M'Clary, born in 1798 in Wales, and they had at least two children, Esther, born 1825, who died in 1840, and Catherine, born in 1829. McClary became a machinist in Seneca Falls and owned the firm of McClary and Halliday on Ovid Strett. He built this house, probably in the 1830s. He also owned a tenant house on Center Street, just south of Edward S. Latham's home. In 1870, he owned real estate valued at \$10,000, with personal estate valued at \$2000.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ *Papers*, Seneca Falls Historical Society (1903), 44; 1870 U.S. Census; J.H. French, *Cadastral Map of Seneca Falls* (Philadelphia, 1856).

Seneca Falls—Village

Methodist Episcopal Church Corner State and Chapel Streets Seneca Falls

Significance: Site of organizational meeting of first Seneca County Anti-Slavery Society, 1837. Many abolitionists belonged to this church, some of whom split off to form the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1843.



Methodist Episcopal Church, Seneca Falls, c. 1871
Built 1832-33, remodeled 1857
Photo Courtesy of Seneca Falls Historical Society

Description: The Methodist Episcopal Church of Seneca Falls was incorporated in 1820. In 1831, on land donated by Wilhemus Mynderse, the congregation began construction on the building above, dedicated in 1833 and demolished in 1870. The current structure was completed in 1871, supervised and partly financed by Jacob P. Chamberlain.⁵⁰

Discussion: In the 1830s, both Methodists and Presbyterians split nationally over issues relating to slavery. The split was particularly wrenching within the local Methodist Church in Seneca Falls. Founded in 1832, the Methodist Church constructed its brick building on State Street the following year.

When antislavery agitation, based on ideas of immediate emancipation, began to capture the nation's attention in the mid-1830s, many Seneca Falls Methodists became early converts. Among them were Jonathan and Joseph Metcalf. Joseph Metcalf attended the first meeting of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society in Utica, New York, on October 21, 1835. When the meeting was disrupted by a mob, he followed the 400 delegates to Peterboro, where they organized the state-wide society. The following year,

⁵⁰ *Blue Form Survey, Seneca Falls, New York* (1989).

both brothers signed a call for a convention to organize the first Seneca County Anti-Slavery Society, to meet in the Seneca Falls Methodist Church on October 25, 1837. Richard P. Hunt was President of this meeting, and Jonathan Metcalf, Thomas M'Clintock, and Azaliah Schooley (the latter both Quakers from Waterloo) were vice-presidents.⁵¹

SENECA COUNTY CONVENTION.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Seneca, opposed to slavery, and in favor of IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION, will be held at the Methodist Chapel in the village of Seneca Falls, on Tuesday, the 31st day of October inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of organizing an Anti-Slavery Society for the county of Seneca.

Addresses may be expected from Messrs. Chaplin and Cross, agents of the State and National Anti-Slavery Societies. Dated, Waterloo, October 16, 1837.

R. P. HUNT,
JOSEPH METCALF,
D. W. KEELER,
D. W. FORMAN,
JACOB ELLIOTT,
J. B. Q. DOWNS,
J. B. ELLIOTT,
WHITING RACE,
J. METCALF,
ELIAS BARNETT,
JOSEPH S. DEWEY,
GEO. H. M'CLARY,
SAMUEL H. GRIDLEY,
EDWIN STANLEY.

Friend of Man
October 25, 1837

By 1838, the Methodist Church itself passed its first antislavery resolution, vigorously promoted by Joseph Metcalf. In that year, Joseph Metcalf attended the district steward's meeting in Geneva as a delegate, where he presented the following resolution:

The following Preamble & Resolutions were presented for the consideration of the conference, 'We the officers and Members of the M. E. Church in Seneca Falls are more than ever convinced of the great evil of slavery as it exists in the U. States. And we believe that principles without measure will never extirpate this crying soil, and we further believe that the church should take the lead in this as well as in all other moral enterprises. Therefore: Resolved, that we will petition the Genesee Conference at the next annual session thereof to adopt such measures for carrying out the

⁵¹ *Proceedings of the New York Anti-Slavery Convention, Held at Utica, October 21, and New York Anti-Slavery State Society, Held at Peterboro', October 22, 1835* (Utica: 1835), 45, Samuel J. May Collection of Anti-Slavery Material, Cornell University; **Seneca County Supervisor's Records**; *Friend of Man*, October 25, 1837, Dec 20 1837.

principles of immediate emancipation as they in this judgment shall think most conducive to the accomplishment of so desirable an object.⁵²

In 1839, Joseph Metcalf appeared before the Geneva Presbytery with another antislavery resolution. Recognizing the difficulty this issue caused for the church hierarchy, Seneca Falls Methodists nevertheless pressed this point as a matter of conscience:

We love and revere the Methodist ministry, and to confirm our profession, we here give you our humble assurances that though you may be opposed to abolition measures, that if you will support the doctrines of your own and our discipline in regard to slavery, and do your utmost in your own ways to exterminate this great evil from the Church, we will, GOD being our helper, pray for your success and support your laudable endeavors till the termination of our lives. We are quite aware that the most repulsive prospects be before you and clearly perceive that great difficulties will attend the most cautious movements-Still, as you have taught us, a death-like silence, and a cowardly inaction does not become us in any good cause. We must absolutely encounter the Devil whether he roars like a lion or sings like an angel of Light. Render the protection and supervision of Him with whom all things are possible. We believe something effectual may be done to save the Church from slavery-an evil acknowledged on all hands to be the most complicated and destructive of all evils and to whom can we look with more purpose & assurance than to the General Conference? You are the Honored instruments of our Conversion and religious hope-When you received us into Church fellowship, we submitted to your examination and one of your test articles was a forbidding to buy and sell men, women and children with an intention to enslave them. We cheerfully subscribed to this article, but are now fearing that the doctrine contained in it and corroborated by other parts of discipline is going into disrepute in the Methodist Episcopal Church, (See the proceedings of the Georgia, South Carolina and Baltimore Conference), and feeling still as much in favor of the article as when called on to subscribe to it, we believe it to be our solemn duty to call on you in a case so vitally important to defend in all prudent measures and persevering action, your own discipline and administration-and this because we believe that many of our Ministers & people are so startled at what they deem wrong and precipitate among abolitionists that fearing for the unity of the Church, they have so directed all their councils for the suppression of abolitionist, that they have not as heretofore so deeply realized and deplored the great evil of Slavery. To not be grieved with us for expressing ourselves this plainly, we are not, we trust, among the numbers who offer acrimony, recrimination & abuse for argument, or of those that unkindly attack the constituted authorities of the Church.

But while we deem apathy, silence and inaction insufferable in any good cause, we are disposed to reason most dispassionately on a subject that, most of all subjects, demands it. Though we do not express our sentiments in formal resolutions, we wish to be distinctly understood that in view of the long standing evil of slavery in our church, co-existing in opposition to her genius, spirit, & doctrines as well as the letter of her discipline in opposition to the consciences & better judgment of the Slaveholders themselves. And to the feelings of every uncontaminated and truly enlightened mind, under the whole heaven, we believe the time has arrived when the best counsels of the Church should concentrate their wisdom & energies, not so much to quell the prevailing solicitude or subdue & punish abolitionists, as to devise some measures which may free the Methodist Episcopal Church from an evil which Mr. Wesley calls 'the sum of all villainies'. To this amount we pray the members of the Genesee Conference to speak *conscientiously according to the spirit of the Gospel* in their own way not to those enemies, not to the world, but to their own legislative body, the General Conference.

⁵² "Seneca Falls Methodist Episcopal Church Records," Archives in Seneca Falls Methodist Episcopal Church. July 21, 1838, transcribed by Tanya Warren.

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
 Historical New York Research Associates
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Resolved that the above address and petition is the voice of the Quarterly meeting conference of the Seneca Falls Station and that we unanimously recommend it to the Genesee Annual Conference for their consideration, deliberation and action.
Seneca Falls, July 27, 1839. E. Hibbard, Sec'y.⁵³

In 1840, it was obvious that Seneca Falls Methodists did not agree among themselves about what they wanted to do. Some were clearly abolitionists, but to declare such a course would put them outside the fold of their own church hierarchy. When the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting in Baltimore, refused to accept the testimony of “colored members of our church in all those states and territories where the evil law concludes this testimony,” the Seneca Falls Methodist Church adopted a resolution of protest (October 10, 1840). Such a testimony, they argued, is a surrender of Bible principle, and is thus ecclesiastically disenfranchising from 70 to 100 thousand of our own members, when it has been the glory and boasting of the M. E. church that our Gospel was “no respecter of persons,” but that we were ‘all one in Christ Jesus’, it fills us with astonishment and alarm and should, in our judgment, call forth a protest of every man, woman and child in our wide-spread connection.

“As members of the M. E. Church, we deem it our imperative duty to act for those in bonds as bound with them,” they concluded. Presiding Elders refused to endorse this resolution, perhaps recognizing that to do so would amount to a split with the national church. When the church secretary, John Caine, put the motion directly to the members, however, it passed unanimously.⁵⁴

On August 10, 1842, the Seneca Falls Methodist Church was ready to recommend a split in the national organization over slavery. If slave owners would not leave the church, they argued, then the “non-slave-holding conferences may be separated from those who encourage it.”

10 August 1842:

The following resolutions were read & unanimously adopted: To the Bishop and members of the Genesee Annual Conference, Re. Fathers and Brethren: Believing as we do that Slavery in all its features is offensive to God, etc., cannot be tolerated in any branch of Christ's Church. We the members of the Quarterly Conference of the Seneca Falls station, feeling it to be our duty, etc., more efficient measures should be taken to wipe off the reproach brought upon the M. E. Church by tolerating the Evil within her pale, would earnestly and respectfully urge upon the attention of the Genesee Annual Conference the importance of petitioning the General Conference to take such measures as they shall deem most fitting to separate from our communion all who persist in a practice which we believe to be a subversion of the Kingdom of Christ. In the event that no means can be effectual to separate from our communion those who persist in retaining as property human beings we would respectfully suggest and unequivocally express our desire that the non-slave-holding conferences may be separated from those who encourage it.
H. Robinson, Sec'y⁵⁵

As long as the Methodist Church continued to let slave-owners remain members, many Methodists felt they had only one choice left, and that was to create their own antislavery denomination. The result was a new organization, the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Methodists in Seneca Falls led the way, and Joseph Metcalf was the key organizer.

⁵³ “Seneca Falls Methodist Episcopal Church Records,” Archives in Seneca Falls Methodist Episcopal Church, July 27, 1839.

⁵⁴ “Seneca Falls Methodist Episcopal Church Records,” Archives in Seneca Falls Methodist Episcopal Church, October 10, 1840.

⁵⁵ “Seneca Falls Methodist Episcopal Church Records,” Archives in Seneca Falls Methodist Episcopal Church, August 10, 1842.

When the Wesleyans organized in the spring of 1843, five out of the six original trustees and all but a handful of the original members came directly from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Seneca Falls—Village

**Site of Moody Family Home
State Street near Butler?
Seneca Falls, New York**

Significance: Home of African Americans and possible freedom seekers

Description: No known image of the Moody house exists

Significance: In 1850, Ferris Moody headed one of the four independent African American households in Seneca Falls. He listed his birthplace as New York and his occupation as boatman. He lived with thirty-eight-year-old J.A. Dillsworth, born in Pennsylvania, Angeline Dillsworth, aged 13; Hannah Lewis, aged 18; twenty-eight-year-old Samuel Lewis, a boatman; and Alfred Lewis, one-year-old. All except J.A. Dillsworth were born in New York. The 1850 census listed no real estate value for this family, nor for anyone in the immediate neighborhood. This was a working class neighborhood of people who listed their occupations as millers, coopers, shoemakers, sashmakers, and teamsters.

In 1850, the Moody-Dillsworth family lived next door to Solomon Butler, African American teamster, aged 38, who lived with his daughter Jane, aged 15, and Sarah Buckley, aged 8, all born in New York State.

1860, Ferris Moody, aged 38, cartman, listed his birthplace as New York and owned property worth \$200. Julia Moody was 42, born in Maryland. Eleven-year-old Juliette Murray, born in New York, lived with them.

By 1870, Ferris Moody had moved to the Town of Rose, Wayne County, where he was working as a farm laborer.

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

Seneca Falls-Village

Presbyterian Church 23 Cayuga Street Seneca Falls

Significance: Site of trial of Rhoda Bement, who was released from the church for her abolitionist views, for attending Abby Kelley's lecture, August 1843, and for challenging colonizationist ideas of Rev. Horace P. Bogue



**Presbyterian Church, 1817
Moved to 27 State Street, 1842.
Looking southwest, November 2005**

Description: Three different church buildings have occupied this site. In 1817, Jacob Hovey and Jabez Stark built the first Presbyterian Church here, a frame building with a steeple, dedicated September 4, 1817. In 1842, it was sold to Gill and Allport, who moved it to 27 State Street, where it still stands. Its steeple was removed, and it became a concert hall and later Sanderson's funeral parlor.¹

In 1842, William Latham constructed a second church here, the site of the Rhoda Bement trial. In 1871, this church was demolished and replaced by the current structure, designed by architect Archimedes Russell of Syracuse and built by Rev. Ruel Taylor of Auburn, New York, between 1871-73.²

Discussion: The Presbyterian Church in Seneca Falls, like many of those in upstate New York, reflected the Plan of Union adopted in 1802 by the Presbyterian Church, centered in Philadelphia, and the Congregationalists, centered in New England. Both churches espoused a Calvinist theology, built about ideas of John Calvin, that God was all-powerful and had predestined the fate of individuals before they were born. Presbyterians had a more hierarchical church structure, however. Local Presbyterian churches belonged to regional presbyteries, which in turn reported to the national body. Congregationalists, on the other hand, placed much more authority in each individual church. Although both Congregationalists and Presbyterians sent missionaries into upstate New York, local churches could decide whether to affiliate with the Congregational or Presbyterian Church nationally. Often, churches in upstate New York combined members from both traditions and frequently switched their own formal identities back and forth between Congregational and Presbyterian. Hence they were called "presbygational." The church in Seneca Falls always called itself Congregational, but it contained a significant number of members who came from

¹ *The Seneca Falls of D.B. Lum, 1806-75* (Seneca Falls: Seneca Falls Historical Society, 1970), 6.

² *Blue Form Survey, Seneca Falls, New York* (1989).

Congregational backgrounds and who were often more radical reformers than their Presbyterian sisters and brothers. This set up a tension within the congregation, reflected in attitudes toward abolitionism.

When Rev. Horace P. Bogue became Presbyterian minister, the stage was set for a confrontation. Rev. Bogue was an ardent supporter of colonization. He believed in freeing slaves and then sending them to Liberia, where the American Colonization Society supported a colony for freed people. Few African Americans and no abolitionists supported this plan. They considered it a symptom of race prejudice, and they attacked it mercilessly. In 1842, the new Western New York Anti-Slavery Society attacked the American Colonization Society in its very first resolution. "Resolved," they wrote, "that he cannot be opposed to slavery, who is not avowedly an abolitionist, who is for colonizing any portion of the American people to a distant land because of an unwillingness to give them equal religious, political and social rights and immunities."³

When Abby Kelley spoke in Seneca Falls in August 1843, she specifically attacked "your Mr. Bogue." "He would have me burned at the stake, if he could," she charged. In the fall, Rhoda Bement tried to get Rev. Bogue to make an abolitionist announcement from the pulpit, perhaps a note about the antislavery fair that she was organizing with Elizabeth M'Clintock of Waterloo. When she confronted Rev. Bogue in the vestibule of the church, Bogue denied her charges and accused Bement of being "very unchristian, very impolite and very much out of your place to pounce upon me in this manner." "I told him I thought differently," Bement responded. "I thought I had a right to put the notices on the desk & to ask him why he didn't read them."

"You seem to doubt my veracity, the truthfulness of what I say," Bogue replied.

"Mr. Bogue I'll tell you why I doubt it," said Bement. "You told me you was an abolitionist & I supposed if you was an abolitionist you would read abolition notices that were bro't here. I bro't one last Sabbath and it wasn't read."⁴

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Although Bement avowed that she tried to talk with Rev. Bogue privately, the conversation ended up in a shouting match, and Rev. Bogue decided that Rhoda Bement "had done wrong & should be punished." The result was a trial whose transcript occupied sixty manuscript pages in the Presbyterian minutes. Bement, it seemed, had not attended services when Bogue officiated; she did not take communion wine; and, most serious of all, she had, "in a conspicuous manner" attended the "exhibition made by Abby Kelley on the first Sabbath of Aug. last . . . while the church to which Mrs. Bement belongs were attending upon divine service."⁶

Dozens of people testified in Bement's trial, and the whole village focused its attention for weeks on questions of temperance, abolitionism, and woman's rights. The following account comes from Judith Wellman, *The Road to Seneca Falls* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2004), 131-33:

Most of Bement's trial focused on Kelley's abolitionism, and Bement reserved her strongest defense for the abolitionist firebrand: "Exhibitions made by Abby Kelly!" she exclaimed. "Is it right? Is it honest? So to misname a christian discourse, a gospel lecture . . . showing christians their duty to carry the glad tidings of liberty & salvation to 2 1/2 millions of human beings held in worse than Egyptian bondage, & that we of the north are the slaveholders."⁷

³"American Anti-Slavery Society," *Liberator*, January 5, 1843.

⁴Testimony of Rhoda Bement before a committee appointed to visit her, recorded in minutes of the Session, October 13, 1843, Records of First Presbyterian Church of Seneca Falls, printed in Altschuler and Saltzgeber, *Revivalism, Social Conscience, and Community*, 91-93.

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⁶Charges brought by Alexander S. Platt and "Brother Race" and recorded in session minutes on December 11, 1843, Altschuler and Saltzgeber, *Revivalism, Social Conscience, and Community*, 96-97; Bogue's comments, as they appeared in trial testimony, Altschuler and Saltzgeber, 128.

⁷Altschuler and Saltzgeber, *Revivalism, Social Conscience, and Community*, 101-102.

Opponents viewed Kelley's speech differently. They were particularly outraged by a pledge that Kelley had urged her hearers to sign. This pledge was probably a version of the "Tea Total Pledge" that Kelley had used throughout upstate New York. Intended to be provocative, it accurately summarized the radical abolitionist position. In it, signers agreed that slavery was "a heinous sin and crime, a curse to the master and a grievous wrong to the slave." "We will never vote for any candidate for civil office, nor countenance any man as a christian minister, nor hold connexion with any organization as a christian church," signers agreed, unless political parties and churches refused to support "any provision of the Constitution of the U.S. in favor of slavery," publicly pledged themselves to "immediate and unconditional emancipation," disavowed all fellowship with those who claimed slaves (abolitionists would not agree that anyone could actually own another person) or with those who voted for "slave-claimants or their abettors." Finally, signers of the pledge agreed not to support those who might attempt to put down forcible slave resistance.⁸

Abby Kelley thought this pledge to be "the greatest aid of any measure I have ever adopted, in producing agitation. It throws corrupt politicians and sectarians into most delightful spasms." She defended herself from critics who thought the pledge too severe. It "merely asserts a withdrawal of support from all that supports slavery, politically and ecclesiastically," she affirmed. "What's the difference between writing one's principles on paper, and by the life also, and writing them out by the life only?"⁹

The pledge, and the trial testimony about it, certainly made Bogue's supporters squirm. When Fanny Sackett was asked why she did not sign the pledge, she confessed that "I thought I would be bound to withdraw from the church & did not like to do so." Ansel Bascom, one of Bement's supporters, heard her make an even stronger statement: "I considered that it required those who signed it to come out of all pro-slavery churches, and I considered this a pro slavery church." Bascom reported that one of the members of the Session remarked that "the poison has gone deeper than the surface." For Cornelia Perry, Kelley's talk was the first abolitionist discussion she had ever heard. She had never considered the question much before, she confessed. "Our ministers had never told us anything about it & I had supposed there was no very great sin in it." Bascom wrote gleefully to Kelley afterward that "this was supposed by some to be a severer rebuke than any given by Abby Kelley herself."¹⁰

Women's rights were also at issue in this trial. In her challenge to male religious authority, Bement provided a powerful role model; ten women followed her to the witness stand. Men as well as women focused on gender issues. Authorities asked Jabez Mathews whether he considered it proper and "clearly established in the Bible," "for a female to call a promiscuous meeting for the purpose of addressing them on Moral & Religious subjects?" even when it was "contrary to the established sentiment of the church to which they belong." Mathews replied, "I believe it is."¹¹

On January 30, 1844, the Session found Bement guilty of "disorderly and unchristian conduct." Bement refused to apologize. "I have but one thing to say," she told her judges: "For if I be an offender or have committed any thing worthy of death I refuse not to die; but if there be none of these things whereof these accuse me, no man may deliver me unto them--I appeal not unto Caesar but unto God." Actually, she did appeal unto Caesar, too, when she took her case to the regional committee of ministers and elders that met at Waterloo a week later. "A good audience attended at Waterloo," reported Bascom to Abby Kelley, "and

⁸This version of the pledge was introduced at the Syracuse antislavery convention, held November 22-24, 1842, "Interesting Report of the Anti-Slavery Convention," *Liberator*, December 30, 1842. Dorothy Sterling, *Ahead of Her Time*, 168, noted that, although this pledge was adopted at the American Anti-Slavery Society meeting in May, 1843, even so committed an abolitionist as Lydia Maria Child, editor of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, found it objectionable.

⁹*Liberator*, May 5, 1843.

¹⁰121, Bascom to Kelly, February 16, 1844.

¹¹116-117. For a brief biography of Samuel Gridley, see *Portrait and Biographical Record*, 446-7.

more good was probably done by the spirit of *the devil exhibited* by the clerical members of that body than they have ever done by their preaching. . . .Your name has become a terror to the Presbytery."¹²

Presbyterians in Seneca Falls sustained Reverend Bogue's good name, but they paid a price. They lost not only the Bements but also other abolitionist members. Jeremy and Rhoda Bement left Seneca Falls for Buffalo, where Jeremy died of cholera in 1849. Daniel W. Forman, abolitionist elder, found a more congenial spiritual home among the Wesleyan Methodists. Sally Freeland Pitcher and Harriet Freeland Lindsley joined him.¹³

In 1923, the Presbyterian Church became the site of another historic meeting. Alice Paul brought the newly formed National Woman's Party to meet at the Presbyterian Church to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Seneca Falls woman's rights convention. There, Paul announced the opening campaign for an Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

¹²Altschuler and Saltzgaber, Revivalism, Social Conscience, and Community, 139-140; Bascom to Kelly, February 16, 1844, AAS.

¹³Daniel W. Forman was mentioned in minutes of a Trustees' meeting, April 1, 1850, in "Book No. 1. The Property of the First Wesleyan Methodist Church, Seneca Falls, N.Y."; Altschuler and Saltzgaber, 83, 97, 140; Seneca Falls Democrat, October 31, 1839; November 21, 1839.

Seneca Falls—Village

Whiting and Rebecca Race House
 25 Cayuga Street
 Seneca Falls, New York

Significance: This family represents the close affiliation between antislavery and woman's rights in Seneca Falls. Whiting Race was an antislavery advocate and organizer of the Free Soil Party. Rebecca Race signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the first woman's rights convention.



Looking southwest

Description: In the 1840s, Whiting and Rebecca Race owned a small gable-end-to-the street Greek Revival house on Green Street, on the south side of the river, typical of working class families in Seneca Falls, as yet unidentified. By the mid-1850s, they had built this new, larger three-bay dwelling on the southwest corner of Cayuga and South Park Street, in an upscale section of town, representing Whiting Race's substantial position as owner of a lumber yard and rising political figure.¹⁴

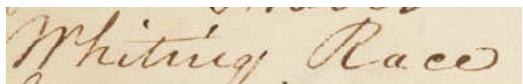
Significance: Whiting Race, mayor of Seneca Falls in 1848, was also one of the most active antislavery advocates in the village. A member of the organizing committee of the first Seneca County Antislavery Convention in October 1837, he was also one of the main organizers of the new Free Soil Party in 1848,

¹⁴ 1851 Seneca Falls assessment record shows Whiting Race with a "dwelling" on Green Street, but, after an exhaustive search, Tanya Warren could find no deed extant for this property in either the Seneca County Clerk's Office or the Cayuga County Clerk's Office. J.H. French, *Cadastral Map of Seneca Falls* (Philadelphia, 1856); Brigham's *Directory* (1862-63).

attending at least four Free Soil meetings that summer (one in June, two in August, and one in September). Brother Washburn Race also attended at least two Free Soil meetings.¹⁵

The summer of 1848 was an active reform summer for the whole family. Rebecca Race signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the first woman's rights convention in July 1848.

Whiting Race also signed antislavery petitions sent to Congress in 1850, including one that respectfully requested "that provision be made by law, that whenever a person shall be arrested as a fugitive slave in any State other than that in which he is alleged to be held to service, he shall not be delivered to the claimant or his agent except on the finding of a Jury that he is the slave of the claimant."


 A photograph of a handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Whiting Race". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored, aged paper. To the right of the signature, the number "16" is printed.

Whiting Race donated money to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in March 1859. He also subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper in 1851-52.¹⁷

Whiting Race was born April 7, 1802, in Catskill, Ulster County, New York. Rebecca Race was born in Maine in 1807. They had eleven children, six of whom died young. Three died within three days of each other in December 1835, perhaps from an epidemic. Rebecca Race was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church. Whiting Race may have been a Wesleyan Methodist.¹⁸

¹⁵ *Friend of Man*, October 25, 1837; *Seneca County Courier*, June 13, August 4, August 22, September 29, 1848. Washburn Race attended meetings recorded in the *Courier* June 13 and August 16, 1848.

¹⁶ HR31A-G9.4, National Archives and Records Administration. Thanks to Lori Stoudt for ordering this.

¹⁷ Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; Ledger # 72, Seneca Falls Historical Society.

¹⁸ Genealogical research by Charles Lenhart.

Restvale Cemetery
East Bayard Street
Seneca Falls, New York



Looking northeast
 Photo by Tanya Warren
 September 2006

Description: On May 1, 1849, taxpayers of Seneca Falls held a meeting and resolved to raise \$1000, authorizing the Board of Trustees to purchase “a plot of land to be used for the Burial of the Dead.” On June 14, 1849, the Board accepted William H. King’s proposal for thirteen acres at the eastern edge of the village between the Seneca River and the Seneca Turnpike and authorized payment of \$1000 in three annual installments. Thomas Carr and Silas Keeler laid out the cemetery, and the Board approved the final purchase on September 3, 1849.¹⁹

Significance: Many abolitionists and Underground Railroad supporters, both African American and European American, are buried in Restvale Cemetery, including:

Bascom, Ansel and Eliza Sherwood—European American abolitionists

Bellows, Charles, William—European American abolitionist

Bull, Mary Sherwood Bascom—European American, daughter of Ansel and Eliza Bascom, died of "acute mania" age 48 on Aug 12 1881.

Butler, Solomon--African American, died age 67 28 Mar 1886, Section G., Lot 57 near James lot. His lot measured 10 X 10.

Jacob P. Chamberlain—European American abolitionist and woman’s rights advocate (5 Oct 1878)

Freeman, William L.G.--African American, Civil War veteran, laborer, died age 70 of consumption. Born in Bath, NY, lot description undecipherable.

Gibbs, Ansel and Experience—Eur. Am. Abolitionists. Experience also signed the Declaration of Sentiments, 17 March 1899 E. of E. rd.

Harpst, Joseph—European American abolitionist

Charles L. Hoskins—Eur. Am. abolitionist and woman’s rights advocate 17 April 1897 E. of E. rd.

James, Thomas (died 18 Dec 1867 at age 53 of consumption, buried on Lot 10, Tier 2, today’s Lot

¹⁹ Original Record Book of Restvale Cemetery, Village of Seneca Falls. Research by Tanya L. Warren.

G, plot 26), Sarah Elizabeth, died Oct. 8, 1905 (these dates in the book may be burial dates) age 93 of a hemorrhage. Buried in "the James lot," and Martha A. James, died 22 July 1855 at age 18, cause of death "confined" (pregnancy or childbirth related), buried on Lot 10, Tier 2 (today's Lot G, plot 26)—African Americans. Thomas James was a freedom seeker

Keeler, Silas, Charles—European American abolitionists

Latham, Edward S., Hannah, Lovina, Obadiah, Obadiah, Oliver, Nathaniel, Susan Latham Benham

—abolitionists. Hannah and Lovina also signed the Declaration of Sentiments.

(21 Jan 1858, E. side-9, 3; 25 Jan 1858, E. side-9, 3).

Race, Washburn, Whiting and Rebecca—Eur. Am. Abolitionists. Rebecca also signed the Declaration of Sentiments (17 Jul 1895, E. of W. rd).

Henry Seymour—Eur. Am. Abolitionist and woman's rights advocate Aug 1878 E. of E. rd.

Isaac Van Tassel—European American abolitionist and woman's rights advocate 8 Nov 1889, I-150, 4, 5

Wright, Julia A., probably daughter of Joshua W. and Samantha Wright, African Americans, died 13 July 1856, age 5 years of "dropsy" (kidney disease)

Seneca Falls—Village

Seymour House
27 Cayuga Street
Seneca Falls, New York

Significance: Home of antislavery advocate and signer of Declaration of Sentiments at the first woman's rights convention



Looking west

Description: This three-bay brick gable-end-to-the-street Greek Revival house, with wide cornice and broken pediment, has a recessed doorway with sidelights and transom and two recessed wings. Windows have stone lintels. An unusual square opening under the gable end has decorated iron grillwork. Two-over-two sashes are later, as is the colonial revival front porch with Tuscan-type columns.

Significance: The Seymour family represents the antislavery roots among wealthier people in Seneca Falls, as well as the connection between Free Soil and woman's rights. Henry Seymour, merchant, and according to his fellow citizen Stephen Monroe, "substantial, reserved and kindly disposed," attended at least two Free Soil meetings in the summer of 1848, including the first on June 13 and one on August 16, and he also signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the first woman's rights convention in July 1848. He subscribed to

Frederick Douglass's *North Star* from at least 1849 to 1852. Susan Seymour (but not Henry) was a member of the antislavery Wesleyan Methodist Church.²⁰

²⁰*North Star*, September 14, 1849; Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger, Collection 72, Seneca Falls Historical Society; *Brigham's Directory, Seneca County* (1862); J.H. French, *Cadastral Map of Seneca Falls* (Philadelphia, 1856); *Seneca County Courier*, June 13, August 16, 1848; Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church Records; Stephen Monroe, "Seneca Falls in Earlier Days," *Reveille*, January 19, 1912.

Seneca Falls-Village

Seneca Woolen Mills Seneca River, South Side

Significance: Company formed by antislavery investors. Created as a woolen factory rather than a cotton factory, probably in part so that it would be free from the labor of slaves.



**Looking southwest
Courtesy Bill Hecht**



Seneca Falls Mill, c. 1850
americanart.si.edu

History: Built in 1844, the Seneca Woolen Mills were built in 1844 of gray limestone, 110 feet long, 50 feet wide, and five stories high, including clerestory. Typical of early mill construction, stone walls helped prevent fire, and extensive windows provided light. The mill's machinery cost \$65,000. Founded by Charles Hoskins and Jacob Chamberlain, the mill carried on extensive business until 1854, when it was reorganized as the Phoenix Company, with Jacob Chamberlain as President; William Johnson, Treasurer; and Harrison Chamberlain, Secretary. By the 1860s, according to Henry Stowell, *History of Seneca Falls*, "the principal goods manufactured by the Company, are plain and fancy cassimeres, of a superior quality, which find a ready sale in the New York market. During a part of the past season, the Mill has been running on Army and Navy goods. Constant employment is furnished to something over a hundred operatives, both men and women." The mill used 200,000 pounds of wool annually, most of it likely provided by area farmers, at a cost of \$80,000. Owners paid \$2000 a month in wages.²¹

Significance: Charles Hoskins and Jacob Chamberlain were the main owners of this mill. As antislavery advocates, they used raw materials available from local sheep farmers, waterpower in Seneca Falls, capital from local investors, and labor from local working people to create an alternative to the cotton textiles produced in Lowell, Massachusetts, and elsewhere. It was probably not a coincidence, as it was not for Quaker Richard P. Hunt, Secretary of the Waterloo Woolen Mills in Waterloo, that wool textiles could also be produced without the labor of people in slavery. Notably, the mill was not operated on the Lowell model of labor, using women workers alone. Rather, men and women both worked in the mill.

²¹ Henry Stowell, *History of Seneca Falls* (originally published in the *Reveille*, 1863, republished by the Seneca Falls Historical Society), 22-23.

Seneca Falls—Village

Henry B. Stanton and Elizabeth Cady Stanton House
32 Washington Street
Seneca Falls, New York

National Historic Landmark, Listed June 23, 1965

National Register of Historic Places, Listed October 15, 1966

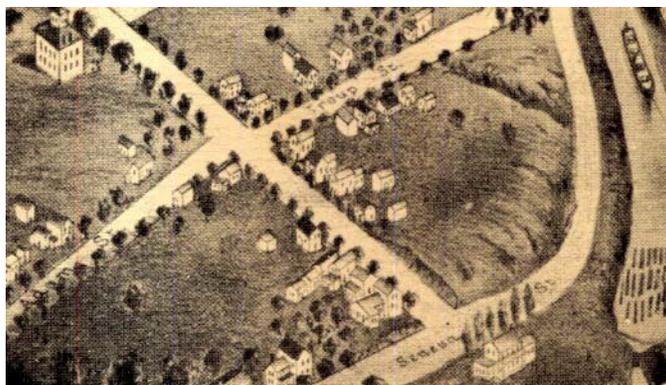
National Register of Historic Places, Women's Historic Sites Thematic Nomination, August 19, 1980

Part of National Register's Women's History Travel Itinerary

Significance: Home of Henry B. Stanton and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, major abolitionists and reputed Underground Railroad supporters.



The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06



**Stanton House at southeast corner of Seneca and Washington Streets
Birdseye view, 1873**

Description: William Bayard created this gable-and-wing house from two older buildings for his bride Romaine Dashiell about 1836-37. According to Barbara Yocum, *Historic Structure Report* (1998), the main two-story block may have been built about 1830, while the oldest part of the house, the south wing, was probably built about 1820, perhaps as part of the Lower Red Mill. Later additions included another wing to the north, added by the Bayards about 1840, and a kitchen wing to the east, added either by the Bayards or perhaps by Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1847.

Influenced by the new Greek Revival style, the main block stood with its gable end to the street, reminiscent of a Greek temple. The porch columns, however, reflected earlier Federal models, perhaps modeled after Tuscan columns from a carpenter's guide such as Asher Benjamin's *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter* (1830). The curved central stairway, with its delicate balustrade, also reflected Federal details. Interior door and mantel moldings, however, were modeled after Greek designs, perhaps added by the Bayards about 1840, perhaps added by Elizabeth Cady Stanton herself when she acquired the property in 1847.

William Bayard and his brother Samuel owned the Lower Red Mills, located just below the Stanton house on the Seneca River, as well as 73 acres of land surrounding their house. William Bayard operated the mill while Samuel Bayard, who married Romaine's sister Jane, ran a farm. The Bayard brothers went bankrupt in the Panic of 1837 and left Seneca Falls "in actual want," as Samuel Bayard reported. They were forced to sell their property at auction to Elisha Foote and Edward Bayard, Daniel Cady's former law students. (Bayard was also Cady's son-in-law.) Daniel Cady acquired this house and deeded it to his daughter Elizabeth on June 22, 1847, "in consideration of the love and affection which I have for my daughter."²²

²² Nathaniel Hoyt to Elisha Foote, Junior, March 11, 1844; Elisha Foote and Edward Bayard to Daniel Cady, February 12, 1841, Liber L2, 275; Edward Bayard to Daniel Cady, November 23, 1842, Liber N2, 416; Daniel Cady to Elizabeth Cady Stanton, June 22, 1847, Deeds, Liber 52, 479-80, Recorded July 19, 1853, Seneca County Clerk's Office, all in Seneca County Clerk's Office. For additional details about the Stanton house and grounds, see (listed in chronological order) Judith Wellman, *Boundaries of the Stanton Lot*. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1986; Barbara A. Yocum, *Draft Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data Section, The Stanton House*, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York (Lowell, MA: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Building Conservation Branch, 1998); Kristen Brennan, *The Stanton House Addendum to the Historic Structure Report, The North and East Wings* (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Washington: GPO, 2002); Curtis B. Eaton, *Investigation into the Original Appearance of the Stanton House*, Prepared for the Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York, Towards the Amendment of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Historic Structure

Daniel Cady gave his daughter a check to fix up her new dwelling, noting, recalled Stanton, that she believed in "woman's capacity to do and dare; now go ahead and put your place in order." In her autobiography, Stanton wrote that she consulted with "one or two sons of Adam," bought "brick, timber, and paint," "set the carpenters, painters, paperhangers, and gardeners at work, built a new kitchen and wood house, and in one month took possession."²³

When the house was complete, it was a simple gable-and-wing vernacular adaptation of a Greek Revival dwelling, reminiscent of thousands of others in upstate New York, reflecting ideals of democracy in the new Republic. The curved staircase, sidelights, grained woodwork, piazzas, and three acres of lawns, trees, and flower and vegetable gardens gave it touches of elegance. Its many wings led son Gerrit Smith Stanton to call the house a "mansion."²⁴

Acquired through a gift of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation, the National Park Service restored the extant section of the Stanton House, which is now open to the public.

Significance: Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Henry B. Stanton lived here with their seven children from 1847 to 1862. Henry B. Stanton was a major abolitionist orator, editor, politician, and lobbyist, important not only in Seneca Falls but nationally. Elizabeth Cady Stanton once called him "the most eloquent and impassioned orator on the anti-slavery platform." "He was not so smooth and eloquent as [Wendell] Phillips, but he could make his audience both laugh and cry; the latter, Phillips himself said he never could do." An organizer of the national Liberty Party in 1840, by 1848 Henry B. Stanton was one of the creators of the new Free Soil Party. In the summer of 1848, he traveled throughout New York State, urging people to vote for the Free Soil ticket, with Martin Van Buren for President, and his name appeared in all five Free Soil articles in Seneca Falls newspapers.²⁵

In June and July 1848, Henry Stanton devoted himself to making sure that New York State would support the Free Soil Party in the national elections. On June 22, he met with the radical wing of the Democratic Party, the Barnburners, at their state convention in Utica. They nominated Martin Van Buren for President and proclaimed that slavery was "a great moral, social and political evil--a relic of barbarism which must necessarily be swept away in the progress of Christian civilization." While Elizabeth Cady Stanton was organizing what would become the first woman's rights convention in Seneca Falls, Henry Stanton spoke with "great power and eloquence" before 2000 people at a Free Soil meeting in Warsaw, New York, on July 12. A few days later, he spoke in Canandaigua. On August 3, he and neighbor Ansel Bascom spoke in Seneca Falls. The following week, he lectured to huge audiences all along the Hudson Valley.²⁶

Report (Seneca Falls, New York: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2000); *National Park Service Cultural Landscape Inventory 1998, Revised 2004: Stanton House, Women's Rights National Historical Park*.

²³ Stanton, *Eighty Years*, 144.

²⁴ Gerrit Smith Stanton, "How Aged Housekeeper Gave Her All to Cause of Woman's Suffrage," newspaper article (n.p., [c. 1930]) on file in SFHS.

²⁵ Elizabeth Cady Stanton, *Eighty Years and More* (New York: T. Fisher Unwin, 1898), 58, reprint (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1993); *Seneca County Courier*, June 13, 1848; *New York Tribune*, July 19, 1848; *Seneca County Courier*, August 4, 1848; *Seneca County Courier*, August 16, 1848; *Free Soil Union*, August 22, 1848.

²⁶ Sewall, *Ballots for Freedom*, 148-150; Rice, "Henry B. Stanton," 295; Gardiner, *The Great Issue*, 107-21, quoted in Sewall, *Ballots for Freedom*, 149; *New York Tribune*, July 19, 1848; Rice, 295; the *New York Tribune*, July 12, 1848, reported a speech by Ansel Bascom before "a large and enthusiastic Van Buren Ratification Meeting" at Syracuse; *Seneca County Courier*, August 4, 1848.

Along with her husband, Elizabeth Cady Stanton was an abolitionist. “The anti-slavery platform was the best school the American people ever had on which to learn republican principles and ethics,” she wrote in her autobiography. More sympathetic to the antipolitical American Anti-Slavery Society than was her husband, she subscribed to the *Liberator*, William Lloyd Garrison’s newspaper, from 1840 on, and she counted William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and Lucretia Mott among her friends.²⁷

In October 1839, when she was twenty-five years old, Elizabeth Cady Stanton saw her first Underground Railroad passenger. While visiting her cousin Gerrit Smith’s house in Peterboro, New York, she met Harriet Powell, an eighteen-year-old woman. Powell had escaped from the Syracuse House in Syracuse, New York, with the help of Thomas Leonard, African American waiter, and a small group of white abolitionists. Hiding on the third-floor of the Smith mansion, she told the story of her life. “We needed no further education to make us earnest abolitionists,” recorded Stanton. The next day, Smith’s clerk took Harriet Powell, dressed in Quaker clothes, to Lake Ontario, where she crossed into Canada.²⁸

Elizabeth Cady and Henry Stanton married on May 1, 1840, at her parents’ home in Johnstown, New York. They traveled on their honeymoon to attend the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London, England, where Stanton met Lucretia Mott, William Lloyd Garrison, Elizabeth Pease, and other noted abolitionists from both sides of the Atlantic.



Henry B. Stanton, 1840, at World Anti-Slavery Convention, London

Returning home, the Stantons lived first in Johnstown before moving to Boston, where Henry began his law practice, edited the antislavery *Emancipator*, and continued his antislavery political career. Through Mott and Garrison, Stanton gained an appreciation for women’s rights and radical abolitionism. Through Henry, she recognized the value of voting as a means to an end. She would use both insights well when she helped draft the Declaration of Sentiments for the first woman’s rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York, in July 1848.

Stanton had grown up in a household with three African American men, enslaved. She taught a Sunday school class of African American children in Johnstown, New York, in the early 1840s, but we have no indication that she played any role in the Underground Railroad prior to her arrival in Seneca Falls in June 1847.

While she was in Seneca Falls, Elizabeth Cady Stanton had regular contact with the small African American community in the village. She regularly attended the Episcopal Church with Abby Gay, whom

²⁷ Stanton, *Eighty Years*, 59; *Liberator* subscription list, Boston Public Library.

²⁸ Stanton, *Eighty Years*, 63.

she used as an example in *History of Woman Suffrage* of an African American who could not vote even though she paid taxes on a considerable amount of real estate. She hired African Americans to work for her, noting once that “a white man is blackening my stove, while a black man is whitewashing my woodshed.” In 1852, while experimenting with the Bloomer costume or the “short dress,” she had “James the barber” cut her hair. Along with several other Seneca Falls women, she paid Thomas James a shilling (about twenty-five cents) for a shampoo and haircut.²⁹



Elizabeth Cady Stanton, c. 1852
when “James the barber” cut her hair

Although Stanton regularly attended Trinity Episcopal Church in Seneca Falls, she never joined this church. By the early 1850s, she counted herself a member of the Congregational Friends of Waterloo. When Martha Wright reported a rumor that Stanton had become an Episcopalian, Stanton was indignant. “I am a member of Junius meeting and not of the Episcopal Church,” she retorted. “I have heard that infamous report and feel about it very much as if I had been accused of petty larceny. . . .If my theology could not keep me out of any church my deep and abiding reverence for the dignity of womanhood would be all sufficient.”³⁰

Local tradition tied Stanton to an Underground Railroad network connected to the Tear family, beginning in 1857, operating an Underground Railroad line between Seneca Falls and Orange County, Virginia. No evidence has been found to substantiate this claim.³¹

²⁹*Lily*, June 1852; ECS to M. S. Gove Nichols, August 31, 1852.

³⁰ECS to Martha Wright, [c. 1852], Garrison Papers, Smith. For a more detailed look at ECS's relationship to the Congregational Friends, see Christopher Densmore, “Forty-Seven Years Before the Woman's Bible,” <http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/urr/>. Minutes for annual meetings of the Congregational Friends in 1850, 1851, 1852, 1857, and 1858 listed ECS's name as an active participant.

³¹ Charles S. Seeley, “The Tear Underground Railway Station,” unpublished paper, Seneca Falls Historical Society, Collection 24.

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

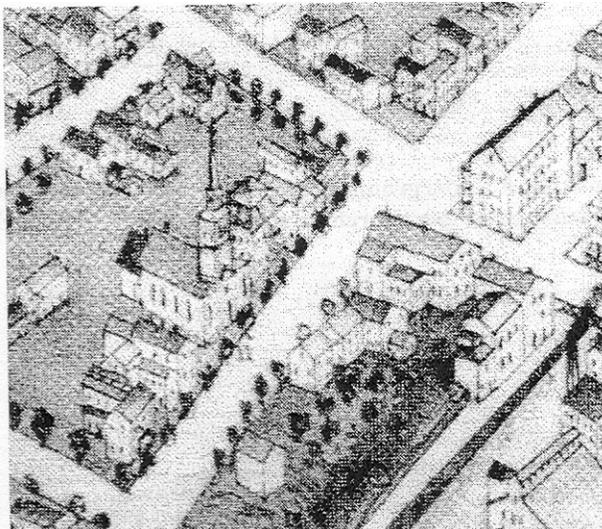
Seneca Falls-Village

Trinity Episcopal Church, 1833
10-14 Bayard Street
Seneca Falls, New York

Significance: Several abolitionists and Underground Railroad supporters, both European American and African American, were members of this church or attended church here, including Elizabeth Cady Stanton.



Trinity Episcopal Church
October 2005
Looking southeast



Trinity Episcopal Church
Bird's Eye View of Seneca Falls, N.Y., 1873
 (Endicott and Co., 1873)

History: Built in 1833 as one of the earliest Episcopal churches in upstate New York, Trinity Episcopal Church is a frame building, gable end to the street, with a central doorway, a window opening on either side, a full pediment across the top, a projecting bay in the center, and Gothic arches trimming the pilasters. The congregation added a nave at the south end of the building before the left for their new church on Fall Street in 1886. The church was adopted for a factory for the Wescott-Jewel Company for their ruler and printing equipment business in 1890.

Trinity Episcopal Church organized first on January 13, 1831, at the Franklin Institute on Cayuga Street and met first in the school room of Mechanics' Hall. In January 1833, the church decided to build their own house of worship. They first thought they would construct a stone church but then decided to build a stone basement and a frame building. They laid the cornerstone on November 18, 1833, on a lot purchased a lot from Ansel Bascom for \$500. Peleg T. Marshall was the architect. Asa Miller was the mason. They bought an organ from Freeman Brooks of Waterloo in 1836 and another in 1856 from Henry Eiben of New York City. They installed a bell in 1852.

Under Rev. John M. Guion, who served as rector from 1855 to 1876, Trinity Episcopal Church became one of the "largest and most prosperous in the village." Stephen Monroe, a long-time citizen of Seneca Falls, recalled in 1912 that "the interior of the old Trinity Church was always reverential, with characteristics since adopted by other churches. The holiday seasons with the spicy fragrance of pine and cedar, the Easters with memorial wreaths and triumphant music and the Junes sweet with apple blossoms and lilacs wet with dew."³²

Used by the Westcott Ruler Company in the twentieth century, Trinity Church stood vacant for many years. It lost its bell tower after 1904, and its windows were boarded up, but it stands on its original cut stone foundation, in its original location, with much of its original trim and exterior molding intact.

³²*History of Seneca County New York* (Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1876), 112; Henry Stowell, *History of Seneca Falls* (1863), 18. Stowell noted that "the church ediface was very much enlarged and improved in 1859." Stephen Monroe, "Seneca Falls in Earlier Days," *Reveille*, 19 January 1912; *Blue Form Survey* (Seneca Falls: Wilson Press, 1989).

Significance: Many identifiable abolitionists and their families were members of this church or were affiliated with it in some way, including three African Americans. They included the following (*indicates more detailed description elsewhere in this report):

***Jacob P. Chamberlain.** President of Free Soil meeting in Seneca Falls, June 14, 1848.

Mary Freeman. African American resident of Seneca Falls. The 1880 census listed Mary Freeman as age 38, keeping house, living with her husband William Freeman, a waiter, and step-daughter Susan Hughes, age 18, on the east side of Seneca Falls, next door to C.F. and Eliza Bellows. This may be the same William Freeman who also worked as a barber in Seneca Falls and who, according to the 1892 census, was a corporal a Rhode Island regiment in the Civil War.³³



William Freeman. Note medals.
Courtesy of Seneca Falls Historical Society

Mary Freeman's funeral was held in Trinity Episcopal Church on July 19, 1888.

Mrs. Mary Freeman, a well known and respected colored lady of this place, died suddenly on Tuesday morning from heart disease. The funeral was held this morning at 10 o'clock from Trinity church.

Seneca County Courier, July 19, 1888

***Abby Gomar.** Born in slavery about 1820, Abby Gay became a well-known woman's rights advocate and philanthropist in Seneca Falls.

Abby Gomar regularly attended Trinity Church and, along with fellow attendee Elizabeth Cady Stanton, advocated woman's rights. Stephen Monroe recalled that "Abby Gay [Gomar], a few shades darker than sunburn and with more true love in her heart than a hundred valentines could express, scorned tight lacing

³³ *Seneca Falls Directory*, 1874-75, 1881; U.S. Manuscript Census, 1892.

and a trailing skirt that would carry the dust of the street through the portals of Trinity Church.” Another resident recalled that she was “an ardent Episcopalian.”³⁴

***Sarah Elizabeth James.** Widow of freedom seeker Thomas James and an African American herself, Sarah Elizabeth James had once been a wealthy woman. After her husband’s death in 1867, she continued to live at their home on State Street in Seneca Falls, where the 1870 census listed her as owning \$17,000 worth of property. Sarah Elizabeth James lost her property, and, at the end of her life, she lived in the county home. According to historian Betty Auten, Rev. William Bourne Clarke, rector of Trinity Church, was a long-time friend. When Mrs. James died on October 4, 1904, her funeral was at Trinity Church, with Rev. Clarke officiating and several prominent men as pallbearers. She was buried beside her husband and daughter Martha in Restvale Cemetery.³⁵

***Latham Family.**

Obadiah and Lovina Latham, lived at 29 West Bayard Street, now the site of a fire station. They headed a large family of reformers. Obadiah Latham and his sons were contractors responsible for building major public buildings throughout New York State, including the New York State Capitol and the Oswego Customs House (1858). “Red-haired and loud,” the Latham brothers were noted for their strong opinions, including their abolitionism. Mother Lovina and daughter Hannah also signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls woman’s rights convention in 1848.³⁶

They were one of the most active abolitionist families in the village. Obadiah Latham subscribed to the *North Star* and the *Liberator*, at least from 1849-1852. He signed an antislavery petition on 7 May 1850, as well as three Free Soil Party notices in 1848.³⁷

Son **Edward S. Latham,** at 13 Center Street, was a contractor on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, 41 years old in 1850. He signed 7 May 1850 anti-slavery petition, as well as seven Free Soil Party notices in 1848-1849.³⁸

Son **Oliver S. Latham,** living at 83 Bridge Street, signed the 7 May 1850 anti-slavery petition. He also subscribed to the *North Star* and signed four Free Soil Party notices in 1848.³⁹

Daughter **Hannah J. Latham,** living with her parents at 29 West Bayard Street, subscribed to the *North Star* in her own name, and, with her mother, Lovina, signed the Declaration of Sentiments and the Seneca Falls woman’s rights convention in 1848.⁴⁰

³⁴ Stephen Monroe, *Seneca Falls Reveille*, January 19, 1912; Caroline Lester, “Early Negro Residents of Seneca Falls,” *Seneca Falls Historical Society Papers* (1948), 86.

³⁵ Betty Auten, “Early Blacks in Seneca Census Enumerated in Three Categories,” *Reveille*, 22 October, 1980.

³⁶ SFHS Ledger Book # 72.Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS.

³⁷ The North Star-11 Aug 1848.1862-1863 Seneca County Directory-SFHS. Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. 5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.

³⁸ 5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.

³⁹ 5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. SFHS Ledger # 72. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG

⁴⁰ SFHS Ledger Book # 72.Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS.

***Whiting and Rebecca Race.** 25 Cayuga Street. Whiting Race was a member of the Executive Committee for the first Seneca County Anti-Slavery Society in 1837. He signed an antislavery petition on 7 May 1850. As a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, he also subscribed to the *Liberty Party Paper* and signed four Free Soil Party notices in 1848-1849. Rebecca Race also signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls woman's rights convention.⁴¹

***Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Henry B. Stanton.** 2 Washington Street. Henry B. Stanton was a nationally-known abolitionist orator and politician. One of the main lecturers for the American Anti-Slavery Society in the 1830s, he helped form the rival American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in 1840 and then became a major proponent of the Liberty Party and, in 1848, the new Free Soil Party. Elizabeth Cady Stanton called antislavery "the best school the American people ever had on which to learn republican principles and ethics." From her abolitionist connections, she learned organizational principles and rhetoric that she applied to the emerging movement for woman's rights. During the Civil War, she suspended her woman's rights work and organized the Woman's National Loyal League, which gathered 400,000 woman's signatures on a great petition for the Thirteenth Amendment to abolish slavery in the U.S.

A careful check of membership records for Trinity Episcopal Church may reveal more names of people associated with abolitionism and the Underground Railroad.

Trinity Episcopal Church is also extremely important in terms of the 1848 Seneca Falls woman's rights convention, not only because Elizabeth Cady Stanton attended Trinity Episcopal (although she never joined it), but also because at least seven other signers of the Declaration of Sentiments were affiliated with this church (Jacob P. Chamberlain, Hannah J. Latham, Lovina Latham, Susan Quinn, Rebecca Race, Henry W. Seymour, and Malvina Seymour).

⁴¹ Friend of Man, 20 Dec 20 1837; 7 May 1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4. Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives. SFHS Ledger # 72. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.

Will of Abby Gomar of Seneca Falls

#1436

Seneca County Surrogates Court Records

Research and transcription by Tanya Warren

Last Will & Testament of Abby Gomar

I, Abby Gomar, of the Village of Seneca Falls, etc., being of sound mind and memory, do make and ordain this to be my Last Will & Testament, that is to say:

1st, After all my lawful debts are paid and discharged, I give, devise and bequeath to Jessie Swaby Sutterby of the Town of Tyre, NY \$100.00 to her, her heirs and assigns forever.

2nd, I give to Mildred Quennell and Lillie Quennell, daughters of Rev. Robert G. Quenelle, residing in Seneca Falls, the sum of \$100.00each, their heirs, etc.

3rd, I give to Emma White Thomas, daughter of John Thomas, \$100.00, etc.

4th, I give to Sarah Madge, daughter of William Madge of Seneca Falls, \$100.00, etc.

5th, I give to Edith May Wetmore, daughter of S. A. Wetmore of Seneca Falls, the sum of \$100.00, etc.

6th, I give & bequeath all the residue of my real & personal property of whatever name or nature of which I may die seized to Trinity Church, Seneca Falls, NY and hereby direct and order that the vestrymen of said church keep said fund invested and use the interest on the same for the benefit of the Poor and indigent of the Parish.

7th, I hereby give my hereinafter named Executor full power to sell or mortgage any real estate of which I may die seized.

I appoint my friend Cyrus Garnsey of Seneca Falls to be Executor of this my Last Will & Testament, hereby revoking any former Will made by me.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal the 15th day of June 1882.

Signed by the mark of Abby Gomar.

Witnesses: William P Pollard & Anne B. Swaby.

Be it remembered that on 26 January 1885 came Cyrus Garnsey, Executor named in the Last Will & Testament of Abby Gomar late of the Seneca Falls, appeared in open court and made applications to the have the Will proved and on such application the said Surrogate Judge did ascertain by satisfactory evidence that there were no ascertainable heirs at law or next of kin. The petition of Cyrus Garnsey respectfully sheweth that Abby Gomar, late of the Village of Seneca Falls, departed this life on 6 December 1884, that the said deceased was at the time of her death an inhabitant of the County of Seneca and was in the opinion of the petitioner about 65 years of age.

Further, that the deceased left no father, mother husband or children her surviving; and no relative, heir or next of kin of any degree so far as your petitioner can by diligent inquiry discover.

Your petitioner further states upon his information and belief that the deceased (who was a colored person) was born in slavery; was brought to this State from Pennsylvania many years ago by Abram Westbrook, now of Seneca Falls, who has longest known her of anyone your petitioner can find . Your petitioner has made diligent inquiries of him and of many others who knew deceased well, and is unable to learn of any living relative of deceased. He learns that many years ago she spoke of having a brother, but his name cannot be ascertained nor his residence and she has not mentioned him for many years as far as your petitioner can learn and he is believed to be dead.

That the said Will relates to both personal and real estate, the estimated value of which is about \$1900.00, etc.

Inventory

Assets in the hands of the Executor:

1 cupboard, 1 washstand, 1 bureau, 1 box of clothing, 1 stone, 1 cupboard, 5 cane chairs, 2 chairs, 1 rocker, 1 Benton rocker, 1 what-not, 1 stained table, 2 umbrellas, 1 clock, 1 porcelain kettle, 1 kettle, 1 sugar pail, 4 cans of fruit, 1 stand, 1 lot of tin ware, crock and spiders, 1 ash dining table, 2 lamps, 3 flat irons, 1 trunk, 1 chopping block, 1 ironing board, 1 bread board, 1 oil cloth, 1 tick, crockery in trunk, 1 clothes bar, 1 basket, a tub, 1 wash stand, 1 mirror, 1 Lord's Prayer, 1 comfort, 1 oil can, 1 jug, 1 brooch, 1 handkerchief. In Savings Bank: \$205.68; in Partridge Bank, \$1000.00; 2 trade dollars; Bond of T. Miller, Jr. balance due March 14 1885 for \$322.94; Note of J. Swaby balance due March 14 1885 for \$200.31; 1 note of Julia Armstrong balance due March 14 1885 for \$ 161.26; 1 note of Julia Armstrong balance due March 14 1885 for \$41.80.

Total value of inventory \$1967.18.

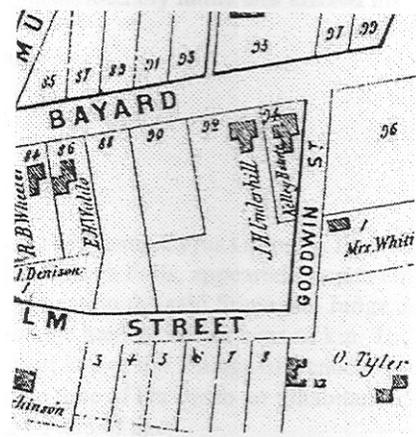
Seneca Falls-Village

James and Mary Crowninshield Underhill
48 East Bayard Street
Seneca Falls, New York

Significance: Home of major abolitionist and Free Soil advocate (James Underhill) and friend of Elizabeth Cady Stanton (Mary Crowninshield Underhill)



September 2006
Photo by Tanya Warren



J.H. Underhill House, East Bayard Street
Cadastral Map, Seneca Falls (Philadelphia: J.H.French, 1856)

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
 Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
 Historical New York Research Associates
 Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
 Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

Description: This three-bay frame house with recessed doorway was once one of several houses along the south side of Bayard Street that reflected the wealth produced by Seneca Falls flour, textile, and pump mills. With its broad side to the street, it incorporates an older Federal style of building. On October 31, 1848, Frederick J. Swaby sold this property to J.W. Wheeler and Whiting Race (deed U2-569), and the following day, November 1, 1848, they sold it to Abel Downs and Seabury S. Gould (deed U2-570). In 1853, Downs and Gould sold it to James H. Underhill (deed 53-220).⁴²

Significance: James H. Underhill represents those hundreds of voters in Seneca Falls who left their Whig or Democrat parties to form the nucleus of the new nationally significant Free Soil Party. In 1848, James H. Underhill's name appeared four times in the *Seneca County Courier* and the *Free Soil Union* as a supporter of Free Soil. Groups such as those in Seneca Falls sent delegates to the Free Soil convention in Buffalo, New York, on August 2, 1848, where they nominated Martin Van Buren, former Democrat president of the U.S., as their presidential candidate. They also adopted a platform that encompassed not only the non-extension of slavery into the territories but also created a viable alternative to Whig and Democratic parties nationally. While not all Free Soil advocates were abolitionists, those in Seneca Falls were strongly rooted in abolitionism.⁴³

Underhill purchased this house in 1853. In June 1857, he married Mary Schuyler Crowninshield, a neighbor. Born April 9, 1833, daughter of Mary Schuyler and Jacob Crowninshield. Jacob Crowninshield, born November 1, 1801, in Salem, Massachusetts, son of a Republican Congressman under Thomas Jefferson's administration, was also a major Free Soil supporter. His name appeared on three of the three Free Soil lists in local newspapers in the summer of 1848.

Mary Schuyler Crowninshield was one of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's best friends in Seneca Falls. Stanton recalled in her autobiography that Mary Crowninshield was one of "three quite intimate young friends in the village." Mary Crowninshield "played well on the piano. As I was very fond of music, Mary's coming was always hailed with delight. Her mother, too, was a dear friend of mine, a woman of rare intelligence, refinement, and conversational talent. She was a Schuyler, and belonged to the Dutch aristocracy in Albany. She died suddenly, after a short illness. I was with her in the last hours and held her hand until the gradually fading spark of life went out. Her son is Captain A[rent] S. Crowninshield of our Navy."⁴⁴

By 1860, the census recorded James and Mary Crowninshield as living next door to Julius and Harriet Bull, perhaps along the west shore of Cayuga Lake. In 1862, the first Seneca Falls directory noted that James H. Underhill worked as a clerk for merchant Charles Hoskins. The Underhills had two daughters. Each of them married one of Charles Hoskins' sons. On June 28, 1890, Caroline Crowninshield Underhill, born about 1864, married Lansing Guion Hoskins. On June 2, 1897, Mary C. Underhill, born about 1869, married Charles Lansing Hoskins.⁴⁵

Mary Crowninshield Underhill died January 1, 1889, in Nashville, Tennessee.

⁴² *Blue Form Survey* (Seneca Falls: Willson Press, 1989).

⁴³ *Seneca County Courier*, June 13, August 4, August 18, 1848; *Free Soil Union*, August 22, 1848.

⁴⁴ Tanya Warren, "The Schuyler Family of Seneca Falls, New York," and "The Crowninshield Family of Seneca Falls," Appendix; Stanton, *Eighty Years and More* (New York: T. Fisher Unwin, 1898), p. ? reprint (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1993).

⁴⁵ 1860 U.S. Census; Tanya Warren, "Guion-Hoskins Genealogy," in Seneca Falls Historical Society and Seneca County Clerk's Office.

Seneca Falls—Village

Wesleyan Chapel
Fall Street
Seneca Falls, New York

National Register. Women's Rights National Historical Park

Significance: Antislavery church with a biracial congregation and extensive documented support for the Underground Railroad. Site of many abolitionist meetings and of the first woman's rights convention. Demonstrates the crucial nexus between abolitionism and woman's rights.



Wesleyan Chapel
Fall Street, looking NE, November 2005

Description: Wesleyan Methodists built their new church during the summer of 1843 and dedicated it October 14, 1843. It was a simple brick building, 64 feet long by 43 feet 4 inches wide, gable end to the street, constructed “in a neat and plain manner.” The church became an opera house in 1872, and its façade was completely removed. Ann Wills Marshall and Ray Kinoshita created the current memorial for the National Park Service in 1987. They incorporated all remaining original elements of the building, including

parts of the side walls and three roof struts.⁴⁶

Historical Significance: As the site of the country's first woman's rights convention on July 19-20, 1848, the Wesleyan Chapel is a major cornerstone of Women's Rights National Historical Park, created in 1980. Because of its importance to the woman's rights movement, this building has received intense study, both in terms of its physical development and its historical significance.

This essay explores the importance of the Wesleyan Chapel for the Underground Railroad, abolitionism, and African American life. In so doing, it highlights the strong connection between abolitionism and the early woman's rights movement.

A. Origins of the Wesleyan Church

Nationally, about three thousand people met at the Bleecker Street Church in Utica on May 31, 1843, to organize formally into a Wesleyan Methodist Church, dedicated to carrying out Biblical ideals in all areas of life, including the abolition of slavery. Luther Lee, one of the most influential early Wesleyan ministers, argued that "the Gospel is so radically reformatory, that to preach it fully and clearly, is to attack and condemn all wrong, and to assert and defend all righteousness." Abolitionists left at least ten denominations, including the Methodist Episcopal Church, to form a new church based explicitly on antislavery principles. Douglass called Wesleyan Methodists "radically Antislavery."⁴⁷

Forty-seven communities in upstate New York organized Wesleyan churches in the next few years. One of the earliest of these was in Seneca Falls. On March 27, 1843, two months before the national organizing convention, twenty-six people formally organized the "First Wesleyan Methodist Society of Seneca Falls." Most of them, including its major financial donor, Joseph Metcalf, came from the Methodist Episcopal Church, which had experienced dissension over slavery for many years. A few others, such as D.W. Forman, left the Presbyterian Church to join the Wesleyans.⁴⁸

By 1845, according to Rev. Samuel Salisbury, the second minister, the congregation counted more than 70 people, about nine percent of the adult population of the entire township. By the mid-1860s, approximately two hundred people had joined the church. Because some of them stayed for only a few years, probably only about one hundred people were active members at any one time.⁴⁹ Commonly, many people attended a

⁴⁶ Sharon Brown, Barbara Yocum, and Terry Wong, *Wesleyan Chapel: Historic Structure Report*, 2 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1986, 1988, 1992) gives a detailed history and physical description of this building. *True Wesleyan*, November 4, 1843, quoted in Sharon Brown, 5.

⁴⁷ Luther Lee, *Five Sermons*, 11, quoted in Douglas Strong, *Perfectionist Politics*, 100.

⁴⁸ "Seneca Falls Methodist Episcopal Church Records," Archives in Seneca Falls Methodist Episcopal Church, transcribed by Tanya Warren; Joseph Metcalf to *True Wesleyan*, February 13, 1843, printed in *True Wesleyan*, March 4, 1843. Thanks to Anne Derosie for finding this. First Wesleyan Methodist Church Records, "Book No. 1, The Property of the First Wesleyan Methodist Church, Seneca Falls, N.Y." (1843-71), March 27, 1843, Seneca Falls Historical Society. For more on organizing the Wesleyan Society, see Sharon A. Brown, *Historic Structure Report: Historical Data Section, Wesleyan Chapel, Women's Rights National Historical Park* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1987), 1-2; Judith Wellman, *Road to Seneca Falls: Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the First Woman's Rights Convention* (Urbana: University of Illinois, 2004); For a list of Wesleyan churches, see Douglas Strong, *Perfectionist Politics* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1999), Appendix II. *Frederick Douglass Paper*, May 11, 1855.

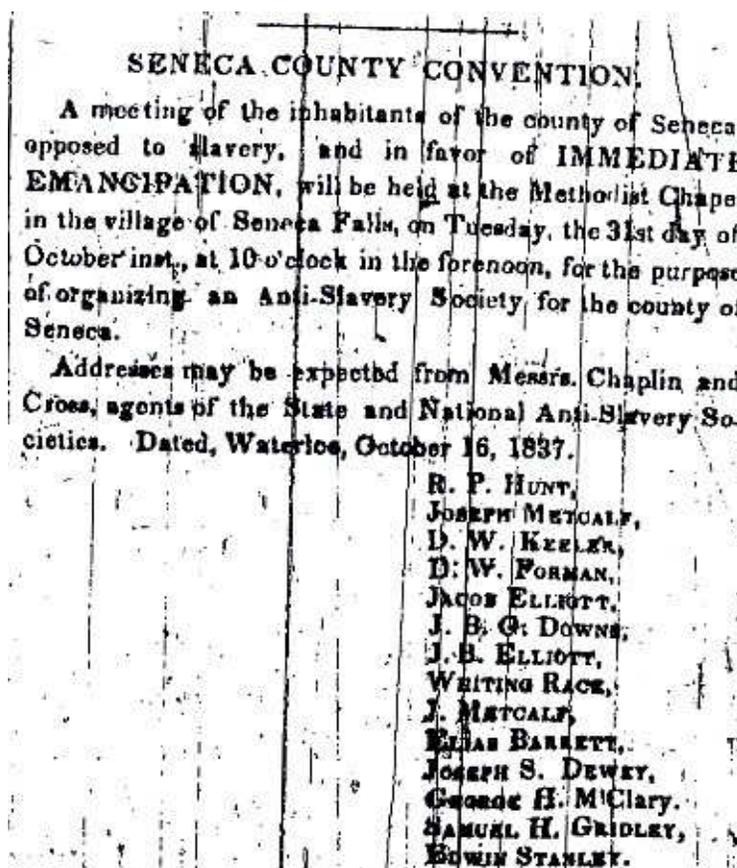
⁴⁹ Samuel Salisbury to Luther Lee, "M. Tooker—Wesleyans and Seneca Falls," *True Wesleyan*, July 19, 1845. Thanks to Anne Derosie for finding this. The 1845 census listed 3997 people in the Town of Seneca Falls. If twenty percent (or 800) of these were adults, then almost nine percent of them were enrolled members of the Wesleyan Church. This estimate of 200 is based on a rough count of names that appeared in "First Wesleyan Methodist Church Records," Book No. 1 (which contains minutes of the annual

church who never officially joined, so the impact of the Wesleyans on the Seneca Falls community was far larger than the actual number of members.

B. Wesleyans, Abolitionism, and the Underground Railroad

By their very definition, all Wesleyans were abolitionists. Beginning in the 1830s, many of them took leadership roles in the emerging abolitionist movement. Abolitionists consistently used this church for reform meetings. Five of the early ministers were abolitionist organizers, and three of those were Underground Railroad activists. At least five members of this congregation were African American, and two of those (both trustees) were freedom seekers.

Joseph Metcalf, D.W. Forman, and Whiting Race (mayor of Seneca Falls in 1848) helped organize the first Seneca County Anti-Slavery Society in 1837.



Friend of Man
October 25, 1837

From the beginning, Wesleyans used their meetinghouse to promote reform, including abolitionism, temperance, and woman's rights. The Seneca Falls Wesleyan Church became the one place in the village

meetings of the trustees from 1843-44, 1847-48, and 1850-68) and Book II (which contains minutes of monthly meetings for business of the Society from 1858-63).

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

where reformers, whether Wesleyan Church members or not, could hold meetings. The chapel was “a free discussion house,” noted abolitionist Abby Kelley.⁵⁰

In 1844 and 1845, trustees refused to open the building for partisan political speeches, but they changed their minds to allow abolitionist parties to hold meetings here. On August 10, 1852, the local Liberty Party held a convention in the Chapel to choose delegates to the national convention in Buffalo. Darius Skidmore (who had given money to support the Chapel’s construction) and Aaron R. Lareclere (probably Dr. Aaron R. Larzelere, Wesleyan trustee in 1856, signer of two Free Soil lists in the summer of 1848, and member of the Executive Committee of the Friends of Righteous Civil Government in 1851) signed the notice.⁵¹

Many abolitionists and freedom seekers spoke in this meetinghouse. In November 1844, Virginia-born Peter Bannister gave the earliest documented lecture by a freedom seeker anywhere in Seneca County in the Wesleyan Church. Rev. George Pegler, the English-born first minister of the Seneca Falls Wesleyan Church, told the story in his *Autobiography*:

While living at Seneca Falls, in the State of New York, a fugitive slave from Richmond, Virginia, came to my house to rest awhile and obtain a little assistance for his journey to Canada. Being rather more intelligent than ordinary slaves, I proposed to get up a meeting in the Wesleyan church of which I was pastor at that time, for the purpose of permitting him to relate some of his experience with the patriarchal institution. His name was “Peter,” and his master’s name was Bannister, and as slaves are too poor to have more than one name he called himself Peter Bannister. Well, Peter gave us an inside view of the institution, and the training received while in bondage, accompanied with some heavy thrusts at the morals of slave-holders.

There was present a notable lawyer of that town, named Bascomb [Ansel Bascom], who wished to be esteemed an Abolitionist; and indeed he was one as far as his Whig principles would allow, for he must this once vote for Henry Clay. After Peter had finished his remarks Mr. B. said, “Why, Peter, you have been quite severe on some of our best men down South. You ought to make some allowance for their training. They have always been taught to believe slavery right, and don’t know any better.”

To this the slave replied just as though he had been a Yankee, and answered his question by asking another. “Well, mistah, don’t you suppose dat white men know as much as niggers?”

“Why, yes,” said Mr. B., “I would suppose they knew more.”

Peter replied, “Niggers know dat slavery is wrong; white men ought to know as much has dem.”⁵²

Bannister was the first of many freedom seekers and Underground Railroad activists to speak in the Wesleyan Chapel. In 1846, J.C. Hathaway, European American Quaker abolitionist and Underground Railroad activist from Farmington, New York, spoke there with Charles Remond, an African American abolitionist from Boston. In March 1848, John S. Jacobs, a “self-emancipated slave” from North Carolina spoke in Seneca Falls with Jonathan Walker, “the man with the branded hand,” from Florida. On May 4,

⁵⁰ Abby Kelley to Stephen Foster, August 13, 1843, Abby Kelley Foster Papers, American Antiquarian Society.

⁵¹ “Book No. 1. The Property of the First Wesleyan Methodist Church, Seneca Falls, N.Y.,” January 14, 1844, and March 27, 1845; April 1856; *Frederick Douglass Paper*, November 13, 1851; July 23, 1852; Free Soil meeting notices, *Seneca County Courier*, June 13, 1848, August 16, 1848.

⁵² Rev. George Pegler, *Autobiography of the Life and Times of the Rev. George Pegler* (Syracuse, New York: Wesleyan Methodist Publishing House, 1875), 359-60.

1848, Frederick Douglass spoke in Seneca Falls. Almost certainly, these freedom seekers and white abolitionists spoke in the Wesleyan Chapel.⁵³

In this context, the small notice for a woman's rights convention that appeared first in the *Seneca County Courier* on July 11, 1848, announced one of many reform meetings:

A Convention to discuss the Social, Civil and Religious Condition and Rights of Woman, will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel at Seneca Falls, New York, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of July instant.

During the first day, the meetings will be exclusively for women, which all are earnestly invited to attend. The public generally are invited to be present on the second day, when Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, and others, both ladies and gentlemen, will address the Convention.⁵⁴

Unlike abolitionist and temperance gatherings, however, this woman's rights convention catapulted Seneca Falls onto the national stage and made "Seneca Falls" a household word into the twenty-first century.

In January 1849, freedom seeker Henry Bibb gave several lectures in Seneca Falls, almost certainly in the Wesleyan Church, on "sending the Bible to the Slave." S. Phillips, likely the Rev. Samuel Phillips, Wesleyan minister, sent a letter to the *Free Soil Union*, transmitting the resolution "of a large portion of the citizens of this village": "

That this meeting, without regard to sect, name, or parties, recommend Henry Bibb to the confidence and hospitality of the Christian public in every State in which he may travel. And we bid him God speed in the cause of suffering humanity, and in his noble effort to induce the Christian public to send the Bible to the slave.⁵⁵

In April 1849, Frederick Douglass spoke in the Wesleyan Church in Seneca Falls and reported that "the house was crowded with a very respectable audience, all apparently anxious to hear, and to be instructed. With such an audience, and such a subject, it was impossible to be cold and lifeless. The meeting continued for more than two hours. At the close I obtained eight subscribers to the *North Star*."⁵⁶

In June 1849, Lucretia Mott spoke in Seneca Falls, almost certainly in the Chapel, on woman's rights.⁵⁷

In the 1850s, members of the Wesleyan Church actively promoted third party abolitionist politics and used the Chapel to hold political meetings. On October 24, 1851, they held a meeting of the Seneca County Democratic League Convention, a successor to the old Liberty Party, supporting Gerrit Smith for President. They invited both men and women to meet.

We invite all those who have lost confidence in the honesty of the Whig and Democratic parties to meet with us. All those who sympathize with the enslaved and down-trodden of our country; all those who are opposed to the fugitive slave law, and other slave laws, all those who are in favor of free men and free women, free land and free trade; all those who are in favor of putting down the traffic of intoxicating drinks by the force of law; in short, all those who are in favor of having the

⁵³ J.C. Hathaway to Sydney Howard Gay, July 1846, in the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, July 30, 1846; *North Star*, March 24, 1848, April 28, 1848; April 13, 1849.

⁵⁴ *Seneca County Courier*, July 11, 1848; *North Star*, July 14, 1848.

⁵⁵ S. Phillips to the Editor of the *Free Soil Union*, January 22, 1849, in scrapbook of newspaper clippings, Roberta Halden, Seneca Falls Village Library. Thanks to Walter Gable for finding this.

⁵⁶ Frederick Douglass, *North Star*, April 13, 1849.

⁵⁷ *North Star*, June 29, 1849.

government of our country administered strictly on the principle of right, are cordially invited to meet and deliberate with us in Convention. Come one, come all, male and female.

Of the fifteen men who signed the call to this meeting, ten of them (Darius Skidmore, David McCoy, Joshua Martin, William Day, William Lewis, N.E. Hood, Joel Bonker, Joseph Metcalf, Thomas James, B.F. Bradford) were affiliated with the Wesleyan Methodist church, and one of them (Thomas James) was a freedom seeker.⁵⁸

Joshua Martin served as Chair, and B.F. Bradford as Secretary. Both were members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and Bradford later served as minister.⁵⁹

The convention took a strong stand against the Fugitive Slave Act:

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Bill contains none of the attributes of law, and conveys no authority to those who act under it; and hence all who do act under it are, in the eye of God and all true law, naked Kidnappers, and are only less guilty than the political demons who enacted it, and the clerical demons who sanctify it.

It also strongly supported those who resisted re-enslavement in Christiania, Pennsylvania, in a case that resulted in the death of enslaver Edward Gorsuch:

Resolved, That the recent shooting of the Kidnapper in Pennsylvania kindles the hope that the day may yet dawn when the colored men, both North and South, will offer a proper and manly resistance to their mean and murderous oppressors; and while there may exist a difference to opinion among the friends of liberty in relation to the mode of resistance, yet all most firmly believe that unflinching resistance, at whatever cost, is what is imperatively called for to confound and conquer these tyrants and win the sympathy of the world.

Resolved, That if it were wrong for the men of Pennsylvania to shoot to save themselves from Slavery, it was infinitely more wrong for the men of the Revolution to shoot to save themselves from taxation; and that, hence, they who are for punishing these men in Pennsylvania, do virtually take the ground that Bunker Hill and Washington Monuments perpetuate the memory of American criminals instead of American worthies.

Resolved, That if the first shedding of blood against oppressive British laws was glorious, then is the first shedding of blood against the infernal Fugitive Bill infinitely more glorious; and if Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill merit immortality, unspeakably more does Christiana merit it.

The convention also endorsed those who had participated in the rescue of William “Jerry” Henry in Syracuse, New York, on October 1, 1851:

Resolved, That we rejoice as one with them that the people of Syracuse have made a manly, successful, and christian resistance to the Southern Kidnapper, in his base attempts to plunge one of their citizens into the hell of Slavery; and farther, we regard it to be the solemn duty of all good citizens, of every other city and village throughout the Empire State and the North, to emulate their noble example.

After supporting land reform, temperance, the absence of standing armies, delegates also came down firmly in support of woman’s rights:

⁵⁸ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, October 16, 1851.

⁵⁹ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, November 13, 1851.

Resolved, That as all just Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the Governed, therefore in the eye of such Governments the woman is the equal of man, and her rights, politically, religiously and socially, are identical with his.⁶⁰

In March and April 1852, J. R. Johnson, an African American antislavery agent from Syracuse, employed by the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, lectured in central New York. On April 27, he gave a talk for the Rochester Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, meeting in Seneca Falls. Reporting on his tour in general, he concluded that “the Rescue cases, and the effort to purchase lands in Canada for fugitive slaves, and other departments of anti-slavery effort, demand so much cash, that our income for the present will not be encouraging . . . Some will give ten dollars to help a fugitive flee to Canada, who suppose they do well to give twenty-five cents to sustain that sort of lecturing which is designed to abolish that system of tyranny which causes our fellow-man to flee from this ‘land of liberty.’”⁶¹

In June 1852, Frederick Douglass gave another lecture in the Wesleyan Church, “Although I have frequently spoken in that place, I do not remember to have ever been heard on the subject of slavery with more fixed attention, nor when I felt my humble endeavor more successful in awakening an interest in the cause of my bleeding brethren,” he reported.⁶²

A Liberty Party meeting held in the Chapel in August 1852 elected five delegates to the state-wide convention held in Canastota. Two of them, Joseph Metcalf and B.F. Bradford, were Wesleyans. The convention focused its whole attention on the Fugitive Slave Act and resolved,

That we have no language to express our unmeasured contempt and scorn of that infamous Fugitive Slave Bill; that we regard it as palpably unconstitutional; that we not honor it with the holy appellation of law, but call it by its appropriate name - a stupendous system of piracy; and can conscientiously, as Christians, regard it no farther, than to trample its hellish claims in the dust.⁶³

On October 14, 1852, the Chapel hosted a state-wide woman’s temperance convention. Susan B. Anthony was one of the secretaries, and Amelia Bloomer, Lucy Stone, and others served on the Business Committee. William Allen, African American professor at New York Central College, gave a speech, as did Lucy Stone, who proposed, in opposition to those who advocated total abolition of the sale of liquor, that individuals should take responsibility for their actions and “that every reform movement is best forwarded by cultivation; that sense of individual responsibility which never excuses from duty; and that independence of character which, without stopping to count consequence, boldly demand that justice be done though the heavens fall.” Delegates debated issues of divorce, religion, and woman suffrage before agreeing to petition the legislature on behalf of the Maine law, i.e. abolition of liquor sales within the state. Letters from Frances Dana Gage of Ohio; J.R. Johnson, African American antislavery agent from Syracuse; and Lydia Fowler, phrenologist from New York City, as well as participation by E.W. Capron and George W. Pryor, signers of the Declaration of Sentiments at the first woman’s rights convention, revealed the extent to which this temperance convention intersected with movements for both abolitionism and woman’s rights.⁶⁴

In October 1852, the Free Democracy of Seneca County met in the Chapel to propose candidates for county offices. Among them was Joseph Metcalf for Sheriff. The mission of the Free Democracy, they argued, was

⁶⁰ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, November 13, 1851.

⁶¹ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, May 6, 1852.

⁶² *Frederick Douglass Paper*, June 10, 1852.

⁶³ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, August 27, 1852.

⁶⁴ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, October 29, 1852.

“no other than to re-instate and to re-establish in our National and State administrations the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and carry out the avowed purposes of the Constitution, to wit, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" and hence that our measures are not sectional, but national - are not destructive, but in the true sense conservative.”

Both Whigs and Democrats “completely yielded themselves to the slave power” and were “unfaithful to the constitution, unfaithful to humanity, and unfaithful to God.” Since they both declared that they will “maintain and execute the Fugitive Slave Law, they bind themselves to a purpose of unequalled tyranny and baseness.” Therefore, “we, freemen of Seneca County, here renew our unalterable purpose to continue the defence of man's inalienable rights, to continue pleading for mercy and justice till liberty shall be proclaimed thro' all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.”⁶⁵

After 1852, newspaper reports of reform meetings in the Wesleyan Chapel were not consistently found. This may reflect a change in reporting. It may also reflect changes in ministers in the mid-1850s.

C. Ministers and the Underground Railroad

Major reform efforts from 1843 to 1852 and again from 1858 to 1864 were sustained by five ministers: George Pegler (1843-45), Samuel Salisbury (1845-47), Samuel Phillips (1847-49), Benjamin Bradford (1849-53), and Horace B. Knight (1858-62, 1863-64). At least three of these (Pegler, Salisbury, and Knight) had documented connections to the Underground Railroad.

Rev. George Pegler and Elizabeth Pegler (1843-45). English-born, working-class people, the Peglers came to Seneca Falls via Canada and northern New York. Pegler's autobiography detailed a dramatic life in poverty in England, before he became a sailor (going to Africa as well as the Americas), ardent Methodist, abolitionist, and finally a minister and Underground Railroad activist. Along with his wife Elizabeth, orphaned in England, Pegler served the Seneca Falls church from 1843-45. In the fall of 1844, Pegler assisted Peter Bannister, from Richmond, Virginia, to escape to Canada. In his autobiography, Pegler noted his lengthy experience with fugitive slaves, beginning in St. Lawrence county in the mid-1830s, his attendance at the organizing convention of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society in Utica in 1835, and his desire to go as a missionary to Liberia (or perhaps Texas) for the American Colonization Society until he discovered that its goal was not really equality and the end of slavery. “Myself and wife, and many others, exerted ourselves to the utmost, in behalf of the fugitive slaves in Canada, a missionary field most appropriate for us as Wesleyans, as we were sure our donations would not mingle with those of slaveholders,” he noted.⁶⁶

Of Elizabeth Pegler, George noted that “she was remarkably gifted in prayer and exhortation, was well versed in biblical knowledge, and could detect a departure from sound theology or Christian ethics as readily as many who had more advantages in education.”⁶⁷

Rev. Samuel Salisbury and Electa Beals Salisbury (1845-47, 1870-72). Two obituaries reflect the intensity of Rev. Salisbury's antislavery and Underground Railroad activism. *The Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of Their Pastors*, stated that "he was a strong abolitionist and very earnest in his warfare against sin of any kind." The *Portrait and Biographical Record of Seneca and Schuyler Counties* noted that "one of the early agitators for the abolition of slavery, in fact, so strong was his

⁶⁵ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, November 5, 1852.

⁶⁶ Rev. George Pegler, *Autobiography of the Life and Times of the Rev. George Pegler* (Syracuse, New York: Wesleyan Methodist Publishing House, 1875), 359-60, 429, 434. Pegler told the story of his early life in “Little George, the Cabin Boy,” *Autobiography*, 502 ff.

⁶⁷ *Autobiography*, 509. For details of her life in her own words, see 511 ff.

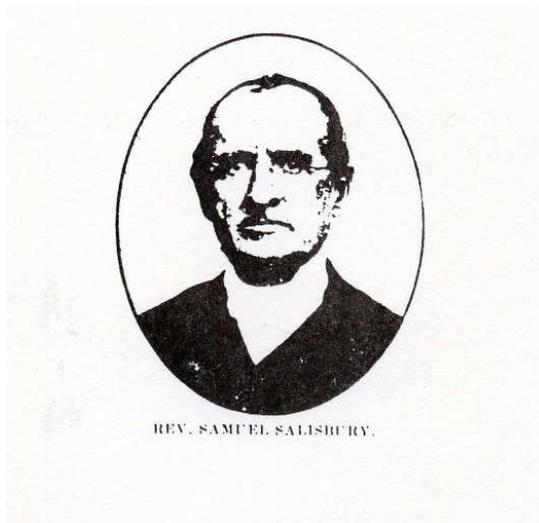
opposition to this institution that he incurred the enmity of many Southern sympathizers and his life was, at times, in great danger. He was actively connected to "the Underground railroad" and assisted slaves who were fleeing to Canada.⁶⁸

Available primary sources document Salisbury's work after he left Seneca Falls. He gave the opening prayer at the New York State Liberty Party convention in Syracuse on October 1, 1851, the same convention that supported the rescue of William "Jerry" Henry when the federal government arrested him under the terms of the Fugitive Slave Act. Salisbury subscribed to *Frederick Douglass' Paper* in 1852. He served on the Business Committee of National Abolition Convention meeting at Syracuse in May 1856.⁶⁹

The clearest statement of his own personal opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law appeared in *Frederick Douglass Paper* in October 1855. Salisbury wrote a letter, printed under the heading "Is the Fugitive Slave Bill a Law? Should It Be Obeyed?" His answer was a resounding "No!" The Fugitive Slave Bill "is unreasonable, inhuman, unmerciful and ungodly hence cannot be law," he declared.

God's law requires me to do unto others, as I would have others do unto me. The Fugitive Slave Bill forbids my doing so. . . . We say, unhesitatingly, that it should not be obeyed. We believe fully in the old maxim, that maxim that nerved our Revolutionary fathers in their noble struggle for freedom, that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." And we give Frank Pierce, and the thousands of other godless officers that cluster around him, to understand, that we serve Daniel's God, and it will not do for us to obey the Fugitive Slave Bill.⁷⁰

Samuel Salisbury died in 1874 and is buried with his wife Electa in Spring Brook Cemetery on Gravel Road.



Grip's History of Seneca Falls, 150.

Rev. Samuel Phillips (1847-49). Although *Minutes* of the Seneca Falls woman's rights convention printed Rev. Phillips' name as Saron Phillips, this was most likely Rev. Samuel Phillips, as noted in the record of the Rochester Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Rev. Phillips was not only a signer of the

⁶⁸ *Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of their Pastors* (Seneca Falls: Courier Printing Co., 1896) 171-172.

⁶⁹ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, October 9, 1851; December 31, 1852; June 26, 1856 *Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler & Seneca Counties* (New York: Chapman Pub. Co., 1895), 487.

⁷⁰ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, October 19, 1855.

Declaration of Sentiments at the woman's rights convention but an abolitionist, as well. Phillips sponsored lectures by freedom seekers Henry Bibb and Frederick Douglass. During his visit in 1849, Frederick Douglass noted that "I found Mr. Phillips the minister, as usual on hand, warmly interested, and ardently laboring to promote the cause."⁷¹

Rev. Benjamin Bradford (1849-53). During the years he served as Wesleyan minister, Bradford was also an active leader of the Liberty Party in Seneca County. He was secretary of the meeting of Friends of Righteous Civil Government (Liberty Party), which held its convention at the Wesleyan Chapel on October 24, 1851, and again in August 1852. He was appointed chairman of the "Free Democracy of Seneca County," organized October 19, 1852, at Seneca Falls. In the early 1850s, he subscribed to: the *Juvenile Wesleyan*, *True Wesleyan*, and the *Liberty Party Paper*. In 1854, he attended the annual meeting of the Friends of Human Progress at Waterloo and was Secretary of the "Colored Fair" (sponsored by the Union Council) at Geneva in October. He later led the Congregational Church movement in Seneca Falls. In 1852, Bradford was noted as "of Canoga, Town of Fayette."⁷²

Rev. Horace B. Knight (1858-61, 1863-64). Oral tradition suggests that Horace B. Knight ran an UGRR station in Seneca Falls, and some documentary evidence supports this. *Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of their Pastors* noted that "during this time [1858-when H. B. Knight took over the pastorate] anti-slavery feeling was at its height and many of the members aided in the UGRR." On March 4, 1858, just before Horace B. Knight left his work with the Wesleyan Church in Syracuse to move to Seneca Falls, he and six other Underground Railroad activists in Syracuse (including William E. Abbott, Joseph A. Allen, James Fuller, Jermain Wesley Loguen, Samuel J. May, and Lucius J. Ormsbee) signed a "Circular Letter, Underground Rail Road Depot, To the Friends of the Fugitives from Slavery," published in the *Syracuse Standard*. This circular announced the dissolution of the Syracuse Fugitive Aid Society and directed all people interested in such assistance in the future to contact Rev. J. W. Loguen of that place who would assume "the entire care of the Fugitives who may stop at Syracuse." Part of Loguen's strategy in providing aid to freedom seekers involved identifying safe houses in key villages outside Syracuse. It is possible, even likely, that Horace B. Knight provided such a safe house in Seneca Falls when he moved there in the summer of 1858. Daniels St.-1860's⁷³

D. African American Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church

At least six people affiliated with the Wesleyan Methodist Church were African American, and two of these, Joshua W. Wright and Thomas James, were trustees. Both Wright and James were also freedom seekers.

Joshua W. Wright. Wright, a Seneca Falls barber, was born about 1814, most likely in Maryland. He came to Seneca Falls sometime after 1840. In 1844, he advertised himself as "a Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser" who offered shaves "on the true philosophical principles." "Instead of horrible

⁷¹ Frederick Douglass, *North Star*, April 13, 1849; *Report of the Woman's Rights Convention, Held at Seneca Falls, N.Y., July 19th and 20th, 1848* (Rochester: John Dick at the North Star Office, [1848]. Thanks to Anne Derousie for finding the minutes of the Rochester Conference.

⁷² *History of Seneca County*, 1876, 114. *Frederick Douglass Paper*, November 13, 1851; August 27, 1852; 5 Nov 1852; 27 Oct 1854.

http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML. SFHS Library Ledger book #72.

⁷³ *Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of their Pastors* (Seneca Falls: Courier Printing Co., 1896), 171-72; *Blue Form Survey, Seneca Falls Historic District*, 1989.

http://www.territorialkansasonline.org/cgiwrap/imlskto/index.php?SCREEN=keyword&selected_keyword=Knight,HoraceB.&PHPSESSID=80676336decabdccdd6fd135d0026fce.

associations and frightful contortions of visage," he guaranteed that "shaving, by the light of science, has been rendered an agreeable pastime."⁷⁴

Wright joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church by 1848 and was still an active member in 1868. A trustee and major donor, he took an active part in church affairs for many years. Records on March 10, 1862, noted that "Brother Wright made some excellent remarks." He received land grant in Hamilton County, New York, from Gerrit Smith in 1848. He was also an active abolitionist. He subscribed to the *Liberty Party Paper* and *The True Wesleyan* and signed a notice for the Free Soil Party in the *Seneca County Courier*, August 16, 1848.⁷⁵

Wright owned \$400 worth of real property by 1850, \$1200 by 1860, and \$4000 (with \$500 personal property) by 1870. He moved to Syracuse about 1874, where he died March 31, 1882. He was buried in Spring Brook Cemetery, Gravel Road, Seneca Falls, along with many other members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Seneca Falls.⁷⁶

Evidence that Wright was a freedom seeker comes from two sources, one indirect and the other direct. First, Wright listed his birthplace in the 1850 and 1860 census records as New Jersey and in the 1870 census as Maryland. A discrepancy in reporting place of birth is a strong clue that someone may have been a freedom seeker. Freedom seekers who settled in New York State often told census takers that they were born in a free state or Canada or that their birthplaces were unknown. Wright's fellow barber in Seneca Falls, Thomas James, whose status as a freedom seeker was locally well-known, told the census taker in 1850 that his birthplace was "unknown." In 1870, after the Civil War, when he could no longer be returned to slavery, Wright told the census taker that he was born in Maryland.

Direct evidence to confirm this hypothesis comes from an early twentieth century memoir, published in the Seneca Falls *Reveille*. Stephen Monroe presented short vignettes of several of his mid-nineteenth century neighbors. "The sound of six church bells ringing together Sunday mornings gladdened the hearts of the refugees Barber James and Barber Wright," he remembered.⁷⁷

Samantha Wright. Born about 1818 somewhere in New York State, she was the first wife of Joshua W. Wright and is buried with him in Spring Brook Cemetery, Gravel Road, Town of Seneca Falls. She was an active member and financial contributor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the 1850s.

Mary Jackson Wright. Born in the mid-1830s, daughter of Thomas and Maria Jackson of Waterloo, Mary Jackson Wright was the second wife of Joshua W. Wright. She became an active member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church after her marriage to Joshua W. Wright in 1863.⁷⁸

Susan Jackson. 60 year old cook for the John Rumsey family. Could be related to Mary Jackson, in the Seneca Falls 1870 census as a property owner with real estate worth \$1400, living with daughter Cornelia.

⁷⁴ *Seneca Falls Democrat*, December 26, 1844.

⁷⁵ "Book No. 1. The Property of the First Wesleyan Methodist Church, Seneca Falls, N.Y.," Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at Seneca Falls Historical Society Library.

⁷⁶ *Seneca Falls Reveille*, April 7, 1882.

⁷⁷ Stephen Monroe, "Seneca Falls in Earlier Days," *Reveille*, January 19, 1912.

⁷⁸ Marriage notice, *Seneca County Courier*, 1863: "At Waterloo, on the 24th instant at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Bell, Mr. Joshua W. Wright of this village to Miss Mary E. Jackson," in Mrs. Charles O. Goodyear's scrapbook, Seneca Falls Historical Society.

Harriet Freeman Butler. Donated \$1.00 to the Wesleyan Methodist Church on December 1, 1861. Wife of Solomon Butler, who ran a livery service in Seneca Falls. Daughter of Morgan “Luke” Freeman, barber in Auburn, New York, who operated a major Underground Railroad station.

Thomas James. Thomas James was an early member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and a trustee in 1850. Born in slavery, he migrated to Canada, and then returned to settle in Seneca Falls, New York, where he became a barber and wealthy landowner. In the 1850 federal census, he listed his birthplace as “unknown,” with a 13-year-old daughter born in Canada. In 1863, two newspaper articles noted that he was a “fugitive slave” who owned \$12-15 thousand dollars of real estate in Seneca Falls, including a new brick business block. “He has shown that although he belongs to the down-trodden race *he can take care of himself*, and we think no one will deny that he has *rights which white men are bound to respect*, Judge Taney to the contrary notwithstanding.” At his death in 1867, executors of his will noted that ““Elizabeth James, his widow, and the said Thomas James had no other relatives known to the deponents or either of them, he having formerly been a slave and made, during his lifetime, diligent enquiry for his relatives without effect.” As a barber, Thomas James cut the hair of Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1852, as part of Stanton’s campaign for health reform. Thomas James, his wife Sarah Elizabeth James, and their daughter Martha James are all buried in Restvale Cemetery, Seneca Falls, New York.⁷⁹

Conclusion:

Founded as an antislavery church, Wesleyan Methodists in Seneca Falls proved true to their abolitionist principles, hosting antislavery speakers, organizing abolitionist conventions, and supporting the Underground Railroad. At least three of their ministers—George Pegler (1843-45), Samuel Salisbury (1845-47), and Horace B. Knight (1858-61, 1863-64) were documented Underground Railroad activists, and Samuel Phillips sponsored lectures by freedom seekers. Many freedom seekers (including Frederick Douglass, John S. Jacobs, Henry Bibb, and Peter Bannister) spoke in the Wesleyan Church. At least six African Americans were affiliated with this church, including two freedom seekers, Joshua W. Wright and Thomas James, who were trustees of the church.

⁷⁹ Minutes of the Annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, April 1, 1850, "Book No. 1, The Property of the First Wesleyan Methodist Church, Seneca Falls, New York"; “Thomas and Elizabeth James House,” Network to Freedom Nomination, January 2006.

Seneca Falls—Village

Wesleyan Parsonage
9 Mynderse Street
Seneca Falls, New York

Significance: Home of Wesleyan ministers who were active in the Underground Railroad and abolitionism



Wesleyan Parsonage
9 Mynderse Street
Photo by Tanya Warren, looking West
January 2006

Description: A small three-bay Greek Revival house, with gable-end to the street and broken pediment, this house is typical of working-class houses throughout the village of Seneca Falls. Although it has an added front porch and rear addition, later window sashes, and twentieth century composition siding, the house retains its basic setting, feeling, design, and association.

Significance: The Wesleyan Methodist Church used this house as a parsonage, probably from 1843-49 and again from the late 1850s to the mid-1860s. Periodically, records mention a church parsonage. In 1845, Rev. Samuel Salisbury noted that both church and parsonage were free of debt.

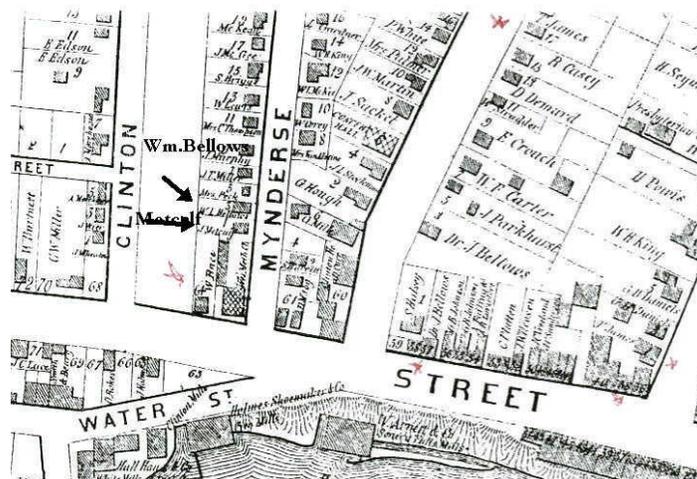
Sometime in the late 1840s, Joseph Metcalf probably purchased this house back from the Church as part of his efforts to help maintain the church financially. The 1851 assessment record listed Joseph Metcalf as owning a house on Mynderse Street worth \$600. In 1856, French's *Cadastral Map of Seneca Falls* listed the house under Metcalf's name. During these years, the house was probably rented for income for the church. Rev. Benjamin Bradford, Wesleyan minister from 1849-53, owned a house on Green Street, near White Street, on the South side of the river.

On September 10, 1857, the Society voted "to sell a part of the Church Lot by appointing a committee consisting of Br's E. Candler & J. Wright." This probably resulted in the sale of the building to Dr.

Chauncey B. Howe, Wesleyan Church member and physician and surgeon who lived at 42 West Bayard Street, although no deed for this sale has been found.⁸⁰

Whatever arrangements the Church made, by 1860, the Wesleyans were again using the house as a parsonage. In the 1860 census, Rev. Horace B. Knight and his family were living between Charles L. Bellows (who owned 11 Mynderse Street) and Whiting Race (whose shop was on Fall Street). In 1862-63, the Seneca Falls directory recorded that Rev. William Bell, then the Wesleyan minister, was living at 7 Mynderse Street. This building was probably 9 Mynderse Street, standing directly north of the Wesleyan Chapel.⁸¹

1856 Metcalf House behind Wesleyan Chapel



Cadastral Wall Map of Seneca Falls
Philadelphia: J.H. French, 1856

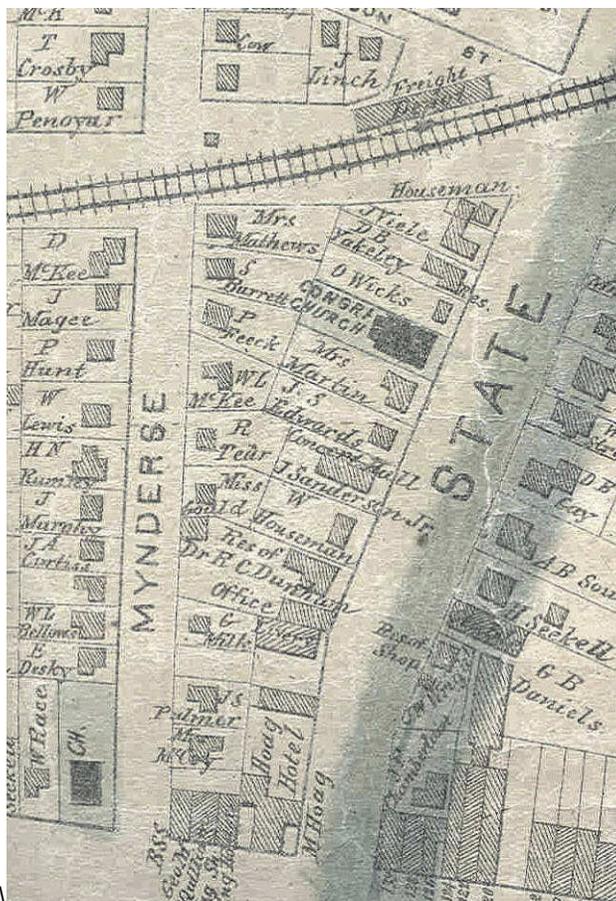
In 1864, Chauncey B. Howe purchased a small strip of land on the south side of 9 Mynderse Street that referenced an earlier sale (perhaps in 1857). On March 31, 1866, Chauncey B. Howe sold the entire property to Charles Weed for \$1200.00. The description was clear:

Commencing at a point on the West line of Mynderse Street in the Village of Seneca Falls, NY, 82 feet north from the North line of the Wesleyan Church building, thence West along the Church fence and Race's fence 104 ½ feet; thence North about 43 feet to William Bellow's south line, thence East long said south line 104 feet to Mynderse Street thence South 39 feet 5 inches to the place of beginning. **Being the house and lot and premises purchased by Joseph Metcalf of the said Wesleyan Society and others.**⁸²

⁸⁰ Wesleyan Society, Book 1, September 10, 1857; Seneca Falls city directory, 1862-63.

⁸¹ Samuel Salisbury to Luther Lee, "M. Tooker—Weselyans and Seneca Falls," *True Wesleyan*, July 19, 1845. Thanks to Anne Derosie for finding this. Chauncey B. Howe and wife to Charles Weed, Deed Book 72, p. 537, 31 March 1866, noted that this property was "the house and lot and premises purchased by Joseph Metcalf of the said Wesleyan Society and others." *Brigham's Geneva, Seneca Falls and Waterloo Directory and Business Advertiser: For 1862 and 1863* (Geneva: A. DeLancey Brigham, 1862).

⁸² Chauncey B. Howe and wife to Charles Weed, Deed Book 72, 537, Seneca County Clerk's Office.



Richie Map, 1871
Wesleyan Neighborhood

Relationship of Wesleyan Parsonage to Abolitionism and the Underground Railroad

Most likely, at least four Wesleyan ministers and their wives lived in this house and were involved with abolitionism and the Underground Railroad: George and Elizabeth Pegler (1843-45), Samuel and Electa Salisbury (1845-47), Samuel Phillips (1847-49), and Horace B. Knight (1858-61, 1863-64). Without city directories or census records for the 1840s, we cannot directly tie the Pegler, Salisbury, or Phillips families to this building, but Rev. Salisbury's comment in 1845 that both church and parsonage were free of debt suggests that this structure was then being used as a parsonage. The 1860 census record places Horace B. Knight in this house, and the 1862 city directory lists Knight's successor, Rev. William Bell, as a resident here.

Rev. George Pegler and Elizabeth Pegler (1843-45). English-born, working-class people, the Peglers came to Seneca Falls via Canada and northern New York. Pegler's autobiography detailed a dramatic life in poverty in England, before he became a sailor (going to Africa as well as the Americas), ardent Methodist, abolitionist, and finally a minister and Underground Railroad activist. Along with his wife Elizabeth, orphaned in England, Pegler served the Seneca Falls church from 1843-45. In his autobiography, Pegler noted his lengthy experience with fugitive slaves, beginning in St. Lawrence county in the mid-1830s, his attendance at the organizing convention of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society in Utica in 1835, and his desire to go as a missionary to Liberia (or perhaps Texas) for the American Colonization Society until

he discovered that its goal was not really equality and the end of slavery. "Myself and wife, and many others, exerted ourselves to the utmost, in behalf of the fugitive slaves in Canada, a missionary field most appropriate for us as Wesleyans, as we were sure our donations would not mingle with those of slave-holders," he noted.⁸³

Of Elizabeth Pegler, George noted that "she was remarkably gifted in prayer and exhortation, was well versed in biblical knowledge, and could detect a departure from sound theology or Christian ethics as readily as many who had more advantages in education."⁸⁴

In the fall of 1844, George and Elizabeth Pegler hosted Peter Bannister, a freedom seeker from Virginia, in their house, probably this parsonage at 9 Mynderse Street, and Rev. Pegler arranged for him to speak in the Wesleyan Chapel, in the earliest documented lecture by a freedom seeker in the Wesleyan Church. Pegler told the story in his *Autobiography*:

While living at Seneca Falls, in the State of New York, a fugitive slave from Richmond, Virginia, came to my house to rest awhile and obtain a little assistance for his journey to Canada. Being rather more intelligent than ordinary slaves, I proposed to get up a meeting in the Wesleyan church of which I was pastor at that time, for the purpose of permitting him to relate some of his experience with the patriarchal institution. His name was "Peter," and his master's name was Bannister, and as slaves are too poor to have more than one name he called himself Peter Bannister. Well, Peter gave us an inside view of the institution, and the training received while in bondage, accompanied with some heavy thrusts at the morals of slave-holders.

There was present a notable lawyer of that town, named Bascomb [Ansel Bascom], who wished to be esteemed an Abolitionist; and indeed he was one as far as his Whig principles would allow, for he must this once vote for Henry Clay. After Peter had finished his remarks Mr. B. said, "Why, Peter, you have been quite severe on some of our best men down South. You ought to make some allowance for their training. They have always been taught to believe slavery right, and don't know any better."

To this the slave replied just as though he had been a Yankee, and answered his question by asking another. "Well, mistah [?], don't you suppose dat white men know as much as niggers?"

"Why, yes," said Mr. B., "I would suppose they knew more."

Peter replied, "Niggers know dat slavery is wrong; white men ought to know as much has dem."⁸⁵

Rev. Samuel Salisbury and Electa Beals Salisbury (1845-47, 1870-72). Two obituaries reflect the intensity of Rev. Salisbury's antislavery and Underground Railroad activism. *The Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of Their Pastors*, stated that "he was a strong abolitionist and very earnest in his warfare against sin of any kind." *The Portrait and Biographical Record of Seneca and Schuyler Counties* noted that "one of the early agitators for the abolition of slavery, in fact, so strong was his opposition to this institution that he incurred the enmity of many Southern sympathizers and his life was, at

⁸³ Rev. George Pegler, *Autobiography of the Life and Times of the Rev. George Pegler* (Syracuse, New York: Wesleyan Methodist Publishing House, 1875), 359-60, 429, 434. Pegler told the story of his early life in "Little George, the Cabin Boy," *Autobiography*, 502 ff.

⁸⁴ *Autobiography*, 509. For details of her life in her own words, see 511 ff.

⁸⁵ Rev. George Pegler, *Autobiography of the Life and Times of the Rev. George Pegler* (Syracuse, New York: Wesleyan Methodist Publishing House, 1875), 359-60.

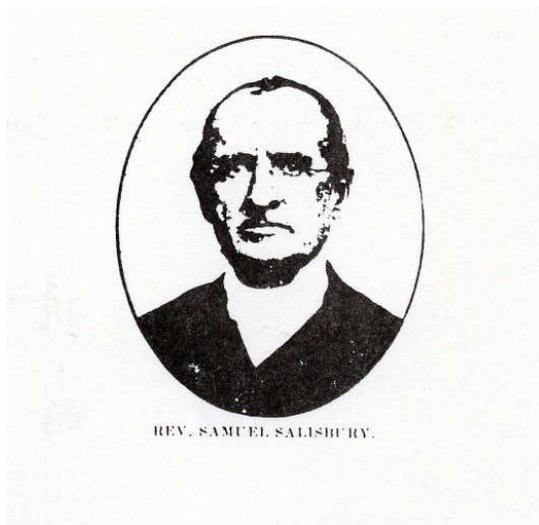
times, in great danger. He was actively connected to 'the Underground railroad' and assisted slaves who were fleeing to Canada.⁸⁶

Available primary sources document Salisbury's work after he left Seneca Falls. He gave the opening prayer at the New York State Liberty Party convention in Syracuse on October 1, 1851, the same convention that supported the rescue of William "Jerry" Henry when the federal government arrested him under the terms of the Fugitive Slave Act. Salisbury subscribed to *Frederick Douglass' Paper* in 1852. He served on the Business Committee of National Abolition Convention meeting at Syracuse in May 1856.⁸⁷

The clearest statement of his own personal opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law appeared in *Frederick Douglass Paper* in October 1855. Salisbury wrote a letter, printed under the heading "Is the Fugitive Slave Bill a Law? Should It Be Obeyed?" His answer was a resounding "No!" The Fugitive Slave Bill "is unreasonable, inhuman, unmerciful and ungodly hence cannot be law," he declared.

God's law requires me to do unto others, as I would have others do unto me. The Fugitive Slave Bill forbids my doing so. . . . We say, unhesitatingly, that it should not be obeyed. We believe fully in the old maxim, that maxim that nerved our Revolutionary fathers in their noble struggle for freedom, that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." And we give Frank Pierce, and the thousands of other godless officers that cluster around him, to understand, that we serve Daniel's God, and it will not do for us to obey the Fugitive Slave Bill.⁸⁸

Samuel Salisbury died in 1874 and is buried with his wife Electa in Spring Brook Cemetery on Gravel Road.



Grip's History of Seneca Falls, 150.

Rev. Samuel (Saron) Phillips (1847-49). *Minutes* of the Seneca Falls woman's rights convention printed Rev. Phillips' name as Saron Phillips, but the Rochester Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church listed his name as Rev. Samuel Phillips. Rev. Phillips was not only a signer of the Declaration of Sentiments at the woman's rights convention but an abolitionist as well. Phillips sponsored lectures by

⁸⁶ *Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of their Pastors* (Seneca Falls: Courier Printing Co., 1898) 171-172.

⁸⁷ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, October 9, 1851; December 31, 1852; June 26, 1856 *Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler & Seneca Counties* (New York: Chapman Pub. Co., 1895), 487.

⁸⁸ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, October 19, 1855.

freedom seekers Henry Bibb and Frederick Douglass. During his visit in 1849, Frederick Douglass noted that "I found Mr. Phillips the minister, as usual on hand, warmly interested, and ardently laboring to promote the cause."⁸⁹

Rev. Horace B. Knight (1858-61, 1863-64). Oral tradition suggests that Horace B. Knight ran an UGRR station in Seneca Falls, and some documentary evidence supports this. *Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of their Pastors* noted that "during this time [1858-when H. B. Knight took over the pastorate] anti-slavery feeling was at its height and many of the members aided in the UGRR." On March 4, 1858, just before Horace B. Knight left his work with the Wesleyan Church in Syracuse to move to Seneca Falls, he and six other Underground Railroad activists in Syracuse (including William E. Abbott, Joseph A. Allen, James Fuller, Jermain Wesley Loguen, Samuel J. May, and Lucius J. Ormsbee) signed a "Circular Letter, Underground Rail Road Depot, To the Friends of the Fugitives from Slavery," published in the *Syracuse Standard*. This circular announced the dissolution of the Syracuse Fugitive Aid Society and directed all people interested in such assistance in the future to contact Rev. J. W. Loguen of that place who would assume "the entire care of the Fugitives who may stop at Syracuse." Part of Loguen's strategy in providing aid to freedom seekers involved identifying safe houses in key villages outside Syracuse. It is possible, even likely, that Horace B. Knight provided such a safe house in Seneca Falls when he moved there in the summer of 1858. Daniels St.-1860's⁹⁰

⁸⁹ Frederick Douglass, *North Star*, April 13, 1849; *Report of the Woman's Rights Convention, Held at Seneca Falls, N.Y., July 19th and 20th, 1848* (Rochester: John Dick at the North Star Office, [1848]. Thanks to Anne Derousie for finding the minutes of the Rochester Conference.

⁹⁰ *Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of their Pastors* (Seneca Falls: Courier Printing Co., 1898), 171-72; Blue Form Survey, Seneca Falls Historic District, 1989. http://www.territorialkansasonline.org/cgiwrap/imlskto/index.php?SCREEN=keyword&selected_keyword=Knight, Horace B.&PHPSESSID=80676336decabdcdd6fd135d0026fce.

Appendix I
Deeds
Transcribed by Tanya Warren

Current owners:

James C. & Helen M. Petersen

Helen M. Woods (Petersen) to James C. & Helen M. Petersen

Deed Book 337, p. 261

9 August 1966

\$1.00

Description: "All that tract or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Village of Seneca Falls and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the west line of Mynderse St., 82 feet north from the north line of the Wesleyan Church building; thence west along the church fence and Race's fence, 104.5 feet; thence north about 43 feet to Wm. L. Bellow's south line; thence east along the said south line 104 feet to Mynderse St. thence south 39 feet 5 inches to the beginning.

Being and intending the same premises which were conveyed to Helen M. Woods, the party of the first part having married James C. Petersen 1965 at Seneca Falls, the parties of the 2nd part being husband & wife.. The herein conveyed premises are commonly known as #9 Mynderse St."

Margaret Balsley of Geneva, NY as executor of James S. Woods, deceased, to Helen M. Woods of Seneca Falls, #9 Mynderse St.

Deed Book 302, p. 472

16 Feb. 1961

\$1.00

Description: "All that tract or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Village of Seneca Falls and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the west line of Mynderse St., 82 feet north from the north line of the Wesleyan Church building; thence west along the church fence and Race's fence, 104.5 feet; thence north about 43 feet to Wm. L. Bellow's south line; thence east along the said south line 104 feet to Mynderse St. thence south 39 feet 5 inches to the beginning."

(Helen M. Woods as daughter of James S. and Valeta Woods, both deceased.)

Valeta M. Easton (now Valeta Woods) to James S. and Valeta M. Woods, husband & wife.

Deed Book 170, p. 247

15 May 1936

\$1.00

Description: "Commencing at a point on the west line of Mynderse St., 82 feet north from the north line of the Wesleyan Church building; thence west along the church fence and Race's fence, 104.5 feet; thence north about 43 feet to Wm. L. Bellow's south line; thence east along the said south line 104 feet to Mynderse St. thence south 39 feet 5 inches to the beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed by Chauncey B. Howe and wife to Charles N. Weed (72-537); and later conveyed to Julia A. Landis by Vina S. Deming (121-413) and intending to be the same premises conveyed by Fred J. Easton to Valeta M. Easton (Woods) in 152-41."

Fred J. Easton to Valeta M. Easton

Deed Book 152, p. 41

1 August 1924

\$1.00 (accepting a mortgage lien of \$950.00)

Description: "Commencing at a point on the west line of Mynderse St., 82 feet north from the north line of the Wesleyan Church building; thence west along the church fence and Race's fence, 104.5 feet; thence north about 43 feet to Wm. L. Bellow's south line; thence east along the said south line 104 feet to Mynderse St. thence south 39 feet 5 inches to the beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed by Chauncey B. Howe and wife to Charles N. Weed (72-537); and later conveyed to Julia A. Landis by Vina S. Deming (121-413)."

Vina S. Deming to Julia A. Landis

Deed Book 121, p. 413

6 Oct. 1903

\$1500.00

Description: "Commencing at a point on the west line of Mynderse St., 82 feet north from the north line of the Wesleyan Church building; thence west along the church fence and Race's fence, 104.5 feet; thence north about 43 feet to Wm. L. Bellow's south line; thence east along the said south line 104 feet to Mynderse St. thence south 39 feet 5 inches to the beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Vina S. Deming by Emmett & Sarah Ryan."

Emmett J. & Sarah G. Ryan to Vina S. Deming

Deed Book 116, p. 410

18 March 1899

\$1375.00

Description: "Commencing at a point on the west line of Mynderse St., 82 feet north from the north line of the Wesleyan Church building; thence west along the church fence and Race's fence, 104.5 feet; thence north about 43 feet to Wm. L. Bellow's south line; thence east along the said south line 104 feet to Mynderse St. thence south 39 feet 5 inches to the beginning.

Being the same as conveyed to Emmett and Sarah Ryan by Lois Van Auken."

Lois Van Auken to Emmett J. Ryan

Deed Book 108, p. 512

11 Sept. 1891

\$1300.00

Description: "Commencing at a point on the west line of Mynderse St., 82 feet north from the north line of the Wesleyan Church building; thence west along the church fence and Race's fence, 104.5 feet; thence north about 43 feet to Wm. L. Bellow's south line; thence east along the said south line 104 feet to Mynderse St. thence south 39 feet 5 inches to the beginning.

Isaac & Mary Desky of Elmira, NY to Lois Van Auken

Deed Book 89, p. 251

7 Oct. 1876

\$1750.00

Description: "Commencing at a point on the west line of Mynderse St., 82 feet north from the north line of the Wesleyan Church building; thence west along the church fence and Race's fence, 104.5 feet; thence

north about 43 feet to Wm. L. Bellow's south line; thence east along the said south line 104 feet to Mynderse St. thence south 39 feet 5 inches to the beginning. (Subject to a mortgage)."

Charles N. Weed to Isaac Desky

Deed Book 86, p. 388

23 June 1873

\$1400.00

Description: "Commencing at a point on the west line of Mynderse St., 82 feet north from the north line of the Wesleyan Church building; thence west along the church fence and Race's fence, 104.5 feet; thence north about 43 feet to Wm. L. Bellow's south line; thence east along the said south line 104 feet to Mynderse St. thence south 39 feet 5 inches: being the same premises lately owned by C. B. Howe."

Chauncey B. Howe to Charles N. Weed

Deed Book 72, p. 537

31 March 1866

\$1200.00

Description: "Commencing at a point on the west line of Mynderse St., 82 feet north from the north line of the Wesleyan Church building; thence west along the church fence and Race's fence, 104.5 feet; thence north about 43 feet to Wm. L. Bellow's south line; thence east along the said south line 104 feet to Mynderse St. thence south 39 feet 5 inches to the place of beginning. **Being the House lot & premises purchased of Joseph Metcalf the said Wesleyan Church and others.**"

No deed or mortgage found as yet to reflect above purchase of lot by the Wesleyan Church from Joseph Metcalf.

Adjacent parcel:

Abram Failing, Lyman F. Crowell, Aaron R. Larzelere, Wm. L. Bellows, Wm. Smalley, & Thos. Crosby, Trustees of the First Wesleyan Methodist Church of Seneca Falls, NY to Chauncey B. Howe of Seneca Falls.

Deed Book 69, p. 266

25 March 1864

\$60.00

Description: "All that tract or parcel of land, etc., beginning at a point on the west line of Mynderse St. 91 feet 9 inches north of the north line of the Chapel or building occupied by said church as a place of worship and running thence south on the line of said street 9 feet, 9 inches thence westerly 54 feet 6 inches along the line of a certain fence there being to the northwest corner of a shed belonging to said church, thence north on a line parallel with said street 12 feet 4 inches thence easterly to the place of beginning. Said plot of land hereby intended to be conveyed being about 9 feet 9 inches front and 12 feet 4 inches rear and 54 feet 6 inches deep and being now enclosed with a lot now owned by the said Chauncey B. Howe."

Seneca Falls—Village

West Bayard Street Houses

Gibbs, DeMott, Rumsey, Hocknell, and Gibbs Houses

Seneca Falls

Significance: These homes represent the rising economic expectations of dozens of ordinary citizens of Seneca Falls who joined with their more wealthy neighbors to protest slavery in the United States in an alliance based on shared cultural and political values rather than class.



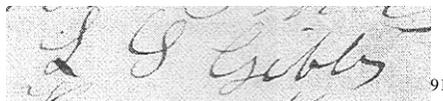
**Gibbs, DeMott, Rumsey houses (l. to r.)
West Bayard Street, Seneca Falls, looking southeast
September 2006**

Lucius S. and Jane Gibbs

In 1853, Lucius Gibbs purchased a lot at 59 Bayard Street where this small Greek Revival dwelling with a portico and four pillars now stands. The 1856 map of Seneca Falls shows L.S. Gibbs at this location in 1856. This house may already have been on this lot, or Gibbs may have built it. Its design is consistent with a construction date in the early 1850s.

Their move to West Bayard Street brought the Gibbs family from their earlier house on Spring Street to a new middle class neighborhood, where fellow reformers were constructing several new homes.

Lucius S. Gibbs signed at least two of the four antislavery petitions sent to Congress from Seneca Falls in May 1850, including one that respectfully requested “that provision be made by law, that whenever a person shall be arrested as a fugitive slave in any State other than that in which he is alleged to be held to service, he shall not be delivered to the claimant or his agent except on the finding of a Jury that he is the slave of the claimant.”



In January 1856, shortly after his move to West Bayard Street, Lucius S. Gibbs was killed while working on canal locks in Whitehall, New York. He left a wife and three young children. One of these, Frederick Gibbs, grew up to become a U.S. Senator.⁹²

Lewis Demott, antislavery advocate. Next door, just to the west, Lewis DeMott, a carpenter like Lucius Gibbs and also, like Gibbs, a Free Soil advocate and signer of antislavery petitions, built a new brick house probably sometime in the 1850s.⁹³

Moses, Mary, and Dorkiskie Rumsey. Two doors west, Moses Rumsey owned a house at 65 West Bayard Street. Although the Moses Rumsey family did not appear on either the 1850 or the 1860 census of Seneca Falls, Moses Rumsey was listed as living here on both the 1856 Seneca Falls village map and in the 1862-63 village directory. Moses, Mary, and Dorkiskie Rumsey were all affiliated with the antislavery Wesleyan Methodist Church in the late 1850s and 1860s. Mary Rumsey was baptized in January 1850. Moses Rumsey requested dismissal from the church in September 1860, which was granted.⁹⁴



⁹¹ HR31A-G9.4, National Archives and Records Administration. Also HR31A-G4.1, to repeal slavery in Washington, D.C.

⁹² *Blue Form Survey* (Seneca Falls: Willson Press, 1989).

⁹³ U.S. Manuscript Census, 1850; *Seneca County Courier*, June 14, August 16, and October 3, 1848. The *Blue Form Survey* (1989) called this the Oliver S. Latham house and noted the Latham bought it in 1851 from the Valentine family. While Latham owned the property, he most likely never lived here. The 1856 Seneca Falls map suggested that he lived on Ovid Street on the south edge of the village.

⁹⁴ The *Blue Form Survey* (1989) noted that Jacob P. Chamberlain owned this house and lived in it from 1842-1850. While Jacob P. Chamberlain owned this house, he most likely rented it out. Both census evidence and recollections of Chamberlain's son, Harrison Chamberlain, suggest that the Chamberlain family lived in the house by the mill at the northwest corner of Washington and Seneca Streets, kitty-corner from the Stanton home.

Moses Rumsey
 Courtesy Seneca Falls Historical Society

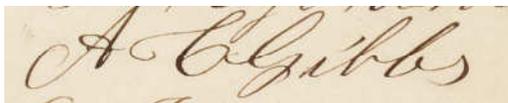
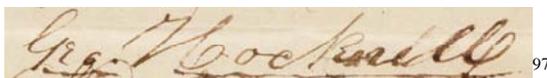
George Hocknell, Free Soil advocate. Farther west, near the site of the current elementary school, 48-year-old silversmith and Free Soil advocate George Hocknell, silversmith, born 1812, and his wife Mary, born 1816, owned both 69 and 71 West Bayard Street. George Hocknell attended three Free Soil meetings in 1848 and signed at least one (and probably more) antislavery petition in 1850.

In 1860, the family lived in one of these houses with their three children, two boarders, and a servant. Hocknell held many public offices, including that of village trustee, street commissioner, and fireman in Engine Company #2. He was one of those who made Hoskins' store a memorable gathering place and later became a prominent Republican. By 1867, he worked as an assessor for the Internal Revenue Service. He moved to Nebraska after 1867 and died there in May 1884.⁹⁵

A.C. and Experience Gibbs, antislavery advocate and signer of Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments. Three doors beyond them lived grocer, Free Soil advocate, and antislavery petition signer A.C. Gibbs. A.C. Gibbs appeared at two Free Soil meetings in 1848. He also signed at least one antislavery petition (and probably more) in 1850, to repeal slavery in Washington, D.C., May 7, 1850. A. C. Gibbs was 43 years old in 1860. He lived with his Pennsylvania-born wife Experience Gibbs, 38 years old, a signer of the Declaration of Sentiments at the woman's rights convention; and their three children, Charles (aged 17), Eliza (aged 15), and Arthur (aged 10). This house is now gone.⁹⁶

In 1850, both George Hocknell and A.C. Gibbs signed several antislavery petitions sent from Seneca Falls, including the one that respectfully requested:

that provision be made by law, that whenever a person shall be arrested as a fugitive slave in any State other than that in which he is alleged to be held to service, he shall not be delivered to the claimant or his agent except on the finding of a Jury that he is the slave of the claimant.

⁹⁵ *Seneca County Courier*, June 13, 1848, August 4, 1848, and August 16, 1848; U.S. Census 1850; *Blue Form Survey* (1989).

⁹⁶ *Seneca County Courier*, June 13, 1848, and August 16, 1848. HR31A-G4.1, National Archives and Records Administration. There was also an Ansel C. Gibbs who signed these antislavery petitions and who lived across the street from A.C. and Experience Gibbs in 1856, on the north side of West Bayard Street.

⁹⁷ HR31A-G9.4, National Archives.

Seneca Falls—Village

Joshua W. and Samantha Wright House
61 Bridge Street
Seneca Falls, New York

National Park Service Underground Railroad Network to Freedom

Significance: Home of freedom seeker Joshua W. Wright and Samantha Wright



Joshua W. and Samantha Wright House
Bridge Street, looking east
December 2005

Description: This five-bay Federal house stands in a residential area in one of the oldest sections of Seneca Falls, developed on the south side of the river near a small commercial area at the end of the Bridge Street bridge beginning in 1828 by Gary V. Sackett. The porch and eight-sided window are new. The six-over-six windows replace original six-over-six windows. The sidelights replace original narrow sidelights with wavy glass (according to owners description), with a similar transom. It retains its original setting, form, feeling, and association. The basement includes original post-and-beam hand-hewn maple timbers about 18 inches on a side. The house once had two chimneys, one on either end of the house. When current owners bought the house in 1976, fireplaces were boarded up, but some of the mantels remained.

Significance: Born about 1814, most likely in Maryland, Joshua W. Wright came to Seneca Falls sometime after 1840 as a freedom seeker from slavery. In 1844, he advertised himself as “a Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser” who offered shaves “on the true philosophical principles.” “Instead of horrible associations and frightful contortions of visage,” he guaranteed that “shaving, by the light of science, has been rendered an agreeable pastime.”

All you who want your noodles dressed,
The modes de Paris, latest—
At J.W. Wright’s you’ll get the best,
And shavings! Oh! the neatest.⁹⁸

In 1846, he purchased a barbershop at 10 Bridge Street for \$350.00. There, Wright served all classes of people on the south side of the river, including Irish mill workers, most likely the Latham brothers—carpenters and builders—and Gary V. Sackett himself.⁹⁹

The house had probably been constructed before 1845, because in that year, Joel Troutman purchased this property for \$61.82 at a sheriff’s sale, with “buildings and improvements thereon.” On September 1, 1853, Wright purchased this house for himself and his wife Samantha for \$450, with \$100 payable in June 1854, \$200 payable in June 1855, and the remainder payable in June 1856 with interest. The Wrights stayed in this house until 1858, when they sold it to Charles W. Powell for \$550. Meanwhile, Wright purchased property on Fall Street, on the north side of the Seneca River, in 1855. In 1868, after Samantha’s death and his marriage to Mary Jackson, he purchased a house on State Street, and in 1868, he purchased another house on Troy Street.¹⁰⁰

Evidence that Wright was a freedom seeker comes from two sources, one indirect and the other direct. First, Wright listed his birthplace in the 1850 and 1860 census records as New Jersey and in the 1870 census as Maryland. A discrepancy in reporting place of birth is a strong clue that someone may have been a freedom seeker. Freedom seekers who settled in New York State often told census takers that they were born in a free state or Canada or that their birthplaces were unknown. Wright’s fellow barber in Seneca Falls, Thomas James, whose status as a freedom seeker was locally well-known, told the census taker in 1850 that his birthplace was “unknown.” In 1870, after the Civil War, when he could no longer be returned to slavery, Wright told the census taker that he was born in Maryland.

Direct evidence to confirm this hypothesis comes from an early twentieth century memoir, published in the Seneca Falls *Reveille*. Stephen Monroe presented short vignettes of several of his mid-nineteenth century neighbors. “The sound of six church bells ringing together Sunday mornings gladdened the hearts of the refugees Barber James and Barber Wright,” he remembered.¹⁰¹

Wright received a land grant in Hamilton County, New York, from Gerrit Smith in 1848. He was also an active abolitionist. He subscribed to the *Liberty Party Paper* and *The True Wesleyan* and signed a notice for the Free Soil Party in the *Seneca County Courier*, August 16, 1848.¹⁰²

⁹⁸ *Seneca Falls Democrat*, December 26, 1844.

⁹⁹ Alfred and Huldah Bates to Joshua W. and Samantha Wright, November 18, 1846, Deed Book S2, 503.

¹⁰⁰ See transcribed deeds, attached. Originals in Seneca County Clerk’s Office. Indenture between Joshua W. Wright and Joel Troutman, Mortgage Book 32, 40; Joshua W. Wright and Samantha Wright to Charles W. Powell, Deed Book 59, 161. Property purchased in 1845 by Joel Troutman at Sheriff’s sale for \$61.82, Deed Book Q2, 326; Great Lot 100, Mortgage Book 34, 361; State Street property, Deed Book 65, 467, Mortgage Book 41, 398, Deed Book 83, 145; Troy Street property, Deed Book 77, 451, Deed Book 81, 54.

¹⁰¹ Stephen Monroe, “Seneca Falls in Earlier Days,” *Reveille*, January 19, 1912.

¹⁰² Received land in Township 3 Totten; Lot 114, SE, 38 acres in Hamilton Co., NY., Gerrit Smith Papers, Syracuse University; “Book No. 1. The Property of the First Wesleyan Methodist Church, Seneca Falls, N.Y.,” Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at Seneca Falls Historical Society Library.

Wright joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church by 1848 and was still an active member in 1868. A trustee and major donor, he took an active part in church affairs for many years. Records on March 10, 1862, noted that "Brother Wright made some excellent remarks."

Wright's first wife was named Samantha, born in New York State about 1818. She died November 4, 1861, and was buried in Spring Brook Cemetery, Gravel Road, Town of Seneca Falls.

In 1863, Wright married Mary E. Jackson, and placed the following notice in the newspaper:

At Waterloo, on the 24th instant at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. S. Bell, Mr. JOSHUA W. WRIGHT, of this Village to Miss MARY E. JACKSON, of Waterloo.

The editor added a note:

The above notice was accompanied by a very liberal fee for its publication, an indication that our respected townsman believes he has drawn a high prize in the connubial lottery. We offer our congratulations to the happy pair, who have gone east to spend the honeymoon.¹⁰³

Wright owned \$400 worth of real property by 1850, \$1200 by 1860, and \$4000 (with \$500 personal property) by 1870.

About 1873, he moved to Syracuse, where he died on March 31, 1882, aged 61. The Seneca Falls *Reveille* noted that "he was a worthy citizen, honest, intelligent and upright in his deal with all men. No one ever doubted his integrity, or called in question his sincerity as an earnest Christian man. . . . All who knew him respected him for his many good qualities of heart and mind."¹⁰⁴

Wright was buried in Spring Brook Cemetery, Gravel Road, Seneca Falls, next to his first wife Samantha, along with many other members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Seneca Falls.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰³ Newspaper clipping, n.p., n.d., "History of Seneca Falls from 1787 to 1873, from Scraps Saved by Mrs. C.O. Goodyear." Seneca Falls Historical Society.

¹⁰⁴ Obituary, Joshua W. Wright, *Reveille*, April 7, 1882.

¹⁰⁵ Seneca Falls *Reveille*, April 7, 1882.

Deed History
Joshua Wright House
 61 Bridge Street Seneca Falls, NY
 Research & transcription by Tanya L. Warren

Joseph S. & Concetta M. Barretta to John D. & Francesca M. Clark

Deed Book 380, p. 465

27 Sept. 1978

\$1.00

Description: All that certain piece or parcel of land, with buildings & improvements thereon, in the Village of Seneca Falls, etc., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at an iron pipe set in the East line of Bridge St., said iron pipe being 144.00 feet North of the North line of Barker St. and running thence N 7 degrees 25 feet East along the East line of Bridge St. a distance of 58 feet to an iron pipe; running thence S 82 degrees 54 feet 20" East a distance of 170 feet to an iron pipe; running thence S 9 degrees, 01' 03" West a distance of 168.30 feet to the point of beginning and containing an area of 0. 2328 acres of land as shown on a survey map, (Map Book # 55, p. 192.) etc. commonly known as 61 Bridge St.

Intending to be the same premises conveyed to the parties of the first part by deed dated 24 March 1976 in Book 371, p. 917.

Edna M. Sant to Joseph S. & Concetta M. Barretta

Deed Book 371, p. 917

24 March 1976

\$1.00

Description: All that tract or parcel of land with buildings & improvements thereon, in the Village of Seneca Falls, on the South side of the Seneca River, bounded and described as follows: Said lot or parcel is known and distinguished as Village Lot #37 as laid down on a map and survey of said village made by John Burton, Esq. For Van Buren Ryerson; and is bounded on the North by Lot # 36, on the South by Lot # 38, and a part of Lot # 12, and on the West by Bridge St.

Being and intending to be the same premises which were heretofore conveyed to Bertha Sant and Hazel Sant by Deed dated 16 March 1931 in Deed Book 162, p. 428; said Bertha Sant a/k/a Bertha O. Sant thereafter died testate a resident of Seneca County. Her Last Will & Testament having been duly submitted to Probate, etc. that in said will Bertha Sant devised her interest in said real property to Hazel Sant. That thereafter, Hazel Sant a/k/a Hazel B. Sant died testate leaving a Last Will & Testament, etc., in and by this devised her entire estate to Edna M. Sant.

A more recent, accurate and detailed description of the herein conveyed premises as the result of a survey being as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, with buildings & improvements thereon, in the Village of Seneca Falls, etc., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at an iron pipe set in the East line of Bridge St., said iron pipe being 144.00 feet North of the North line of Barker St. and running thence N 7 degrees 25 feet East along the East line of Bridge St. a distance of 58 feet to an iron pipe; running thence S 82 degrees 54 feet 20" East a distance of 170 feet to an iron pipe; running thence S 9 degrees, 01' 03" West a distance of 168.30 feet to the point of beginning and containing an area of 0. 2328 acres of land as shown on a survey map, (Map Book # 55, p. 192.) etc. commonly known as 61 Bridge St.

Frank (as heir & child of Barbara Sant, deceased) & Edna Sant of Syracuse, NY to Bertha Sant & Hazel Sant of Seneca Falls (heirs of Barbara Sant, deceased).

Deed Book 162, p. 428

16 March 1931

\$1.00

Description: All that tract or parcel of land with buildings & improvements thereon, in the Village of Seneca Falls, on the South side of the Seneca River, bounded and described as follows: Said lot or parcel is known and distinguished as Village Lot #37 as laid down on a map and survey of said village made by John Burton, Esq. For Van Buren Ryerson; and is bounded on the North by Lot # 36, on the South by Lot # 38, and a part of Lot # 12, and on the West by Bridge St.

Being the same as conveyed to Barbara Sant by Henry George, Sr. on 11 Jan. 1892 in Deed Book 110, p. 74.

Henry George, Sr. to Barbara Sant

Deed Book 110, p. 74

11 Jan. 1892

\$700.00

Description: Same as above. Being the same as conveyed to Henry George, Sr. by Susan Hurd & husband on 4 March 1867 in Deed Book 75, p. 98

Susan Hurd & husband to Henry George, Sr.

Deed Book 75, p. 98

4 March 1867

\$1000.00

Description: Same as above. Being the same parcel of land described and which was conveyed by a deed on the 3rd day of April 1845 by the Sheriff of Seneca Co. to Joel Troutman, now deceased.

Susan Hurd to Lyman Fuller

Deed Book 74, p. 483

15 Oct. 1866

\$1000.00

Description: Same as above.

Lyman Fuller to Susan Hurd

Deed Book 74, p. 482

12 Dec. 1866

\$1000.00

Description: Same as above.

Winchester Powell to Susan Hurd

Deed Book 63, p. 120

16 Jan. 1861

\$500.00

Description: Same as above.

Charles Powell to Winchester Powell

Deed Book 61, p. 185

17 Oct. 1859

\$200.00

Description: Same as above.

Joshua W. & Samantha Wright to Charles Powell

Deed Book 59, p. 161

25 Feb. 1858

\$550.00

Description: All that tract or parcel of land with buildings & improvements thereon, in the Village of Seneca Falls, on the South side of the Seneca River, bounded and described as follows: Said lot or parcel is known and distinguished as Village Lot #37 as laid down on a map and survey of said village made by John Burton, Esq. For Van Buren Ryerson; and is bounded on the North by Lot # 36, on the South by Lot # 38, and a part of Lot # 12, and on the West by Bridge St.

Being the same parcel of land described and which was conveyed by a deed on the 3rd day of April 1845 by the Sheriff of Seneca Co. to Joel Troutman.

Signed by the hands of Joshua W. & Samantha Wright

Joshua W. & Samantha Wright to Benjamin S. Carter

Mortgage Book 34, p. 348

19 May 1855

\$300.00

Description: All that tract or parcel of land with buildings & improvements thereon, in the Village of Seneca Falls, on the South side of the Seneca River, bounded and described as follows: Said lot or parcel is known and distinguished as Village Lot #37 as laid down on a map and survey of said village made by John Burton, Esq. For Van Buren Ryerson; and is bounded on the North by Lot # 36, on the South by Lot # 38, and a part of Lot # 12, and on the West by Bridge St.

Being the same parcel of land described and which was conveyed by a deed on the 3rd day of April 1845 by the Sheriff of Seneca Co. to Joel Troutman.

This conveyance is intended as a mortgage to secure the payment of \$300.00 one year from the date of this instrument, etc.

Signed by the hands of Joshua W. & Samantha Wright

Joshua W. Wright to Joel Troutman

Mortgage Book 32, p. 40

1 Sept. 1853

\$450.00

Description: All that tract or parcel of land with buildings & improvements thereon, in the Village of Seneca Falls, on the South side of the Seneca River, bounded and described as follows: Said lot or parcel is known and distinguished as Village Lot #37 as laid down on a map and survey of said village made by John Burton, Esq. For Van Buren Ryerson; and is bounded on the North by Lot # 36, on the South by Lot # 38, and a part of Lot # 12, and on the West by Bridge St. Being the same parcel of land described and which was conveyed by a deed on the 3rd day of April 1845 by the Sheriff of Seneca Co. to Joel Troutman. To have & to hold the above bargained premises unto the said party of the second part, etc. it being part of the said purchase money for the above described lot.

Signed by the hand of Joshua W. Wright

Sheriff of Seneca Co., NY to Joel Troutman

Deed Book Q-2, p. 326

3 April 1845

\$61.82 (being the highest bid)

Description: All that tract or parcel of land with buildings & improvements thereon, in the Village of Seneca Falls, on the South side of the Seneca River, bounded and described as follows: Said lot or parcel is known and distinguished as Village Lot #37 as laid down on a map and survey of said village made by John Burton, Esq. For Van Buren Ryerson; and is bounded on the North by Lot # 36, on the South by Lot # 38, and a part of Lot # 12, and on the West by Bridge.

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
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III. Sites and Stories

B. Seneca County: North—Waterloo

Waterloo--Town

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Waterloo Main Street, looking northeast, c. 1865
Courtesy Waterloo Historical Society
Note barber pole in front of Towsley House.
Barbershop kept in the 1860s by Anthony Roseboom, African American



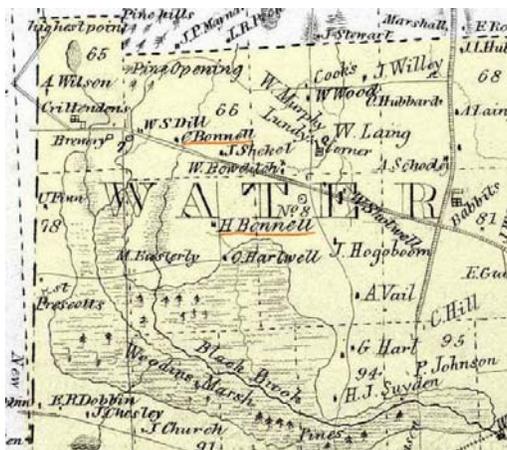
Waterloo Main Street, c. 1860
Looking northeast
Courtesy Waterloo Historical Society

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Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
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Waterloo—Town

Bonnel-Dell Family Homes
Route 96
Waterloo

Significance: The Bonnel-Dell families were at the core of the Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends. When it became the center of the new Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends in 1848, the Bonnel-Dells remained a key part of this new abolitionist, woman's rights, peace, and temperance group until their deaths.



Town of Waterloo, 1850



Charles and Deanna Dell Bonnel Family Home
Route 96, Looking north
February 2006



**Looking northeast
February 2006**



CHARLES BONNELL.

Charles Bonnell

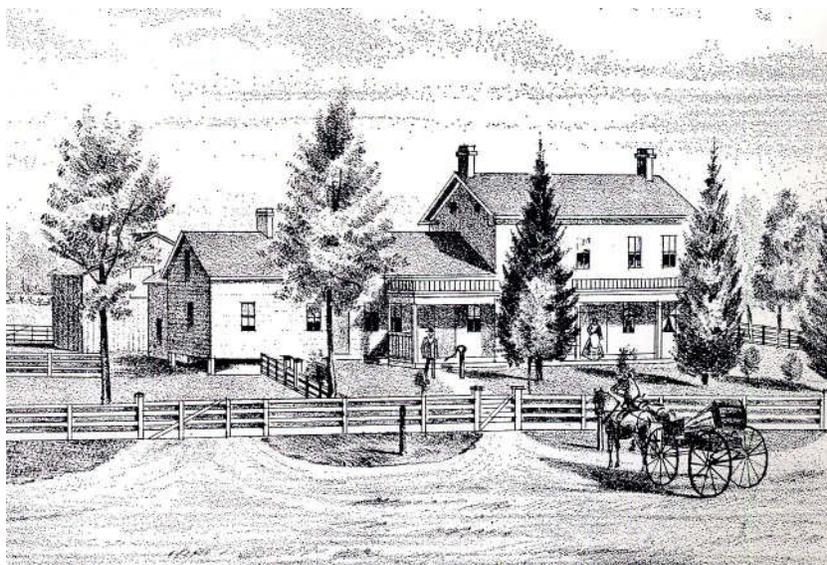
History of Seneca County, New York (1876), (Ovid: Morrison, 1976), Plate XXVII



DEANNA BONNELL.

Deanna Bonnell

History of Seneca County, New York (1876), reprint (Ovid: Morrison, 1976), Plate XXVII



Charles and Deanna Bonnell Home

History of Seneca County, New York (1876), reprint (Ovid: Morrison, 1976), Plate XXVII



HENRY BONNELL.

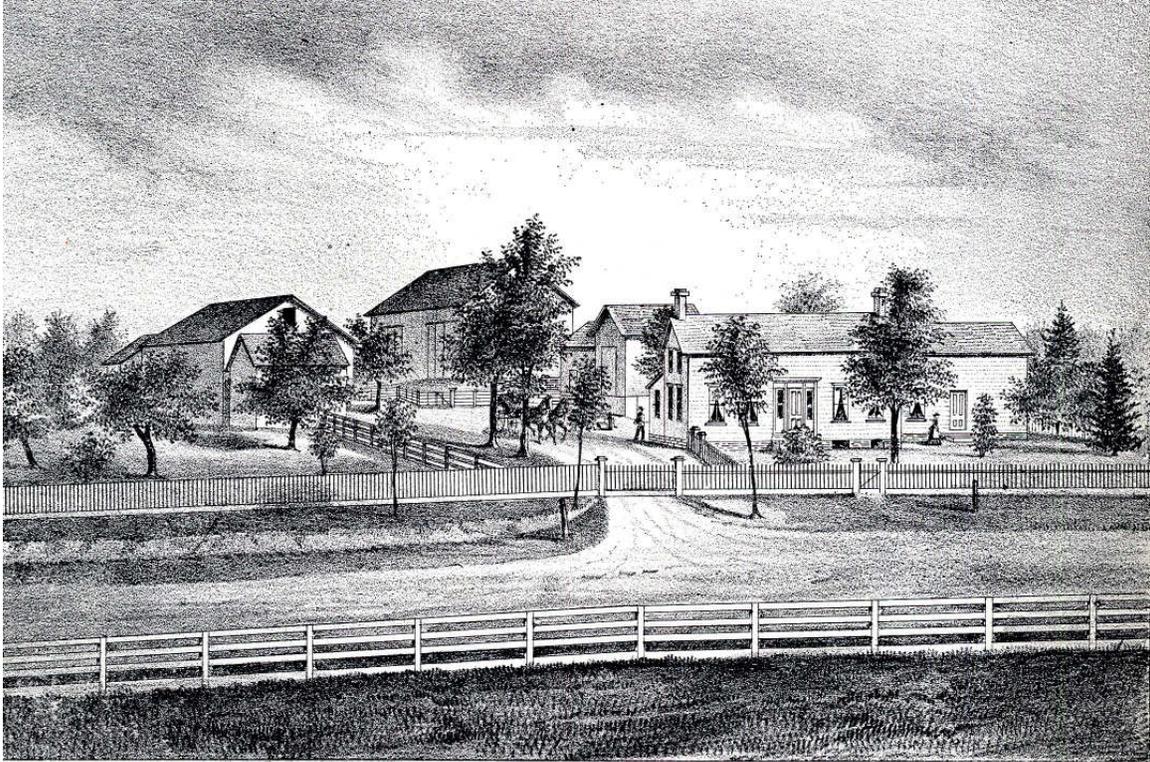
Henry Bonnell

History of Seneca County, New York (1876), reprint (Ovid: Morrison, 1976), Plate XXX



MRS. HENRY BONNELL.

History of Seneca County, New York (1876), reprint (Ovid: Morrison, 1976), Plate XXX



RES. OF HENRY BONNELL.
WATERLOO TP., SENECA CO., N. Y.



William and Charlotte Dell House (probable)

Discussion: Richard and Rachel Dell and Henry Bonnell and his wife came to Waterloo about 1804 with other Quaker families, including the Schooleys and the Vails, from the Mill Brook/Chatham area of Randolph County, New Jersey. About 1815, the Bonnells moved to Galen, Wayne County. In 1826,

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Charles Bonnell, born in 1801, married Deanna Dell, who still lived with her parents in Waterloo. Three years later, Charles' brother Henry married Deanna's sister Mary.

In 1831, Charles and Deanna Dell Bonnel moved to Waterloo to live across the road from Henry and Mary Dell Bonnel and next door to Deanna and Mary's brother William S. Dell. Thus, two sisters married to two brothers (one of whom lived with or near their parents) and a brother of those sisters created a small family enclave on both sides of the Waterloo-Canandigua Road (now Route 96). Children of these nuclear families were double cousins.

In 1814, Richard and Rachel Dell built a house in which they lived the rest of their lives. They may have shared this house with Henry and Mary Bonnell after Henry and Mary married. It is no longer standing.

William S. Dell, Mary and Deanna's brother, probably settled on Route 96. The 1850 map of the Town of Waterloo shows "W.S. Dill" living on this road, just west of C. Bonnell. The current house on this site, an Italianate structure with several twentieth century changes, dates to the historic period and may well have built by the Dell family, who owned a large nursery in this area.

Just east of the "W.S. Dill" house stands the home of Charles and Deanna Dell Bonnel. (Charles and Deanna seem to have spelled their name "Bonnel," while Henry and Mary seem to have spelled theirs "Bonnell.") It is a large frame house, broad side to the street, with one wing to the west and another on the north (rear). Although now covered with asphalt shingles, much of the house is in remarkable condition, with original nine-over-six window sashes. It is still owned by the Bonnel family.

Discussion: With a handful of other Quaker families, this extended Bonnel-Dell family formed a tightly knit small community of their own, defined by sibling ties and by Quaker values. They were an important core of the Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends, and after 1848, they became mainstays of the Congregational Friends (Friends of Human Progress), who advocated the equality of all people through the abolition of slavery, woman's rights, temperance, and peace. After 1848, this group became the most important engine of radical reform in western New York, taking over that role from the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society. In her autobiography, Elizabeth Cady Stanton recalled that Richard P. Hunt, Henry Bonnell, and Thomas M'Clintock were the mainstays of the Congregational Friends.¹

The Bonnel-Dell family also represents the strong ties between siblings and among generations that characterized many of these Quaker families. William S. Dell's younger sister, Deanna Dell, married Charles Bonnel. They lived right next door to the Dells, on the farm just east. Charles Bonnel's brother, Henry, married William and Deanna's sister, Mary, and lived across the road. Embedded in a network of extended family, Charles and Deanna named their first child, born June 30, 1827, after her maternal grandmother, Rachel Dell. Their second child and first son was Henry, named after his paternal grandfather.

Finally, William S. Dell and Charlotte Dunham Dell represent the fusion of two major migration streams into central New York that intersected in the Seneca Falls-Waterloo area. Born about 1801, William S. Dell was part of the large migration of Quaker families from New Jersey into central New York in the early nineteenth century. In 1823, he married twenty-one-year-old Charlotte Dunham, whose family migrated west from Connecticut.²

¹ Christopher Densmore

http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML. LOC ID#'s 810, 811

² *Waterloo Gazette*, December 31, 1823, carried a notice of the marriage of William S. Dell to Charlotte Dunham.

The Bonnel-Dell families all prospered in their Waterloo homes. Charles Bonnel and Henry Bonnell became farmers, amassing many acres of land. In 1831, Charles bought 175 acres of land on lots 66 and 79. In 1834, he bought most of his in-laws' farm, and Deanna inherited the rest when Richard and Rachel Dell died. According to the 1850 census, Charles Bonnel owned property worth \$9600. Eventually, he owned one of the largest farms in Waterloo, between 600 and 700 acres of land. Henry was equally successfully, borrowing money to buy land, turning it into productive acreage, paying off the debt, and beginning the cycle all over again. Charles and Deanna Dell Bonnel eventually sold their farm to Henry S. Bonnell, who in turn sold it to his daughter Ellen C.³

William S. Dell and Thomas Dell owned a large nursery and were leaders in the Seneca County Agricultural Society. In 1848, William Dell won \$1.00 at the county fair for the best "twenty kinds of apples," plus twenty-five cents for the best apple seedling, plus another twenty-five cents for the best fruit trees. As noted in his biography on the website for Women's Rights National Historical Park:

William Dell listed the value of his property on the census in 1850 as \$7000. When Dun and Bradstreet began to list him in their credit ratings in January 1859, they estimated his worth as \$4500 and noted that he was a "sober Quaker [and] owns [sic] a small farm near this village--encumbered some, he is good I think for small amt." In October 1859, they recorded that he was a "Quaker, good for all he contracts." Entries through January 1866 term him a "good old Quaker," and "honest old Quaker," "a good honest Quaker." In January 1866, he was worth five thousand dollars "a very prudent man."⁴

These families, committed to egalitarian values rooted in a belief in the Inner Light, were all staunch Quakers, abolitionists, peace advocates, and woman's rights adherents. Elizabeth Cady Stanton remembered Henry Bonnell as one of a "trio of good men" (including Thomas M'Clintock and Henry Richard P. Hunt) who, with their families, "were the life" of the Congregational Friends. For thirteen years, from May 1832 until April 1845, Deanna was clerk of the women's meeting of the Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends. Opposed to all war, Charles Bonnel refused to pay war taxes. As a result, he was fined, imprisoned, and had his property impounded. Henry Bonnell and William S. Dell signed an antislavery petition sent from Waterloo on March 19, 1838, and both William S. and Thomas Dell, then twenty-two years old, signed antislavery petitions on April 5, 1850. Charles Bonnel was a political reformer, voting for the Whig and later Republican parties. He cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams in 1824 and joined the Republican Party the first year it was organized in 1856. Rachel Dell Bonnel, oldest child of Charles and Deanna Dell Bonnel, signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls woman's rights convention, as did her uncle William S. Dell and her cousin Thomas Dell.⁵

On November 8, 1848, only four months after she signed the Declaration of Sentiments at Seneca Falls, nineteen-year-old Rachel Dell Bonnel married Edmund W. Mitchell, five years older than she was. Edmund Mitchell was also a regular participant in meetings of the Friends of Human Progress.⁶

In September 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton gave her first speech after the Seneca Falls woman's rights convention at Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends in Waterloo. Henry Bonnell played a memorable part in

³ "Henry S. Bonnell." *Portrait and Biographical Record of Seneca and Schuyler Counties, New York*. New York and Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1895, 371-2; *History of Seneca County, New York* (Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign, and Everts, 1876), opposite 82.

⁴ Judith Wellman, "William S. Dell," Women's Rights Park.

⁵ Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "Henry Bonnell and the Waterloo Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress," *Free Thought Magazine* 13 (1895), 49-50. Thanks to Christopher Densmore for finding this source. Antislavery petitions, March 19, 1838; April 5, 1850, National Archives and Records Administration.

⁶ Christopher Densmore

http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML

this gathering. As Christopher Densmore discovered and Judith Wellman noted in *The Road to Seneca Falls*, Stanton

wore the latest fashion, "a kind of turban & bows," which struck some of her Quaker audience as "rather Theatrical." In spite of her attire, she had a respectful audience. . . . When her speech was finished, she invited discussion. Quaker-style, the audience remained silent for a long time. Finally, an older man rose, wearing a traditional broad-brimmed Quaker hat (not as fancy, apparently, as Stanton's turban). He was Henry Bonnell, wealthy farmer and uncle of Rachel Dell Bonnell, one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments. In a sing-song voice, he gave his judgment: "All I have to say is, if a hen can crow, let her crow," emitting the word "crow," Stanton recalled, "with an upward inflection on several notes of the gamut." The meeting quickly broke up, "with mingled feelings of surprise and merriment." Stanton felt "somewhat chagrined at having my unanswerable arguments so summarily disposed of." But Bonnell reassured her after the meeting. "I am thoroughly with thee on this question! I did not intend to raise the laugh on thee, but on our opponents who deny woman's right to speak in public."⁷

Thomas Dell died in 1851, when he was only twenty-three years old, and he was buried in the Quaker cemetery on Nine-Foot Road in Waterloo. William S. Dell died in 1865. He was buried next to his wife in the Quaker Cemetery in Waterloo.

Edmund Mitchell died on February 22, 1886, and was also buried in the Quaker cemetery on Nine Foot Road in Waterloo under a large obelisk. Rachel D. Bonnell's maiden name is also listed on the obelisk, with only her birth date, June 30, 1827, engraved. Nearby stands one small stone labeled simply "Father." A large cedar tree shades the graves.

Henry and Mary Dell Bonnell lie next to each other under connected gravestones in the Junius cemetery.



⁷Stanton, *Eighty Years*, 151; *Free Thought Magazine* 13 (1895), 49-50; Christopher Densmore, "Forty-seven Years Before the Woman's Bible," Woman's Bible Centennial Conference, Seneca Falls, NY, November 4, 1995, <http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/urr/WNYWHO.html>; Mott to ECS, October 3, 1848, Stanton Papers, LC.

Waterloo—Town

Phebe Dean House Route 96 Town of Waterloo

Significance: Member, Congregational Friends (Friends of Human Progress), Waterloo



Looking northeast
February 2006



Dean House (possible)

Phoebe Bowdish Dean was one of those Quakers from Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends in Waterloo who joined the reform-minded Friends of Human Progress and actively promoted abolitionism, woman's rights, temperance, and peace.

Born October 26, 1825, to Gideon Bowdish and Eleanor Burnet Bowdish in Waterloo, she married George Dean, born 1821, a Quaker and physician in Macedon, Wayne County. She moved to Macedon, where the family had two children, Charles, born 1847; and George W., born 1849, before George Dean's death in February 1852. With her two young sons, Phoebe Bowdish Dean moved back to Waterloo to live in this

house with her widowed mother. The small house just west of this house may also have belonged to the Bowdish-Dean family.

Sometime after 1871, Phoebe Bowdish Dean moved to Cortlandville, New York, with her sons and three grandchildren. By 1900, she was living in Syracuse with her sister Mary and niece Flora.⁸

Phebe Bowdish Dean's name was listed in minutes of the Friends of Human Progress meetings in 1853-55, 1857-59, 1861-67, 1869, and 1871. In 1854, with William S. Dell, Margaret Schooley, Rhoda Palmer, and George Pryor, she was part of the committee of arrangements Phebe Dean, all in the vicinity of the meeting house; Rhoda Palmer, two miles from Geneva, in the direction of the place of meeting; George Pryer, village of Waterloo. During the Civil War, she supported the Women's Loyal League organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.⁹

⁸ Tanya Warren, "Phebe Bowdish Dean Genealogy," Appendix: Genealogy.

⁹ *History of Woman Suffrage*, II:877; Christopher Densmore, "Friends of Human Progress," http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML; *Frederick Douglass Paper*, May 26, 1854.

Waterloo—Town

**Site of Quaker Meetinghouse, Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends
Nine Foot Road
Waterloo, New York**

Significance: Site of Quaker Meetinghouse, Center of Activism for Abolitionism, Underground Railroad, and Woman's Rights



Description: Built by Henry Hyde in 1817-18 at a cost of \$2500 (some of it contributed locally and some by New York Yearly Meeting), this was a two-story frame meetinghouse, 32 x 42, with twenty-one foot posts and a gallery on three sides, very similar to other Quaker meetinghouses in New England and New

York. Friends sold in the meetinghouse in 1893 to Edward Buck, who moved it to another site to be used as a barn. Shortly afterwards, it burned to the ground.¹⁰

Possible Marker Text: Site of Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends (Quakers), 1803-1849, and Congregational Friends (Friends of Human Progress), 1849-c. 1880. Meetinghouse built 1817-18. Reformers in this rural meetinghouse had a national impact. They supported abolitionism, Seneca Indian land rights, peace, temperance, and woman's rights. At least two families in this meeting, the Hunts and the M'Clintocks, kept safe houses on the Underground Railroad. Sarah Hunt, who died in 1842, asked to be buried in "tow cloth," (linen) so that her body might not come in contact with anything created by the labor of slaves. In June 1848, this meeting separated from Genesee Yearly Meeting of Friends to assert total equality among all people. In July 1848, they helped organize the nation's first woman's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York. In October 1848, they met at Farmington, New York, to form the Congregational Friends (later the Progressive Friends or Friends of Human Progress), which held annual meetings here in Waterloo for many years, with speakers such as Lucretia Mott, Frederick Douglass, Susan B. Anthony, Charles Lenox Remond, and Parker Pillsbury. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a member of the Congregational Friends and gave her first woman's rights speech in this meetinghouse. One observer, Aaron Powell, called this group the "highest tidewater mark of American civilization."

"Liberty of conscience . . . must be a fundamental principle."

"Not only will the equality of woman be recognized, but so perfectly, that in our meetings, larger and smaller, men and women will meet together and transact business jointly."

"Fidelity to God can be maintained only by individual obedience to Divine requiring."

Thomas M'Clintock

Basis of Religious Association, October 1848

"This meeting seeks to know no fellowship but the fellowship of truth, no church but the church of humanity."

"Call to Meeting," New-York Herald, June 15, 1869

Discussion: Walking out of Genesee Yearly Meeting of Friends at Farmington, Ontario County, in June 1848, Junius Friends returned to Farmington on October 4-5, 1848, to adopt a *Basis of Religious Association*, written by Thomas M'Clintock, and to organize the Congregational Friends. This was one of three yearly meetings (including Green Plains, Ohio, and Michigan) formed that fall on what Lucretia Mott called "radical principles." They abolished all separate meetings of ministers and elders, joined men's and women's meetings together in perfect equality ("which is not now the case, 'by a jug full,'" Mott noted), and even admitted "such of their sober neighbors as incline to sit with them." "What a wonderful breaking up there is among sects," Mott concluded. "The congregational form of religious association will ultimately prevail." The Congregational Friends changed their name to the Progressive Friends in 1854 and later to the Friends of Human Progress. Their meetings showcased abolition, women's rights, and peace, trying to reach Mott's ideal balance between the "Light within' & righteousness without."¹¹

¹⁰*History of Seneca County, New York, 1786-1876* (Philadelphia: Ensign, Everts, Ensign, 1876), reprinted by Ovid: W.E. Morrison & Co., 1976, 82; A. Day Bradley, "Records of Junius Friends Monthly Meeting, Seneca and Wayne Counties, New York," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 69 (March 1981): 15-26; "Bonnell Genealogy," Waterloo Library and Historical Society. Thanks to Christopher Densmore, Curator, Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore, for assistance with this research.

¹¹Lucretia Mott to George Julian, November 14, 1848, noted that "We have only received the 'Proceedings' of Farmington, N. York, which I will send as a sample of a broad 'Basis.' Thomas McClintock, before spoken of, is the writer of that document." Mott to Richard and Hannah Webb, September 10, 1848,

With like-minded Friends from other Quaker meetings in central and western New York, Friends from Junius Monthly Meeting formed the core of Congregational Friends. Beginning in 1849, this group met annually at Junius meetinghouse, where they welcomed reformers, whether of Quaker background or not, who promoted woman's rights, abolitionism, peace, and temperance.

This group helped organize the woman's rights convention at Seneca Falls in July 1848, just one month after the split in Genesee Yearly Meeting of Friends, and they formed the single largest group of signers of the Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls woman's rights convention. Almost one-quarter of the signers were affiliated with this group.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton gave her first speech after the Seneca Falls convention in the Junius meetinghouse in September, a talk that she repeated on October 4-5 in Farmington. By 1852, she was calling herself a member of this meeting. Although Stanton attended the Episcopal Church in Seneca Falls, she wrote to Martha Wright in Auburn that "I am a member of Junius meeting and not of the Episcopal Church. I have heard that infamous report and feel about it very much as if I had been accused of petty larceny. . . .If my theology could not keep me out of any church my deep and abiding reverence for the dignity of womanhood would be all sufficient." "With four boys at home," she explained, "I find Sunday a very noisy [sic] day. In church they must be still and think. I go simply and solely to keep the children still. All I enjoy is the organ music. [It] always thrills my soul." ¹²

This group consistently petitioned Congress against slavery, including making clear their direct opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. In June 1851, they sent a letter to Congress, advising their representatives to "Abolish it [slavery] where you have the indisputable power to abolish it. Abolish it in the District of Columbia. Abolish the accursed Slave Trade between the States. Repeal that most odious, barbarous, and wicked of all modern human laws, the Fugitive Slave Law, and give the influence and dignity of your high position as legislators, fully and completely on the side of immediate, unconditional and universal emancipation, that liberty, through you, may be "proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."¹³

described the "radical principles" of these meetings. Mott Papers, Swarthmore. See also Judith Wellman, *Road to Seneca Falls* (Urbana: University of Illinois, 2004), 178-82.

¹² Martha Wright to LCM, 1852, Garrison Papers, Smith College. For a detailed look at ECS's relationship to the Congregational Friends, see Christopher Densmore, "Forty-Seven Years Before the Woman's Bible," unpublished paper delivered before the New York State History Conference.

¹³ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, October 2, 1851.

June 29, 1849
 THE NORTH STAR
 Rochester, New York

Meeting at Waterloo.

The following report of the Reform Meeting at Waterloo was furnished to the Tribune by Oliver Johnson, now editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, Ohio. The Address will be looked for with interest by our readers amongst the dissenting Friends.

Within the last few days there has been held at the Quaker meeting-house near this village, a large meeting mainly of members of, or seceders from, the Society of (Hicksite) Friends. It was called for the purpose of a new religious organization of a more liberal and reformatory character than that of the old sects. The movement originated in a conscientious dissatisfaction with the frigid indifference or unyielding hostility to the reforms of the age manifested by the leaders of the Quaker Society. Year after year had the earnest opponents of Intemperance, Slavery and War, sought to procure such action on these questions as they thought was required by the principles which the Society had so long professed. Many of their members had been disowned for no cause save their activity in reformatory associations, while others were subject to the constant pressure of religious bigotry and intolerance. Among those disowned for this cause was the venerable Isaac T. Hopper, of New York, the late and deeply lamented Charles Marriott, and Nicholas Hallock of Milton, and Joseph A. Dugdale, of Ohio, both able ministers of the Society.

The call for the Convention whose sessions have just been concluded, was issued by a Conference of members of the Genesee Yearly Meeting of Friends. It proposed as a substitute for the old Quaker organization, where by the Yearly Meetings, that power over the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, that each local congregation should manage its own internal and disciplinary affairs on such plan as may be best adapted to its own peculiar circumstances; while the General or Yearly Meeting, being free from the necessity of intermeddling with merely local affairs, and from the difficult, not to say unworthy effort to enforce a rigid uniformity in respect to theological opinions and shibboleths, should be devoted to the culture of a wider charity, a more enlightened and earnest sympathy with the reforms of the Age, a more generous hospitality for new ideas, and a spirit of brotherly co-operation in every work of practical righteousness and benevolence. Retaining the essential principles of Quakerism, it proposed to abolish what is known as the "Select Meeting," or the meeting of Ministers and Elders, and to render the organization more democratic by placing all its members upon one level of rights and prerogatives, leaving each individual to exert the influence which character alone can confer. The practice of recommending (ordaining) ministers and seating them above their brethren, it is also proposed to abolish, leaving each individual free to speak or be silent, according to his highest perception of duty. Proposing no theological test, it was designed to form a union of all those, of whatever set, who desired to co-operate in works of charity and benevolence, on a basis which should allow the widest freedom of speech in respect to all subjects on which there might be an honest difference of opinion.

The call was responded to by a large number of persons, mostly members of the Genesee Yearly Meeting, but including a few from the other parts of the country, and some who were not Quakers. Among those in attendance from abroad were Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, (the most eloquent Quaker minister in the United States, if not in the world,) Nicholas Halleck of Milton, and Joseph A. Dugdale and Ruth Dugdale, of Ohio. Contrary to the usual practice of Friends, the sessions of the Yearly Meeting were not private, but open to anybody who chose to attend; and men and women, instead of meeting separately, came together in the same room on terms of perfect equality. The meeting was organized according to the usual Quaker Practice; by the appointment of no other officers than Clerks. No question was put to vote, but every thing was done by general consent, the Clerks, after listening to all that was said by the members, recorded what appeared to

them to be the prevailing wish of the meeting. The Clerks were Thomas McClintock, of Waterloo, a well-known minister of the Society of Friends, and Rhoda DeGarmo, of Rochester. Epistles of sympathy were received from various meetings and individuals in different parts of the country, which afforded proof that the movement is confined to no locality, but had sprung from a common want among those who desire to make their religious organizations more truly subservient to the progress of practical piety and Philanthropy. The name assumed by the meeting, after considerable discussion, is that of Congregational Friends.

The discussions of the meeting were conducted with great kindness of spirit, earnestness of manner, and, on the part of some, with great ability and eloquence. Lucretia Mott delighted every body by her simplicity of manner, her clear perception and fearless utterance of truth, and her devotedness to the Right. Beside attending the regular sessions of the Convention, she addressed a crowded meeting at the Court House in this village on Tuesday evening, and another (to vindicate the Rights of Woman,) at Seneca Falls, on the evening of Wednesday.

The subjects brought before the meeting were mostly of a practical nature. Intemperance, Slavery, War, Licentiousness, Land Monopoly, the rights and Wrongs of Woman, Priestcraft, Sectarianism, Capital Punishment, &c., all received some share of attention. A general Address (written by Thomas Mc Clintock), setting forth the views of the meeting in relation to these subjects, and defining the position of Congregational Friends in respect to questions of theology, was unanimously adopted. Congress was memorialized for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the inter-State Slave Trade, and against the Extension of Slavery to California and New Mexico. The Legislature of New York was memorialized in opposition to Capital Punishment.

The spirit of the meeting and its position toward Reformers of all classes is exhibited in the following Address, which was unanimously adopted. The contrast between this and the proceedings of other religious bodies in relation to Reforms is noteworthy. Instead of opposing and baffling them, the helping hand, recognizing them as so many departments of the great field of christian effort.

ADDRESS TO REFORMERS

To all Earnest and Devoted Laborers in the various Humanitary Reforms so conspicuous in the present day, the Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends sendeth greeting. BELOVED FRIENDS. Assembled, in obedience to the call of duty, for the promotion of pure and undefiled Religion through the world, our souls have been stirred by an earnest desire to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of those who, in the midst of obloquy and reproach, are struggling, through the various Reformatory Associations of the present day, to abolish the giant evils which have so long cursed and degraded the human family. Having broken the ties of party and sect, under a solemn conviction that they are incompatible with the freedom of the soul and a mighty obstacle to the progress of the human race in knowledge and goodness, we have been drawn together for our spiritual strength and elevation, and by a common sympathy in every work of practical righteousness and a common desire to find a basis of union for all those friends of God and Humanity - a common platform, on which they may meet in perfect harmony with the laws of their being and the equal relations which our Father in Heaven has established for them. Such a basis of universal fellowship we have sought, not in creeds and forms, but in love to God, and in those principles of FUNDAMENTAL MORALITY which are the elements of all true religion, and which are so clearly set forth in the precepts and so beautifully illustrated in the life of Christ. While your Associations are devoted each specially to one or another of the various branches of Reform, ours is designed to embrace them all in one common Brotherhood and to open a channel through which those engaged in one department may help those who are toiling in another, and receive and impart the strength which is derived from communion with God and with kindred spirits. Standing upon this platform, we rejoice to greet you as fellow laborers with us in

the great work of Human Redemption and Salvation and to tender you our hearty God-speed in the work to which you have been called.

In the field of moral no less than in that of physical effort, there is an absolute necessity arising, on the one hand from the magnitude and variety of the work to be accomplished, and on the other from the great diversity of gifts to the different classes of the human family. The attention of one class may be particularly called to the evils of Intemperance; and others may be inspired to do battle with the gigantic sin of Slavery; a third to denounce and expose the atrocities and crimes of War, and another for the Abolition of the Gallows and the adjustment of the whole penal abode to the Christian law of Forgiveness; and another may be called of God to arrest the tide of Sexual Impurity; the province of others may be to seek a remedy for the blighting evils of Poverty, to protest against the tyranny of Wealth, the monopoly of Land, or to harmonize the relations of men in Industrial Association; another class may be impelled to labour for the restoration to Woman of the Inalienable Rights of which she has been so long despoiled; others may seek the overthrow of a despotic and mercenary Priesthood, to call mankind away from reliance upon empty forms and the observance of holy days, and to consecrate all time to the service of God; and still another class may devote their energies to Physiological Reform or to the sacred work of Education. But, as all moral evils spring from the same root, so is the work of abolishing them essentially ONE WORK. Hence, we exhort the friends of Reform, in whatever portion of the moral vineyard they are called to labor, to remember that they are one of Brotherhood, and should be of one heart and of one mind. We are deeply impressed with the conviction that not only is an earnest devotion to one philanthropic enterprise consistent with a hearty interest in every work of Reform, but that our usefulness and efficiency in our several spheres will be proportioned to our just appreciation of the labors of others, and to our diligence in cultivating the spirit of Universal Unity. The narrow bigotry which leads us to form an exaggerated estimate of our own immediate labors and to undervalue the toils and sacrifices of others not less devoted than themselves to the welfare of mankind is at war with the whole genius of Reform and a mighty hinderance to our moral and spiritual growth. The Friends of Humanity, of every class, should sedulously cultivate the spirit of harmony and mutual co-operation so beautifully described by one of the prophets of Israel: "The helped every one his neighbor; and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage. So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smote with the hammer him that smote the anvil, saying it is ready for the soldering: AND HE FASTENED IT WITH NAILS THAT IT SHOULD NOT BE MOVED." (Isa. xli 6,7)

We admonish you, beloved fellow-laborers, to be steadfast and immovable in your adherence to fundamental principles, to Right and Truth in opposition to the maxims of a worldly Expediency. But true, under all circumstances to your highest conviction, to the voice of Duty in your own souls. Let no temporary good, no impatience for immediate results, tempt you to swerve from the line of strictest Rectitude. Remember that duty is yours, while consequences are God's. Enter into no compromise with the evils which you seek to exterminate. While you deal kindly and patiently with those who set themselves in opposition to the cause of Reform, seeking to win them the right way in the spirit of love, we exhort you also to be bold and fearless in proclaiming the Truths you are set to defend. Let your rebukes of sin be tempered with kindness, but give no place to that false charity which shrinks from the utterance of an important truth from the fear of giving offence. We entreat you also to be faithful to the Truth in dealing with the corrupt parties and sects which lend their influence to sustain injustice, oppression and crime. The Church which sanctions or apologizes for Slavery and War, or which neglects or refuses to take the side of the oppressed and down-trodden, is controlled by the spirit of practical infidelity and atheism. The Ministry which is zealous for creeds and faiths, but utters no efficient testimony against the popular sins of the age, is not a Christian but an infidel Ministry; and we counsel you, by your reverence for God and your love for man, to lend it no support. Be not deceived by the potent wiles, nor awed into submission by the anathemas of such a Church and such a Ministry. Though the hosts of sect and party are encamped on every side, be not dismayed nor disheartened, for in the conflict with unrighteousness "one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight." The advocates and apologists for Sin may seek to overwhelm you with the waves of popular indignation; you may

be denounced as heretics, fanatics and infidels, but remember for your consolation that such has been the fate of Reformers in all past ages, and that even JESUS of Nazareth, in whom was no guile, was charged with blasphemy and doomed to suffer an ignominious death upon the cross. In thus addressing you, we obey the holiest impulses of our nature which are ever prompting us to deeds of charity and benevolence, and to manifestations of sympathy for all who are sincerely concerned for the welfare of man. The religious association in which we are united assumes no ecclesiastical authority, neither does it, as such, set up any claim to your veneration as a Divinely constituted body. Your reverence is due to the manifestations of the Divine Will in your own hearts, not to organizations which, however holy in their origin and purposes, are but the instrumentalities adapted to the present condition and wants of mankind.

A deep sympathy for you under the manifold trials and discouragements which throng your pathway, and an ardent desire that you may prove faithful even unto death, constrain us, as your equal brethren, to offer you these words of consolation and cheer. Receive them, we pray you, in the spirit of Love, and so far as they shall be found, to accord with your own highest convictions, let them be duly impressed upon your minds and hearts.

Finally, dear friends, be vigilant in the work to which you are called; and may the God of truth inspire you with wisdom and strength, and crown your labours with glorious success.

Signed on behalf of the Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends, held near Waterloo, Seneca Co. N.Y. from the 4th to the 6th of the Seventh month, 1849.

*THOMAS M'CLINTOCK,
RHODA DE GARMO, Clerks.*

Waterloo—Village

Jacob H. Ackerman House
Elizabeth Street
Waterloo, New York

Significance: Jacob H. Ackerman represents long-time abolitionists who worked both in the petition movement and political abolitionism, making connections between Waterloo and Seneca Falls



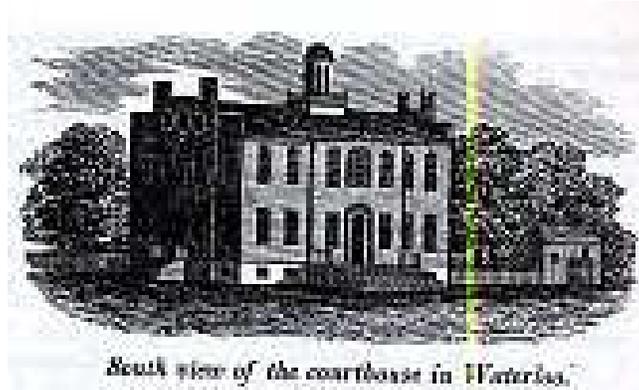
Description: This simple frame gable-end-to-the street house is typical of dozens of similar houses built in the mid-nineteenth century to house workers in Waterloo and Seneca Falls. J.H. Ackerman also owned a larger house at 21 Church Street, south of Elisha Street, now gone. This house was located next to that of abolitionist Henry S. Lisk. Whether (or when) Ackerman lived in this house is not known. He may have lived in this house first and then used this as a rental house after building himself the larger house on Church Street. Both houses appear under Ackerman's name on the 1856 map of Waterloo.

Discussion: Jacob H. Ackerman signed two antislavery petitions, one in 1839 and one in 1850. He also attended a Free Soil meeting in Seneca Falls, as noted in the *Seneca County Courier* on August 4, 1848.

Waterloo—Village

**Seneca County Courthouse
Waterloo, New York**

Significance: Site of antislavery meetings and meeting of biracial church



John Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New York* (New York: S. Tuttle, 1842), 527, Reprint, Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, 1999.



Courthouse, with added cornice, pediments, and porches
Photograph c. 1900
Courtesy, Waterloo Historical Society

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

Significance: Although early antislavery and temperance meetings met in the small room above the M'Clintock drugstore, by the 1840s, reformers were welcome (or at least allowed) to use the courthouse for reform gatherings. In 1842, William Lloyd Garrison, editor of the *Liberator*, and nationally known abolitionist from Boston, spoke in the courthouse twice on Sunday and once on Monday evening, along with John Collins, Abby Kelley, and Jacob Ferris, all agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Garrison wrote his wife that he was "occupying the greater part of the time in blowing up the priesthood, church, worship, Sabbath, &c." The Seneca Falls *Democrat* noted that Garrison advocated "all his unpopular and obnoxious doctrines . . . such as non-resistance, the woman-question, anti-church and anti-clergy views." Garrison, argued the *Democrat*, "is not only insulting the good sense of every true abolitionist, but . . . he is materially retarding the abolition of slavery."¹

In June 1849, Lucretia Mott, noted in the *North Star* as "the most eloquent Quaker minister in the United States, if not in the world," "addressed a crowded meeting at the Court House" before going on to give another lecture, this one "to vindicate the Rights of Woman," in Seneca Falls.²

Evangelist W.A. Belding organized the biracial Disciples of Christ Church in Waterloo on April 1, 1853, here in the courthouse, where they held their earliest meetings. Later, they met in the hall over the M'Clintock drugstore. Several African Americans belonged to this church, including Thomas and Maria Jackson and their two daughters, Mary and Cornelia.³

¹William Lloyd Garrison to Helen E. Garrison, November 21, 1842, No. 47, Garrison Papers, III (1973): 108-110; *Democrat*, November 24, 1842.

² *The North Star*, June 29, 1849.

³ Clipping, n.d., Mrs. C.O. Goodyear's Scrapbook, Seneca Falls Historical Society.

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Waterloo—Village

Hiram and Mary Demun House

39 North Walnut Street (northwest corner Walnut and Williams)
Waterloo

Significance: Home of free family of color, representing the many African Americans in Waterloo who owned property and took an active part in community life. Perhaps the home of a freedom seeker (Mary Demun), as well.



Looking west
Fall 2005

Discussion: Hiram Demun purchased one piece of land on August 21, 1847, from Amy Bryant. The deed noted that the land was on military lot 95, “being one acre of land off of the south end of about three acres and a half of land now in possession of John Van Tuyl and being the same land formerly owned by George Demun, lying on the north side of the Turnpike on which stands a log house.” It is not clear where this land was located.

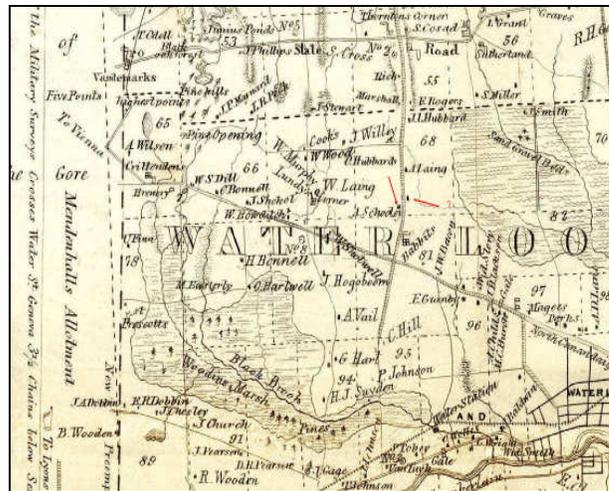
Combining information from census records, city directories, deeds, and maps, we can surmise that Hiram and Mary Demun bought this property sometime between 1857 and 1860, perhaps with this small frame gable-and-wing house already standing on it.

The first deed for this property was not recorded in the Seneca County Clerk’s office until 1879, when Hiram Demun sold it to Sterling G. Hadley for \$400 on April 24, 1879. This deed noted that “said premises being the same as conveyed to said Demun, the South part, by D. S. Skaats, and others, and the North part by D. S. Skaats and others to James Kennedy and the said Kennedy and wife conveyed to said Demun by

deed dated March 13, 1868 and being the same premises whereon Demun has resided for several years last past.”⁴

In 1850, the Demun family lived in the Town of Waterloo, near Azaliah and Margaret Schooley on Nine-foot Road.

1850 U.S. Manuscript Census



Red arrows point to area matching the 1850 census area and possible house of Hiram and Mary Demun, across the road from the Schooley home.

Waterloo Town, 1850 Delafield Map of Seneca County

⁴ Deed 92-279, Seneca County Clerk's Office. Research by Tanya Warren.
The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
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In 1860, Hiram Demun was a 37-year-old laborer, with real property worth \$250 and personal property worth \$50. Mary A. Demun, born in Pennsylvania, was 42 years old. Both Hiram and Mary were listed in the census as illiterate, but their son Moses, aged eleven, attended school.

By 1860, Hiram and Mary Demun were living in the village on the corner of Walnut & Williams, next to the Kennedy family, who bought the north part of the Skaats property.

1860 Census listing:

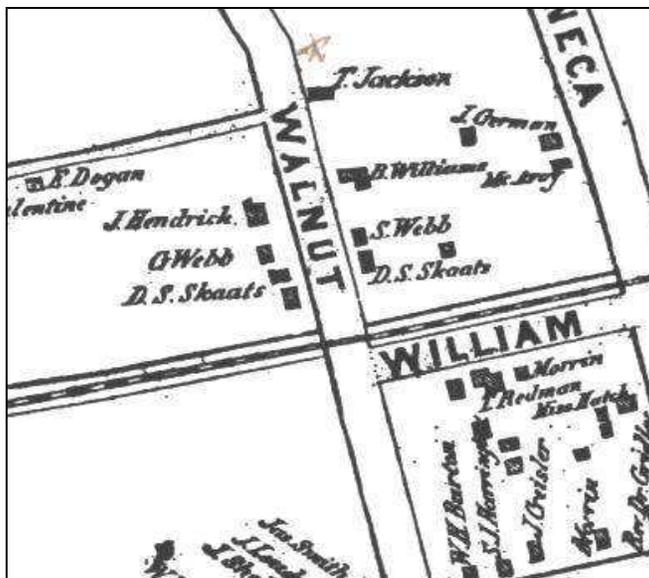
001123 of 1123

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SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in the Town of Natalia in the County of Seneca of New York enumerated by me, on the 12th day of July 1860. Leitch V. Post Ass't Post Office Natalia

Dwelling-houses— numbered in the order of valuation.	Families numbered in the order of valuation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED.		Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 15 years of age who cannot read & write.	Whether dumb, blind, idiotic, or convict.
			Age.	Sex.	White, Colored, or Indian.		Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		James & Fidelity	42	m					New York				
		Mary Fidelity	3	f					Do				
784	801	Richard Moore	40	m		1 Pedlary	1200	600	Ireland				
		Lionel Moore	37	f					France				
785	802	Hiram Demond	37	m		1 Day laborer	200	50	New York			1	
		Mary A. Demond	42	f					Penn			1	
		Moses Demond	11	m					N. Y.			1	
		Thomas M. Demond	17	m					Do			1	
786	803	James Kennedy	43	m		1 Day laborer	200	50	Ireland				
		Bridget Kennedy	40	f					Do			1	
		Bridget Kennedy	19	f					Do				
		Thomas Kennedy	17	m					Do				

Skaats property 1857 map:



Brigham's 1862-63 directory did not list an address for the Demun family.

Between 1860 and 1868, Hiram Demun purchased property to the north of his lot from the Kennedy family, effectively doubling the size of his lot.

In 1870, the census noted that the value of Hiram Demun's real estate was \$500, and he had personal property worth \$250. Hiram Demun was 58 years old, a laborer, living with Mary Demun, 53, and their son Moses, age 22, a boatman.

The 1871 Richie Map of Waterloo shows Hiram Demun living on the corner of Walnut & Williams. (Image of map not available-framed item at Seneca County Clerk's office). In 1874-75, the directory noted "Hiram Demund, teamster, Walnut corner Williams."

Several other African Americans also bought lots on Walnut Street in the late 1840s and early 1850s, including Josephine Wagner, who owned a dwelling nearly opposite the Demun house (43 Walnut); Thomas and Maria Jackson (50 Walnut); George and Sarah Webb (41 Walnut), and George and Sarah Jackson, who owned a house on the east side of the street, toward Maple Grove cemetery. Thomas and Maria Jackson's house still stands. Josephine Wagner's house may also be standing.

Hiram Demun took an active part in community organizations related to African American life. In December 1853, "Demon of Waterloo," probably Hiram Demun, was appointed to the business committee of the convention of African Americans held at Geneva. Their purpose was to create a Union Council "to aid in "carrying out the plans adopted at the National Convention, for improving and elevating the condition of our people." They intended to hold regular meetings of people from Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Cayuga, Wayne, and Chemung Counties, including "fairs. . . for the exhibition and sale of products [for] the art and skill of our people." They also directed the committee of arrangement to "collect and report from time to time, the condition of the people of color in the district such as the amount of property possessed by them, the number of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, the number of acres cultivated and the amount of produce raised by them, the number engages in various mechanical pursuits, ad their different trades, a list of their churches and schools, and the value of public property owned by them." They appointed

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George Jackson, who lived down the street from Hiram Demun, and Thomas James, from Seneca Falls, to collect such information in Seneca County.⁵

In 1854, this Union Council met in Waterloo, according to a notice printed in *Frederick Douglass Paper*, February 10, 1854:

I do hereby issue a Call for a meeting of the Union Council, which composes the colored inhabitants of the counties of Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, Cayuga, Chemung, and Yates, to be held in the village of Waterloo, on Wednesday the 15th day of February, ten o'clock A. M., to transact business of importance pertaining to that society, at which time we shall also hear from members of the State Council. Come, brethren, and friends, one and all, and let us Council together. I would also most cordially invite the inhabitants of adjoining counties to meet and unite with us at that time. Union is strength. Signed by David Blake, President

Hiram Demun died before 1880, as the 1880 census indicated that Mary Demun, aged 65, was a widow, a boarder, and worked as a laundress. Unlike 1850, 1860, and 1870, when she had listed her birthplace as Pennsylvania, in 1880 she told the census taker that her birthplace was Virginia. Was Mary Demun a freedom seeker?

The 1881-1882 Waterloo Directory noted that "Harkness Demond, laborer" lived "Walnut corner Williams." The identity of Harkness Demond is not known.

⁵ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, December 16, 1853.

Hiram Demun Deeds

Amy Bryant to Hercules and Hiram Demun, all Waterloo, NY
Seneca County Clerk's Office

Deed Book T-2, p. 251

21 Aug. 1847

\$100.00

Description: "All the following described piece of land situate in Waterloo, NY being part of Military Lot # 95, to wit: Being one acre of land off of the south end of about three acres and a half of land now in possession of John Van Tuyl and being the same land formerly owned by **George Demun**, lying on the north side of the Turnpike on which stands a log house. With the appurtenances and all the estate, etc., Amy Bryant is the lawful owner of the described land and that she is seized of a good and indefeasible estate of inheritance therein, etc."

Signed by the mark of Amy Bryant

Witnessed by J. C. Strong

Property of Hiram Demun of Waterloo, NY

Research & transcription by T. L. Warren

Hiram Demun to Sterling G. Hadley

Deed 92-279

24 April 1879

\$400.00

Description: "All that parcel of land situate in the Village of Waterloo, etc., on the west side of Walnut Street and bounded as follows: on the North by the lot now occupied by Dennis McCue and on the East by Walnut Street; on the South by the New York Central Railroad and on the West by the Hillakin lot. Said premises being the same as conveyed to said Demun, the South part, by D. S. Skaats, and others, and the North part by D. S. Skaats and others to James Kennedy and the said Kennedy and wife conveyed to said Demun by deed dated March 13, 1868 and being the same premises whereon Demun has resided for several years last past."

Transcribed by Tanya Lee Warren, 2005

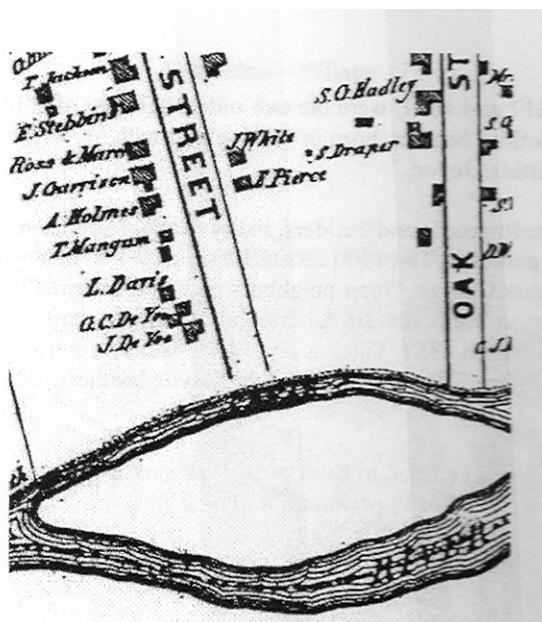
Waterloo—Village

**Deyoe Houses
1 and 3 Seneca Street
Waterloo, New York**

Significance: Homes of long-term abolitionists



**Jacob and Cynthia Deyoe House (left)
Gratius and Catherine Deyoe House (right)
Seneca Street, Waterloo
Looking southwest
February 2006**



1856 Waterloo Map

Description: Jacob and Cynthia Deyoe lived in a simple brick gable-and-wing house with broken pediment at the end of Seneca Street, on the bank of the Seneca and Cayuga Canal. Jacob Deyoe's brother, Gratius Deyoe, lived with his wife Catherine just north in a three-bay Greek Revival dwelling with a portico, including four Doric columns and a full pediment.

Significance: The Deyoe family were long-term supporters of the antislavery movement in Waterloo. They signed several antislavery petitions in Waterloo in 1838, 1839, 1844, and 1850. In 1852, Gratius (sometimes spelled Degradus or Grattis) Deyoe attended the Liberty Party Convention held at the Wesleyan Chapel in August 1852, where the "friends of righteous civil government" elected him (along with Joseph Metcalf of Seneca Falls, Benjamin F. Bradford of Fayette, D.W. Kinne of Romulus, and C.V. Covert of Covert) as one of five delegates from Seneca County to the regional meeting of the Liberty Party held in Canastota. Delegates resolved:

That natural rights are co-extensive with man's earthly being - that he commences his existence clothed with them perfectly - since they are prior to, and far more sacred than any civil enactment.

That the great, true, and only province of Civil Government, is to protect all men in the peaceful and unrestricted enjoyment of these God-given rights; and as these are peculiar to no nation, clime or color, this is the true province of civil government throughout the world.

....

That we have no language to express our unmeasured contempt and scorn of that *infamous* Fugitive Slave Bill; that we regard it as palpably unconstitutional; that we not honor it with the holy appellation of law, but call it by its appropriate name - a stupendous system of piracy; and can conscientiously, as Christians, regard it no farther, than to trample its hellish claims in the

dust.⁶

These Deyoe brothers, born in 1817 and 1822, were the two oldest children of William and Esther Chute Deyoe. In 1850, George Deyoe, a third brother, born in 1824, along with his wife Emmeline and one-year-old son, lived with Jacob and Cynthia Deyoe.⁷

The neighborhood consisted of craftspeople and builders, many of them abolitionists. In 1850, according to the census, Gratius Deyoe was a painter. (The 1900 census clarified this to mean “house painter.”) Jacob Deyoe was a mason, like his brother George. Other neighbors included Lorenzo Davis, brickmaker, married to abolitionist and Wesleyan Methodist Joseph Metcalf’s niece. A tailor, harnessmaker, laborer, and two carpenters also lived nearby. In 1857, Thomas and Maris Jackson, African Americans, purchased a brick gable-and-wing house on Seneca Street just north of the Deyoe brothers, making Seneca Street a small abolitionist enclave.

By 1860, Jacob and Cynthia Deyoe had moved to Comstock, Kalamozoo County, Michigan, and Jacob had become a farmer. Gratius C. Deyoe lived in Waterloo until his death, sometime before 1920, the “longest lived resident of Waterloo.”⁸

⁶ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, August 27, 1852.

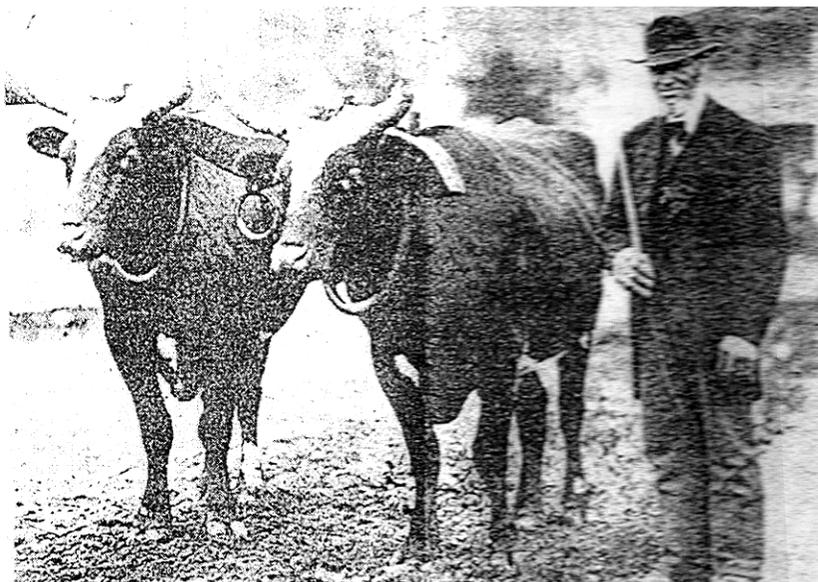
⁷ Tanya Warren, “The Deyoe Family.”

⁸ “Grips” *Historical Souvenir of Waterloo*, 18.

Waterloo—Village

Site of Henry Douglass, Jr., Home
12 East Elizabeth Street
Waterloo, New York

Significance: Home of person manumitted from slavery at Rose Hill



Reveille, 125th anniversary edition, 1950
 Courtesy of Waterloo Historical Society

Description: Deeds and mortgages show that Louise Douglass, wife of Henry Douglass, owned a house at 12 East Elizabeth Street, Waterloo, beginning in 1871, which they had occupied for many years previous. This house is no longer standing.⁹

Significance: Born in slavery on January 21, 1812, at Rose Hill, third of eight children of Henry Douglass, Sr., and Phillis Kenny Douglass, Henry Douglass, Jr., represents those African Americans born in slavery in New York State who grew up to live as the first generation of free people of color after emancipation in 1827.

As adults, many of his siblings moved to Geneva, but Henry Douglass, Jr., moved to Waterloo, where he was popularly known as Pompey Smash. He married Louisa, born about 1820 in New York, and they had at least five children. Henry Douglass, Jr., was well known in Waterloo as the driver of teams of oxen and horses for Joseph Wright, who lived on the northeast corner of East Williams and Virginia Streets. After Wright's death in 1871, Douglass did odd jobs for people in Waterloo.¹⁰

⁹ Property research by Tanya Warren.

¹⁰ Information in this and following paragraphs comes from Richard T. Schreck, "Pompey Smash, Slave-born, Enlivened Waterloo's History," *The Reveille*, 125th anniversary edition, 1950, and Tanya Warren, "The Douglass Family," Appendix: Genealogies.

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Louise and Henry Douglass lived for many years on Elizabeth Street near Clarke. The 1862-63 directory listed Henry Douglass as a laborer at 12 Elizabeth Street. In 1871, Louise Douglass, Henry's wife, paid Sarah Davis, widow of Elisha J. Davis, twenty dollars for a lot on the north side of Elizabeth Street, "being the same lot conveyed to Elisha J. Davis by Aron R. Wheeler and wife and for many years past occupied by said Henry Douglass and wife. In 1874-75, the directory listed Henry Douglas, Sr. (probably Louise's husband) as a farmer at Elizabeth n. Clarke, while Henry Douglas, Jr. (probably their son) boarded there. In 1881-2, the family still lived at Elizabeth n. Clarke. Henry Douglas, Sr., was a laborer, while Henry Douglas, Jr.'s occupation was listed as "none."¹¹

At six feet four inches, Henry Douglass was a large man, known both for his geniality and his great strength. "He could handle a yoke of oxen, drive a trotter, lead the gang in the corn and tobacco field, and swing a cradle or scythe with the best of men," noted one local citizen. Joseph Wright made him his foreman, putting him in charge of other workers.

Henry Douglass was noted for his genial personality and good sense of humor. In 1858, the *Seneca Observer* noted that Douglass commented, "Mr. Jones looked poot well, 'sidering he is so blind." When presidential candidate Stephen Douglas came to speak in Clifton Springs, Henry Douglass went to hear him speak with two brothers from Junius, who happily introduced this former slave to the Democratic candidate for president with "Mr. Douglas, meet Mr. Douglass!"¹²

Although personally easy-going, he was an effective fighter. When a Civil War soldier, descending from the train at Waterloo and full of bravado, threatened to run him through with his sword, Henry Douglass wrested the sword from the soldier's hand and brought the broad side down on his head with such force that he shattered it in several pieces. In his mid-fifties, challenged by Jake Sands, a Civil War veteran and thirty years Douglass's junior, Henry Douglass met him on the island at the end of Oak Street for a fight that lasted all day, ended in a draw, and entered local legend.¹³

Louisa Douglass died June 30, 1888. Henry Douglass died April 2, 1889, from head wounds suffered during an argument with a local businessman. Both Henry and Louise Douglass are buried in Stark Street cemetery, Waterloo, in unmarked graves.¹⁴

¹¹ Sarah M. Davis to Louise Douglass, Book 82, p. 77, Seneca County Clerk's Office; Directories for 1862-63, 1874-75, 1881-82.

¹² Tanya Warren, "The Douglass Family" Appendix: Genealogies

¹³ Richard T. Schreck, "Pompey Smash, Slave-born, Enlivened Waterloo's History," *The Reveille*, 125th anniversary edition, 1950.

¹⁴ Tanya Warren, "Douglass Family of Waterloo, New York," Appendix: Genealogy.
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Waterloo-Village

Charles T. and Hannah Freebody Home 106 Main Street Waterloo

Significance: Both Charles T. and Hannah Freebody signed antislavery petitions, representing the many people in Waterloo who supported the antislavery petition movement as families.



Description: According to the 1982 Cornell survey of Waterloo, Charles T. Freebody owned several properties on East Main Street. This one may well have been his main residence, since the 1871 map shows him still at this location.

Discussion: Charles T. Freebody married Hannah Remington Mumford, both of Newport, Rhode Island. Charles T. Freebody signed four antislavery petitions sent from Waterloo in 1839 and 1850, and he attended a Free Soil meeting in Seneca Falls, as noted in the *Courier* on August 4, 1848. Hannah Freebody signed a women's antislavery petition in 1839.¹⁵

¹⁵ *International Genealogical Index*; Project Database.

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Waterloo-Village

Rev. Samuel H. Gridley and Mary Ann Gridley Home
 294 Main Street
 Waterloo

Significance: The Gridleys represent the important antislavery strain within the northern Presbyterian Church that contributed to the split in the Presbyterian Church nationally in 1837.



October 2006
Looking northwest

Discussion: Samuel H. Gridley was educated at Auburn Theological Seminary, which became a major center of abolitionist activity within the Presbyterian Church. With the support of faculty, students organized an antislavery society in March 1834, one of the first antislavery societies in New York State. By 1836, 56 percent of the student body belonged to the society. Many of these students (including Samuel H. Gridley) encouraged their churches to support both abolitionism and the Underground Railroad. Auburn also accepted African American students. As *The Freedom Trail in Auburn and Cayuga County* noted, “The early commitment of many of its students and faculty to abolitionism, as well as its willingness to accept African American students, placed it clearly in the camp of reformers and contributed to the division in 1837 of Presbyterians into separate northern and southern churches.”¹⁶

His first church was at Perry, New York, also an abolitionist community. In February 1836, he went to Waterloo, where he was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church on August 8, 1836. He served that church thirty-seven years and thirteen more as pastor emeritus. *The Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler and Seneca Counties* noted that “the history of fifty years of this church life gathers about the personality of that godly man. His labors, marked with wisdom, fortitude and fidelity, were eminently successful.” He was “an unswerving opponent of oppression and slavery.”¹⁷

¹⁶ “Huntington House,” Judith Wellman, *Freedom Trail in Auburn and Cayuga County*, (Auburn: City of Auburn Historic Resources Review Board, 2005); *Friend of Man*, August 11, 1836.

¹⁷ *Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler and Seneca Counties* New York: Chapman Publishing, 1895), 446-47.

Rev. Gridley's opposition to slavery included extensive organizational activity at both the state and local level. He attended the organizational meeting of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, held at Utica and Peterboro on October 21, 1835. He signed the call to the *Friend of Man* on October 16, 1837, for the first meeting of the Seneca County Anti-Slavery Society. He signed multiple anti-slavery petitions sent to Congress from Seneca County in 1838, 1839, 1844, and 1850. His wife Mary Ann Gridley also signed petitions sent by the women of Seneca County in 1839.¹⁸

In 1850, they lived in a two-family house, not far from two African American families, the Hazzards and the Brown-Ray family.

¹⁸ *Proceedings of the New York anti-slavery convention, held at Utica, October 21, and New York anti-slavery state society, held at Peterboro', October 22, 1835* (Utica), 45; *Friend of Man*, October 25, 1837; Antislavery petitions sent to Congress from Seneca County, 1838, 1839, 1844, 1850, National Archives and Records Administration.

Waterloo-Village

Richard P. and Jane Hunt House
401 East Main Street
Waterloo, New York

Significance: Home of Underground Railroad Activists, Abolitionists, Woman's Rights Reformers
Women's Rights National Historical Park
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service's Underground Railroad Network to Freedom



Hunt House
401 East Main Street, Waterloo
Fall 2005, Looking North

Description: Built in 1829 by Richard P. Hunt, this brick five-bay Federal house retains its original nine-over-six sashes and doorway with leaded glass sidelights and fanlight. The portico with fluted Doric columns was added in 1923.

Significance: This house is most famous because it was here that Lucretia Mott, Martha Wright, Mary Ann M'Clintock, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Jane Hunt, and perhaps one or two others wrote the call to the first woman's rights convention, held July 19-20 at Seneca Falls, New York. Jane Hunt and her husband Richard P. Hunt both signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls convention. Richard P. Hunt, his third wife Sarah M'Clintock Hunt, and his fourth wife Jane Hunt were also abolitionists and supporters of the Underground Railroad.

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Richard P. Hunt was born September 2, 1897, into a Quaker family in Pelham, Westchester County. He came to Waterloo in 1821 and quickly became allied by economic and family ties with the small network of men responsible for Waterloo's basic economic development. He invested in land, commercial properties, and—with the Waterloo Woolen Mill—industrial assets. By mid-century, he was the richest man in Waterloo. In 1850, he owned \$40,000 worth of real estate. At his death six years later, according to the Dun and Bradstreet credit ratings, he was worth \$100,000.¹⁹

The Hunts as Quaker Abolitionists

Richard P. Hunt was married four times. His third and fourth wives linked him to the network of Quaker abolitionists in Philadelphia. Sarah M'Clintock was niece and ward of Thomas M'Clintock. She married Hunt in September 1837. When she died in 1842, she explicitly requested that her body not be wrapped in slave-grown cotton but in "tow cloth," i.e. linen.²⁰²¹ In November 1845, Hunt married Jane Clothier Master, from Philadelphia.

With Sarah M'Clintock Hunt and Jane Master Hunt, Richard P. Hunt became a key part of the knot of local Quaker families affiliated with the Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends in Waterloo. Elizabeth Cady Stanton remembered him as one of a "trio of good men" (including Thomas M'Clintock and Henry Bonnell) who, with their families, "were the life" of the annual meetings of the Congregational Friends (also known as the Friends of Human Progress). Hunt's son, William, recalled him as a Quaker "who believed that 'faith without works is dead' and who practiced his spirituality in the world rather than in the meeting house." A memorial written twenty years after his death noted that his religious views were "in sympathy with those of the Society of Friends, and his character rendered him a worthy representative of that society."²²

Although his grandson remembered him as "a rather belligerent Quaker who believed in accomplishment," contemporaries remembered Hunt as a man who believed in charity. Disagreeing with the "severe forms of speech" that temperance advocates used, he responded, "Friends, would it not be better to make use of less vinegar and more molasses?"²³

He was a consistent supporter of anti-slavery, connected with William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-Slavery Society rather than with political abolitionists. In 1840, he sent Garrison a bolt of cloth made at the Waterloo Woolen Mills, so that Garrison, as a delegate to the World Anti-Slavery Convention in

¹⁹ Dun and Bradstreet credit ratings, Baker Library, Harvard.

²⁰Obituary of Sarah Hunt, National Anti-Slavery Standard, October 30, 1842, cited in Christopher Densmore, "Quaker History and Woman's Rights Tour, Friends General Conference Gathering at Rochester, New York, July 3-5, 2000," unpublished typescript.

²²Extant records for the Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends are incomplete, but they do not include Richard P. Hunt's name. Local people always identified him as a Quaker, however, and he was originally buried in the Quaker cemetery in Waterloo. His body was later removed to Maple Grove cemetery. Weltha Bacon Woodward, "*Bacon-Woodward, Pedigree of Paternal Branch*, Vol I, Series VI, unpublished typescript (1968), 409-10, 413. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "Henry Bonnell and the Waterloo Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress," *Free Thought Magazine* 13 (1895), 49-50. "In Memoriam," *Waterloo Observer*, June 21, 1876. Thanks to Christopher Densmore for finding these last two sources.

²³ Interview with Hunt's grandson, Richard P. Hunt, by John E. Becker, who noted that "Richard P. Hunt was a Quaker, a rather belligerent Quaker who believed in accomplishment." John E. Becker, comp., Some Waterloo Citizens of Yesterday, typescript (Waterloo, 1950). "In Memoriam," *Waterloo Observer*, June 21, 1876. Thanks to Christopher Densmore for finding this.

London, could wear a suit made entirely free from slave labor. Richard P. Hunt and Sarah Hunt attended the Anti-Slavery Convention of Western New York, held in Penn Yan in 1839, and Richard P. Hunt was Vice-President of an American Anti-Slavery Society Meeting in Rochester in 1842. Abolitionists such as Gerrit Smith, Oliver Johnson, and Garrison himself wrote to Hunt in the 1840s.²⁴

Richard P. Hunt as an Underground Railroad Supporter

Local tradition, recounted by John E. Becker in the late 1940s, maintained that the Hunt family used the carriage house attached to the back of their home as a stop on the Underground Railroad.

The upper floor of his carriage house, which was attached to his residence, was fitted up with beds, "for needy persons journeying along the road." When the Abolitionist cause became developed and runaway slaves were being helped north into Canada, Mr. Hunt turned his carriage house into a station of the underground railroad and gave safety and a comfortable lodging place to many a colored person and to groups of them who were being helped under cover of darkness to freedom a few miles to the north."²⁵

Two sources, written by people who knew Richard P. Hunt personally, support that oral tradition. The first comes from an obituary written immediately after Hunt's death in 1856 by George Truman, Hunt's personal friend and physician, who attended him in his last illness.

He was a lover of freedom. His heart beat kindly for the wanderer from the land of sorrow and slavery, and when they passed his threshold, and sought his advice and aid, he turned not to consult the law of oppression, but that beautiful and perfect law of liberty which he found engraven upon his inner and higher being, and which he perceived entitled him, and all his fellow-men to the 'right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'²⁶

Twenty years later, in 1876, a village resident echoed that thought. Hunt "had no sympathy with the sentiment that the negro was less a man because he was black and . . . if, as a fugitive from bondage, he made application to him for sympathy and aid they were not withheld."²⁷

Richard P. Hunt died at home after a long illness on November 7, 1856, only sixty years old. One of those who came to pay his respects was African American preacher Rev. Simon Hutchinson, who came from Canada West. At the same time, he promoted the cause of freedom seekers. As George Truman reported on November 29,

While dining came in the "Rev'd" Simon Hutchinson, a colored preacher from Niagara, Canada West, who is desirous of opening the minds and purses of the people hereaway on the subject of the Fugitive of the land of bondage. He it appears is the caretaker of a house where the poor wanderers find one of their resting places. He is now Hymning one of the fugitive airs for the edification of the Company collected in the next room and is pouring

²⁴Oliver Johnson to Richard P. Hunt, December 8, 1847; William Lloyd Garrison to Richard P. Hunt, May 1, 1840, Garrison Papers, Boston Public Library; Gerrit Smith to Richard P. Hunt, October 28, 1842, Elizur Wright Papers, Library of Congress; "Convention of Western New York," *Friend of Man*, March 20, 1839.

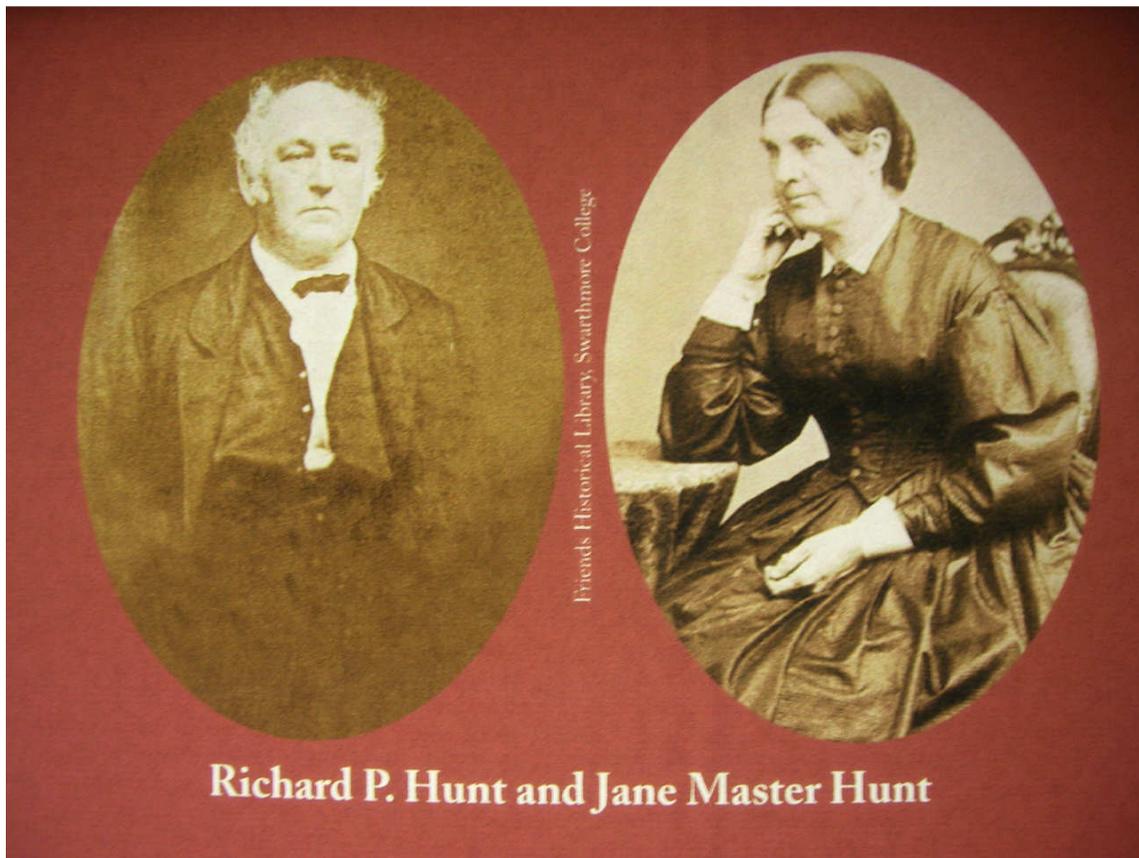
²⁵ John E. Becker, *A History of the Village of Waterloo* (Waterloo: Waterloo Library and Historical Society, 1949), 156.

²⁶ *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, December 6, 1856; *Liberator*, November 28, 1856. Thanks to Christopher Densmore for finding these.

²⁷ "In Memoriam," *Waterloo Observer*, June 21, 1876. Thanks to Christopher Densmore for finding this.

out his feelings in quite a musical measure – He proposes to lecture to the people for the benefit of his afflicted race provided he can obtain a hearing.²⁸

Hunt was first buried in the Quaker cemetery in Waterloo but later moved to Maple Grove Cemetery.



**Courtesy Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College and
Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls**

²⁸ George Truman to his children, November 29, 1856. Many thanks to Women's Rights National Historical Park for sharing this source and for nominating the Hunt House to the National Park Service's Network to Freedom program.

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Grave of Sarah Hunt
Junius Monthly Meeting Cemetery

Waterloo-Village

Thomas and Maria Jackson Houses

50 North Walnut Street (1848-56)

19 Seneca Street (1857-65)

Waterloo, New York

Significance: Homes of African American abolitionist family and probable freedom seeker



50 North Walnut Street
Looking northeast
Fall 2005

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19 Seneca Street, Looking west
Photo by Tanya Warren



Description: The house at 50 North Walnut Street, perhaps built after 1848, is a small broad side to the street, three bay house, with broken pediment on the gable end. Back wing and front porch are later additions. Evidence for date of construction comes from the sale price of the lot. The Jacksons purchased this house for \$100 in 1848 and sold it for \$300 in 1857. These prices could, of course, have reflected general inflationary land prices, and the house could well have been built much earlier.

The Seneca Street house is a brick gable-and-wing three-bay house with stone lintels, an entrance currently in the wing, and unsoffited eaves. Windows on the main block are not evenly spaced. It may have been built by owner Job White before 1843. The Jacksons purchased this house for \$800 in 1857 “with appurtenances.”

Significance: In 1843, Thomas M’Clintock described the African American community in Waterloo to his friend David Wright in Auburn, noting that “there were some smart men here.”²⁹ He may have been thinking of Thomas and Maria Jackson, who represented one of the major African American families in Waterloo.

Thomas Jackson, born about 1802 (1850 census) or 1806 (1860 census), was most likely a freedom seeker. He reported his birthplace as Maryland in the 1850 census, but he noted in 1860 that he was born in Pennsylvania. In 1880, he recorded his birthplace as New York State, but he left the question about place of birth of parents unanswered. It was common for freedom seekers who settled in upstate New York to report different places of birth in different census years (or to list “unknown” as a birthplace).

In addition, when the Jackson family purchased this house in 1857, they put the deed in Maria Jackson’s name. Maria Jackson consistently listed her birthplace as New York State. As a native-born New Yorker, she would not be a freedom seeker, subject to potential capture and return to slavery under the terms of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. This pattern of putting the family property of couples in which the husband was a freedom seeker in the name of New York-born wives appeared in the case of two other families (that of Thomas and Sarah Jane Cromwell Hart in Aurora and Thomas and Jane Leonard in Syracuse). Perhaps these families hoped to protect their assets under the Married Woman’s Property Act of 1848, which allowed married women in New York State to hold property separately from their husbands.

Thomas Jackson arrived in Waterloo before 1834. That year, he brought a lawsuit against Benjamin Dey, with the help of attorney Ansel C. Gibbs of Seneca Falls, for \$100 to cover the cost of goods sold to the defendant but never paid for. On May 23, 1843, Jackson brought suit against Quaker abolitionists George Pryor, George W. Pryor, and Thomas M’Clintock for \$208.13 in labor damages. The suit was finally settled in 1850 in Jackson’s favor, and Jackson signed it with his mark.³⁰

Thomas Jackson was also an abolitionist, active in the organized African American community in New York State. Although his name was not listed as a delegate, T. Jackson (probably Thomas Jackson), was chosen along with T. James (probably Thomas James, African American barber in Seneca Falls), and D.W. Keeler, as a county committee from Seneca County at the convention of Colored Inhabitants of the State of New York held at the Presbyterian Church in Troy in August 1841. He also signed an antislavery petition sent to Congress in 1850. A Thomas Jackson (perhaps the Waterloo resident) subscribed to *Frederick Douglass’ Paper* in 1852.³¹

The Jacksons were anchors of the biracial Disciples of Christ church, organized in Waterloo on April 1, 1853, by Elder W.A. Belding. The congregation met first in the courthouse, then in a “hired hall” over the

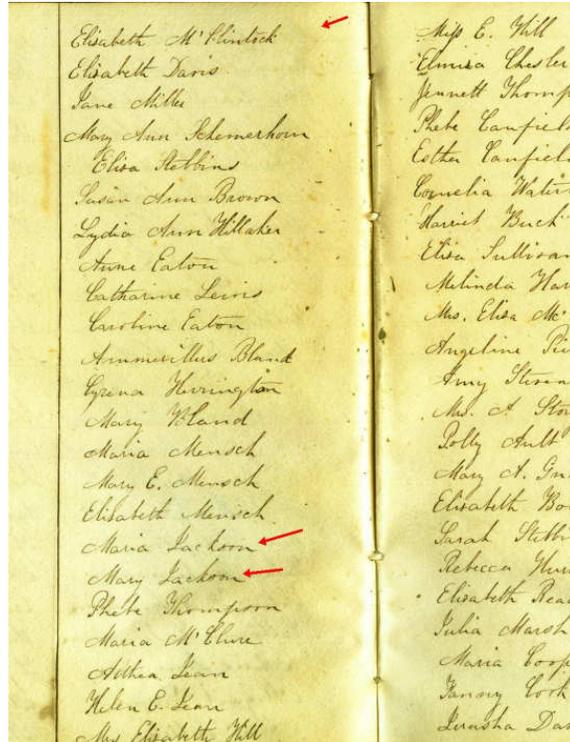
²⁹ Judith Wellman, “This Side of the Border: Fugitives from Slavery in Three Central New York Communities,” *New York History*, 1998 79(4) 359-392.

³⁰ Betty Auten files, Seneca County Historian’s Office.

³¹ “Proceedings of the New York State Convention Held in the City of Troy, August 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1841,” *The Colored American*, September 11, 1841; *Frederick Douglass’ Paper*, March 4, 1852; Antislavery petition, 1850, Library of Congress collection 1728, National Archives and Records Administration.

M'Clintock drugstore. Of the seventeen members, four belonged to the Jackson family: Thomas and Maria Jackson and daughters Mary and Cornelia.³²

Maria Jackson and Mary Jackson also joined the Waterloo Female Temperance Society. Their names appeared along with that of Quaker abolitionist Elizabeth M'Clintock on a long list of members in 1841.



Membership List, 1841
Waterloo Female Temperance Society
Courtesy Waterloo Historical Society

Beginning in 1837, Thomas and Maria Jackson begin to buy and sell several lots on William Street, Seneca Street, and along the Seneca Turnpike and towpath in Waterloo. From 1837 to 1882, they had at least sixteen deed transactions, all of them signed with their mark, not their signatures.

On April 20, 1848, they purchased village lot 718 from Abby G. Williams of New York for \$100. Here they most likely built the small frame house, broad side to the street, doorway in the middle, with a window on each side in which they lived for the next eight years. They were living there when the census taker (either Isaac Fuller, antislavery editor from Seneca Falls, or his agent) came to call in August 1850. Thomas Jackson was forty-four years old and a whitewasher, born in Maryland. Maria was thirty-eight, born in New York. They had three children at home, daughter M.E., sixteen; James A., fourteen; and Cornelia, twelve, all born in New York. A fourth child, Mary Jackson, age seventeen, was living on Virginia Street with Quaker abolitionists Thomas and Mary Ann M'Clintock.³³

³²

³³ Deed Book U-2, 39; U.S. Census. The identification of Mary Jackson as Thomas Jackson's daughter is based on research by Tanya Warren, who noted in an email, October 26, 2005, "Mary is 17 and not living with her family in 1850, but by 1860, a Mary Jackson, age 27, is living with her family of Thomas and Maria and siblings. This Mary Jackson is no longer listed with the M'Clintocks. This stretch of 10 years is

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Their neighbors were almost all European American—a painter, carpenter, furnaceman, moulder, tanner, machinist, laborer, or fancy dyer by trade, born in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ireland, or Wales. Five doors away lived two more African American families. Eben and Ann Hazard were each seventy-four years old, born respectively in Massachusetts and Vermont. In their household lived J.R. Bement, aged two; Eben Hazard, Jr., twenty-four; and Cordelia Hazard, fourteen. Next door lived Minerva Brown, aged 27; Albert Ray, aged seven; Zilpha Ray, five; and Abram Ray, one. The Jacksons sold the Walnut Street property on March 3, 1856, to Timothy Morso of Waterloo for \$300.³⁴

Other African American families followed the Jacksons on Walnut Street. Two years after Thomas and Maria Jackson sold their house, Josephine Wagner bought property on lot 719, just south of the former Jackson home. George and Sarah Jackson lived at 55 North Walnut Street, according to the city directory of 1862-63. George Jackson, born in Virginia, was most likely a freedom seeker. Recipient of land from Gerrit Smith in 1848, he worked as a janitor in the courthouse in 1848, was listed in the 1850 census as owning property worth \$500, and was appointed secretary and member of the management committee of the Union Council at the December 1853 meeting of the Union Council of the Geneva Convention of people of color. The Webb family also lived nearby.³⁵

On October 8, 1857, Maria Jackson purchased a larger brick gable-and-wing house on Seneca Street from Horatio and Mary Warner for \$800.00 on the west side of Seneca Street, just north of Ezra Stebbins' lot, "being the same premises conveyed by Job White and wife to David Warner by deed 7 Sept. 1843 with all appurtenances."³⁶

It is probable that Job White and his wife were the builders of this dwelling. When Job White sold this property to David Warner on September 7, 1843, the price was \$1000, and the deed confirmed that a house already stood on the lot, describing the property as "75 feet wide front and rear and from North to South and 6 rods deep from East to West, more or less, and **on which stands the brick house now occupied by the said Job White.**"³⁷

In 1850, Job White, 57-year-old painter, and Margaret White, his wife, 58 years old, both born in Massachusetts, still lived on this block, together with their daughter Caroline, aged 18, and Eunice Stebbins, aged 45, perhaps Margaret White's sister.³⁸

matched by the census entry. She is also listed in both censuses as being born in N.Y. She may have been helping keep house for the M'Clintocks.

³⁴ Deed Book U-2, 101, Seneca County Clerk's Office. Deed research by Tanya Warren.

³⁵ Deed Book 59, 126, 3 February 1858, Seneca County Clerk's Office; Information on George Jackson from Gerrit Smith Papers, Syracuse University (Jackson received land on the Old Military Tract, township 12, Lot #91 SW in Franklin Co., NY); *Frederick Douglass Paper*, December 16, 1853; U.S. manuscript census, 1850; A. DeLancey Brigham, *Brigham's Geneva, Seneca Falls & Waterloo Directory & Business Advertiser for 1862 & 1863* (Geneva, New York: Geneva Gazette, 1862; Bill for services found in the Auten Vault, Seneca County Historian's Office: "Waterloo, May 19, 1848. To S. S. Hadley, Sir, Please pay George Jackson \$4.00 for cleaning the Court House. Signed F. Gage." (Franklin Gage was a Waterloo contractor.)

³⁶ Deed Book 60, 62, Seneca County Clerk's Office.

³⁷ Deed Book O-2, 39, Seneca County Clerk's Office.

³⁸ Deed Book 60, 62, Seneca County Clerk's Office; 1850 U.S. manuscript census.

In 1860, three years after the Jacksons bought this house, Thomas was fifty-eight years old. He listed his birthplace in the 1860 census as Pennsylvania, his occupation as day laborer, the value of the house as \$700, and the value of his personal estate as \$250. Maria Jackson was 48; daughter Maria was 26; Cornelia was 22; and Lewis Jackson, perhaps a grandson, was one year old.

The Seneca Street neighborhood was inhabited by laborers or skilled craftspeople, all of them European American, most born in New York State or Ireland, with the Stebbins family born in Massachusetts and the Hones family, and Daniel Short, gardener, born in England. Occupations included brick makers (2), day laborers (4), butcher, carting, painter, druggist, carman (2), farm laborer, blacksmith, cooper, and stove maker.

Many of the Jacksons' neighbors were also abolitionists. Both Ezra Stebbins and his wife next door had signed antislavery petitions sent from Waterloo in the late 1830s. Seven doors south, Gratius Deyoe signed antislavery petitions from 1838-1850. He had also attended a Liberty Party convention in Seneca Falls in 1852 and been elected a delegate to a regional Liberty Party convention in Canastota. His brother, Jacob Deyoe, at the end of the block, had also been an outspoken antislavery advocate before his recent move to Michigan.

On October 26, 1865, Maria Jackson sold the house at 19 Seneca to Lucretia M. Andrews for \$1000, in a deed signed with her mark.³⁹

In 1870, according to the census for that year, Maria was living on John Street in Waterloo with her daughter, Cornelia, in a house with real property value listed at \$1400. Thomas Jackson was not listed in the 1870 census. Maria died April 4, 1874, and was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, Lot 70. Thomas Jackson married a woman named Nellie, born about 1812 in New York, as his second wife.⁴⁰

On August 26, 1882, Thomas Jackson purchased a lot on Elisha Street, next to a lot recently occupied by Lorenzo Davis, his former neighbor on Seneca Street. There, at 194 Elisha Street, he lived from 1882 until his death on February 13, 1888. He was buried next to Maria in Maple Grove Cemetery, Lot 70. Nellie died April 6, 1887, in Waterloo and was buried originally in the Alms House Cemetery and later in Maple Grove Cemetery, Lot 70, with the Jackson family.⁴¹

Of the Jackson children, daughter Mary E. Jackson carried on her mother's model of property ownership. She purchased a home in Seneca Falls in her own name before marrying barber Joshua W. Wright in 1863 as his second wife and moving to Syracuse shortly before 1870. She died June 2, 1892, and was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery with her family.

Cornelia F. Jackson was living in Syracuse with her sister Mary and brother-in-law Joshua W. Wright, working as a hairdresser, before her death in 1882. She, too, was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery.

James A. Jackson died February 2, 1872, and was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery.

³⁹Deed Book 72, 312, Seneca County Clerk's Office.

⁴⁰Tanya Warren, "Thomas and Maria Jackson Family of Waterloo," Appendix.

⁴¹Tanya Warren, "Thomas and Maria Jackson Family of Waterloo," Appendix; Directories.

Jackson House Deed History
 50 N. Walnut St. Waterloo, NY
 Records of the Seneca County Clerk
 Research and transcription by Tanya L. Warren



Current owner: Deedrick E. & L. Fern Mathews

Katherine F Gargan to Deedrick E. & L. Fern Mathews of Geneva, NY

Deed Book 178, p. 106

28 Nov. 1939

\$1.00

Description: All that piece or parcel of land located in the Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, NY being the East side of Walnut St. noted as Lot # 718 on John Burton's Map of Waterloo 1836, being 60 feet wide front & rear and 198 feet deep. Part of the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by Thomas Woods on 23 May 1931.

Thomas Woods to Katherine F. Gargan

Deed Book 161, p. 411

23 May 1931

\$1.00

Description: All that piece or parcel of land located in the Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, NY being the East side of Walnut St. noted as Lot # 718 on John Burton's Map of Waterloo 1836, being 60 feet wide front & rear and 198 feet deep. Also, part of Lot # 713 being 20 feet front on Walnut St. & 102 feet wide at the rear and 200 feet deep. Same as conveyed to the party of the first part by Mary C. Schott & husband William V. on 1 April 1893.

Mary C. Schott & husband William V. to Thomas Woods

Deed Book 110, p. 558

1 April 1893

\$500.00

Description: All that piece or parcel of land located in the Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, NY being the East side of Walnut St. noted as Lot # 718 on John Burton's Map of Waterloo 1836, being 60 feet wide front & rear and 198 feet deep. Also, part of Lot # 713 being 20 feet front on Walnut St. & 102 feet wide at the rear and 200 feet deep. Same as conveyed to the party of the first part by Leonard Story on 16 March 1892 and subject to a mortgage of \$400.00.

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Leonard Story, freeholder of Waterloo to Mary C. Schott & husband William V.

Deed Book 109, p. 529

16 March 1892

\$504.00

Description: "Whereas on September 7, 1891 in the matter of the application of William Flaherty as administrator of the goods and chattel of Thomas Flaherty, deceased, for authority to mortgage, lease or sell real estate to cover the debts of the deceased, therefore it is ordered and decreed that the following parcel of land, described as all that piece or parcel of land located in the Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, NY being the East side of Walnut St. noted as Lot # 718 on John Burton's Map of Waterloo 1836, being 60 feet wide front & rear and 198 feet deep. Also, part of Lot # 713 being 20 feet front on Walnut St. & 102 feet wide at the rear and 200 feet deep is sold to the party of the second part. Same as conveyed to Thomas Flaherty by Joseph Beir and others."

Joseph Beir, Abraham Stern & Caroline his wife, & Israel Stern, all of Rochester, NY to Thomas Flaherty of Waterloo, NY

Deed Book 95, p. 502

30 March 1881

\$32.00

Description: All that piece or parcel of land located in the Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, NY being the East side of Walnut St. noted as Lot # 718 on John Burton's Map of Waterloo 1836, being 60 feet wide front & rear and 198 feet deep. Also, part of Lot # 713 being 20 feet front on Walnut St. & 102 feet wide at the rear and 200 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of Leonide Q. Moore of Waterloo to Beir Stern Company of Rochester for \$1000.00.

Leonide Q. Moore to Joanna Marley

Deed Book 89, p. 345

6 Jan. 1877

\$2600.00

Description: 7 lots in the Village of Waterloo, known on Burton's 1836 map of the said village as Lot's # 713, 714, 715 & 718.

Frederick Quevremont of NYC to Leonide Q. Moore, wife of Timothy Moore of Waterloo, NY.

Deed Book 86, p. 62

27 Dec. 1873

Description: "Lot # 718, 60 feet front & rear and Seneca Street lot # 727 on the West side."

Timothy Moore & Leonide Moore of Waterloo, NY to Frederick Quevremont of NYC

Deed Book 57, p. 522

8 June 1857

\$1.00

Description: "in the Village of Waterloo, known on Burton's 1836 map of the said village as Lot # 718, being 60 feet front & rear."

Thomas & Maria Jackson to Timothy Moore, all of Waterloo, NY

Deed Book 57, p. 37

3 March 1856

\$300.00

Description: "in the Village of Waterloo, known on Burton's 1836 map of the said village as Lot # 718, being 60 feet front & rear.

Being the same as conveyed to Thomas Jackson by Abby Williams in 1848 in Deed Book U-2, p. 101."

Abby G. Williams of New York City to Thomas Jackson of Waterloo, NY

Deed Book U-2, p. 101

20 April 1848

\$100.00

Description: "Village of Waterloo, Village Lot # 718, with all appurtenances, etc."

Signed by S. Grosvenor, attorney for Abby G. Williams

Witness: S. (Sterling) G. Hadley

Thomas and Maria Jackson's Home, 1857-1865
 Deed History of 19 South Seneca St., Waterloo, NY
 Records of the Seneca County Clerk's Office
 Research and transcriptions by Tanya Warren, 2006



Current owners: Gary and Holly Gilbert

Donald M. and Karen A. Moretti to Gary and Holly Gilbert

Deed Book 526, p. 14

8 February 1995

\$1.00

Description: "All that tract or parcel of land together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Village of Waterloo, county of Seneca, etc., described as follows: Beginning at an iron pin set in the west line of South Seneca St., and said iron pin being a distance of 123 feet southerly. Measured along the west line of South Seneca St., from the south line of West Main St., and running thence S 2 degrees 35 feet, 10 inches east along the west line of South Seneca St a distance of 75 feet to an iron pipe; thence S 87 degrees, 54 feet and 20 inches W a distance of 99 feet to an iron pipe; thence N 2 degrees 35 feet, 10 inches W a distance of 75 feet to an iron pipe; thence N 87 degrees, 54 feet 20 inches E a distance of 99 feet to the point of beginning, according to a map entitled, "Survey Map of the Premises of Donald D. Shepard, P. L. S. 46564 on Jan. 6, 1995, etc.

Said premises are commonly known and designated as No. 19 South Seneca St, Waterloo, NY

Being the same premises conveyed to the grantors by deed dated Dec 13, 1983 and recorded 13 Dec 1983"

James O. Wright of Waterloo and Mary W. French of Penn Yan to Donald & Karen Moretti

Deed Book 400, p. 237

13 December 1983

\$40,000.00

Description: Same as written above with the following: "Being the same premises conveyed by Muriel M. Stone to Charles Percy & Frieda Wright, his wife, by deed dated 25 Jan 1930, recorded in Deed book 159, p. 535. The said Charles Percy Wright died on June 17, 1972, leaving Frieda Wright as surviving tenant by the entirety. The said Frieda Wright died on Sept. 15, 1983, leaving a Last Will & Testament in Deed Book 398, p. 1010. James O. Wright and Mary W. French as Executors.

Said premises are commonly known and designated as No. 19 South Seneca St., Waterloo, NY"-

Percy & Frieda Wright of Waterloo to Muriel M. Stone and reversed

Deed Book 159, p. 535-536

25 January 1930

\$1.00

Description: All that land...in the village of Waterloo, bounded East by Seneca St.; on the South by a lot now or formerly owned by Ezra Stebbins; on the West by a lot formerly owned by Elijah Hulbert; on the

North by a lot formerly owned by Abram B. Slauson, being 75 feet front and rear from north to south and 6 rods deep from East to West, more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by James and Louise Hanrahan by deed dated Nov. 10, 1923, etc.”

Signed by Percy and Frieda Wright

James & Louise Hanrahan to Percy Wright of Waterloo

Deed Book 151, p. 73

10 November 1923

\$1.00

Description: Same as above with “Being the same premises conveyed to the parties of the first part by Catherine Elizabeth Conover ...on 17 Oct 1919. Parties of the first part reserve possession of said premises until November 27, 1923.”

Signed by James & Louise Hanrahan

Catherine Elizabeth Conover of Geneva, NY to James & Louise Hanrahan of Waterloo, NY

Deed Book 133, p. 398

17 October 1913

\$1.00

Description: Same as above with: “and being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by the executor of the estate of Anna Caroline Salkeld and the executor of the estate of Lavina F. Gambee by deed dated 9 Aug. 1897.

Subject to the payments and agreements, however, executed by the said Catherine Elizabeth Conover to one Mary L. Kuney, dated 1909 in Mortgage Book 89, p. 368 and Mortgage Book 92, p. 49, which the party of the second part assumes, etc.”

Signed by Catherine Elizabeth Conover

Emily L. Gulick, Mary B. Salkeld, Joseph Salkeld and Cornelia Fatzinger Powers, (formerly Cornelia Fatzinger Salkeld) as executors and trustees of the Last Will and Testament of Anna Caroline Salkeld, late of Waterloo, deceased; and Marcus E. Gambee and Mary B. Salkeld as executors of the Last Will and Testament of Lavina F. Gambee, late of Waterloo, deceased, parties of the first part, to Catherine Elizabeth Conover, wife of George S. Conover of Geneva, NY.

Deed Book 115, p. 594

9 August 1897

\$1300.00

Description: “Emily L. Gulick, Mary B. Salkeld, Joseph Salkeld and Cornelia Fatzinger Powers, (formerly Cornelia Fatzinger Salkeld) as executors and trustees of the Last Will and Testament of Anna Caroline Salkeld, late of Waterloo, deceased; and Marcus E. Gambee and Mary B. Salkeld as executors of the Last Will and Testament of Lavina F. Gambee, late of Waterloo, deceased, parties of the first part; and Catherine Elizabeth Conover, wife of George S. Conover of Geneva, NY, party of the second part: That the parties of the first part by virtue of the power and authority together given in and by the said last wills and testaments respectively and in consideration of \$1300.00, do grant, etc., all that tract or parcel of land in the village of Waterloo, bounded East by Seneca St.; on the South by a lot now or formerly owned by Ezra Stebbins; on the West by a lot formerly owned by Elijah Hulbert; on the North by a lot formerly

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owned by Abram B. Slauson, being 75 feet front and rear from north to south and 6 rods deep from East to West, more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to Lavina F. Gambee and Anna C. Salkeld by Lucretia M. Andrews by deed dates 13 Feb 1869, with all appurtenances, etc.”

Signed by all members of the party of the first part.

Lucretia M. Andrews (by attorney) to Lavina F. Gambee and Anna C. Salkeld

Deed Book 78, p. 100

13 February 1869

\$1800.00

Description: “All that tract or parcel of land in the village of Waterloo, bounded East by Seneca St.; on the South by a lot now or formerly owned by Ezra Stebbins; on the West by a lot formerly owned by Elijah Hulbert; on the North by a lot formerly owned by Abram B. Slauson, being 75 feet front and rear from north to south and 6 rods deep from East to West, more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by Maria Jackson by deed dated 26 Oct 1865...”

Signed by Henry P. Andrews, attorney for L. M. Andrews

Maria Jackson to Lucretia M. Andrews

Deed Book 72, p. 312

26 October 1865

\$1000.00

Description: “All that tract or parcel of land in the village of Waterloo, bounded East by Seneca St.; on the South by a lot now or formerly owned by Ezra Stebbins; on the West by a lot formerly owned by Elijah Hulbert; on the North by a lot formerly owned by Abram B. Slauson, being 75 feet front and rear from north to south and 6 rods deep from East to West, more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by Horatio L. Warner by deed dated 8 Oct. 1859, etc.”

Signed by the mark of Maria Jackson

Horatio and Mary Warner to Maria Jackson, wife of Thomas Jackson, all of Waterloo, NY

Deed Book 60, p. 62

8 October 1857

\$800.00

Description: “All that certain piece of land bounded East by Seneca Street, South by Ezra Stebbins’ lot, on the West by the lot formerly owned by Abram Slawson, being 75 feet wide front and rear and from North to South and 6 rods deep from East to West, more or less, and being the same premises conveyed by Job White and wife to David Warner by deed dated 7 Set. 1843 with all appurtenances, etc.”

Signed by Hiram and Mary Warner

Witness: William H. Seeley

Recorded 13 Oct 1857

Job White to David Warner, all of Waterloo, NY

Deed Book O-2, p. 39

7 September 1843

\$1000.00

Description: “All that piece or parcel of land in the Village of Waterloo, etc., bounded on the East by Seneca Street; on the South by Ezra Stebbins lot; on the West by Elijah Hurlburt’s lot and on the North by Samuel D. Lundy’s lot, being 75 feet wide front and rear and from North to South and 6 rods deep from East to West, more or less, and on which stands the brick house now occupied by the said Job White. This sale is subject to a mortgage for \$100.00 and interest executed by the said Job White to Dr. Amherst Childs which the said Warner is subject to pay and to save said White harmless from it. Together with all appurtenances, etc.”

Signed by Job and Martha White.

Waterloo-Village

Daniel S. and Esther Kendig House
36 East Main Street and 155 Main Street
Waterloo

Significance: Daniel S. Kendig illustrates the abolitionist commitment and intertwining family, political, and business networks of Waterloo's leading families.



Daniel Kendig House
36 Main Street



Martin Kendig House/Seneca County Bank
Northeast corner Main and Virginia Streets

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“Photographed by Mr. and Mrs. Cornell, Waterloo, New York,” c. 1865
 Courtesy Waterloo Historical Society

Description: Hidden behind a twentieth century façade on Main Street, the five-bay Federal style Kendig mansion with two front doors reflecting a later Greek Revival influence (with the left door used for the Seneca County Bank entrance) was built for Daniel Kendig’s father, Martin Kendig, one of the earliest and most important developers of the village of Waterloo. Martin Kendig was agent for Elisha Williams from 1812-1815 before investing in his own business opportunities, including a carding and fulling mill, in Waterloo.

In 1823, Daniel’s sister Matilda married Richard P. Hunt and moved to a new brick house, built in 1829 on the east edge of town, similar in style to the Kendig mansion.

Daniel S. Kendig and Esther Kendig moved to a new three-bay Italianate style house at 36 East Main Street, with paired brackets and shouldered doorway with sidelights. It is possible that this house was constructed about 1850, since a house with this footprint is shown on the 1852 map of Waterloo. Daniel Kendig’s childhood home became the Seneca County Bank, where D.S. Kendig was director.⁴²

Discussion: Born in Waterloo in 1803, Daniel Kendig was part of the small group of families whose investments created the economic base that sustained Waterloo’s economy. Linked by the marriage of his sister Martha to Richard P. Hunt, he also shared Hunt’s antislavery views. Daniel Kendig signed two antislavery petitions, one in 1844 and one in 1850. He also attended at least one Free Soil meeting in Seneca Falls in the summer of 1848.⁴³

Daniel Kendig was a charter trustee of the Village of Waterloo when it was first incorporated, a trustee of the Waterloo Academy, a trustee of the Waterloo Woolen Company, and a director of the Seneca County

⁴² *Blue Form Survey of Waterloo* (1882).

⁴³ Seneca County antislavery petitions, National Archives and Records Administration; *Seneca County Courier*, August 4, 1848.

Bank located in his boyhood home. He served in the New York State Assembly in 1855. He died in 1887, leaving his home to his widow Esther, who died in 1907.

Waterloo-Village

Henry S. Lisk House
52 Elizabeth Street
Waterloo, New York

Significance: Henry S. Lisk represents those Waterloo abolitionists who were extremely in the antislavery petition movement



Description: This simple frame gable-and-wing house represents the many similar houses built for Waterloo's working class population.

Discussion: Born in New Jersey about 1798, Henry S. Lisk was a tailor and merchant in Waterloo and a strong and long-term antislavery supporter whose signatures on antislavery petitions sent to Congress in 1838, 1839, 1844, and 1850 helped make Waterloo the second most active petition town in upstate New York, in the late 1830s and early 1840s. He signed at least five antislavery petitions. On March 19, 1838 and February 4, 1839, Lisk signed a petition to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. On March 27, 1844, he signed another against admitting Texas to the Union as a slave state. On March 25, 1850, he signed one asking that no state be admitted into the Union unless its Constitution expressly outlawed slavery. And on April 5, 1850, he signed another asking that the capitol of the U.S. be removed from Washington, D.C. unless slavery was abolished there.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ 1850 U.S. Census; Brigham's *Directory* (1862); Antislavery slavery petitions sent to Congress from Waterloo (Sen25A-H80; HR31A-G4.1; Committee on District, and more, National Archives and Records Administration).

Waterloo-Village

M'Clintock House
14 East Williams Street
Waterloo, New York

National Register. Listed August 29, 1980
National Register's Women's History Travel Itinerary
Heritage New York Underground Railroad Trail
National Park Service's Underground Railroad Network to Freedom

Significance: Center of abolitionist, Underground Railroad, and women's rights work in central New York



Looking southwest, November 2005

Description

Thomas and Mary Ann M'Clintock and their five children moved from Philadelphia to Waterloo, New York, sometime late in 1836 or early 1837. They settled in a house that had recently been built by Richard P. Hunt, one of Waterloo's richest landowners, soon to marry Thomas M'Clintock's ward, Sarah. Facing Williams Street, this house was brick, with a wooden addition at the rear. With its square shape and elliptical windows in

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Doorway, M'Clintock Home
Looking south, November 2005

the eaves, this house reflected traditional, regional building patterns. Its Greek Revival trim with Greek Revival doorway, with sidelights, transom, and fluted Doric columns, embraced a new, nationally popular architectural style. Small window panes (nine on the top sash, six on the bottom) and four chimneys were both useful (the house had interior fireplaces, late for this period) and beautiful.⁴⁵

Significance:

While the M'Clintock family lived in Waterloo (1836-56), Thomas M'Clintock and Mary Ann M'Clintock and their two oldest daughters, Elizabeth M'Clintock and Mary Ann M'Clintock, were active Quaker abolitionists and supporters of the Underground Railroad. They were also major organizers of the first woman's rights convention in Seneca Falls, N.Y., in 1848. As abolitionists, they signed antislavery petitions; served as officers in local, regional, and national antislavery societies; wrote letters to national antislavery newspapers; organized antislavery fairs; hosted major antislavery lecturers; and used their home as a stop on the Underground Railroad.

After the rescue of William "Jerry" Henry in Syracuse in October 1851, Rev. Jermain Loguen, AME Zion minister, long-time Syracuse resident, outspoken opponent of the Fugitive Slave Act, and a freedom seeker himself, fled to Canada to escape prosecution. On the way, he stayed with the M'Clintocks. One visitor, probably Thomas Mumford, former editor of the *Seneca County Courier*, reported that Loguen "was a man of noble countenance and gigantic stature, well armed, and determined to die rather than be re-enslaved. He was apprehensive and wakeful, walking in his room during most of the night, and if his pursuers had come, the house of a man of peace would have been the scene of a deadly struggle."⁴⁶

Perhaps because of the presence of the M'Clintocks and other sympathetic Quaker families, the town of Waterloo also attracted a significant population of African Americans, many of them probably freedom seekers themselves. In 1850, according to the federal census of that year, the M'Clintock household included two African Americans, eight-year-old S. L. Freeman and seventeen-year-old Mary Jackson.

⁴⁵From Wellman, *Road to Seneca Falls*, Chapter Four. Joseph Schuchman, "McClintock House/Waterloo Baptist Church Nursery," in Hollis, *Historic Resources Survey*, 368-370; Barbara A. Yocum, *The M'Clintock House: Historic Structure Report, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Waterloo, New York* (Lowell, Mass.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1993), especially pp. 28-47.

⁴⁶Anonymous to the *Journal*, 8 mo. 30, 1876, reprinted from *Christian Register*, 3 mo 25, 1876. Thanks to Christopher Densmore for locating this.

Mary Jackson was most likely the daughter of Thomas Jackson—most likely a freedom seeker from Maryland--and Maria Jackson of Waterloo. In 1850, six of the sixty-three African Americans in Waterloo may have been formerly enslaved, based on census listing of their birthplaces as Maryland, Virginia, or unknown. Almost one-third of Waterloo's African Americans were directly connected with these possible fugitives. In Thomas M'Clintock's view, "there were some smart men here."⁴⁷

The house also became a major regional center of abolitionism, woman's rights, and spiritualism, hosting reformers such as William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, William C. Nell, James C. Jackson, Jermain Loguen, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Former critic Thomas Mumford, born into a slave-owning Episcopalian family in Beaufort, North Carolina, recalled that

once admitted to the privileges of such a refined and cordial home, there was no possibility of giving them up. Nowhere else could we find such fresh literature, or such intelligent interest in vital questions of the day. . . . That house was our gateway into the widest realms of thought and the richest fields of duty. The family were the teachers to whom we owe the best part of our education. . . . Such hospitality is seldom witnessed. There was seldom an empty bed, or a vacant seat at the table. Famous and friendless guests often sat together there, and colors and creeds were alike forgotten.⁴⁸

Waterloo's first antislavery society was organized in December 1836, as soon as Thomas M'Clintock moved to Waterloo. Very quickly, however, the M'Clintocks connected local organizing with regional and national antislavery activity. Waterloo sent more antislavery petitions to Congress than all but one other township in upstate New York, and the M'Clintocks participated fully in this campaign. In March, 1838, Thomas M'Clintock and his son, Charles, supported a petition to remove the "foul blot" of slavery by the prohibition of "this inhuman traffic between the states." In 1839, for example, Waterloo sent twelve antislavery petitions, and the M'Clintocks generated two of them. Mary Ann M'Clintock and Elizabeth W. M'Clintock's signed first. Farther down the list, daughters Mary Ann and Sarah M'Clintock signed, noting their ages (sixteen and fourteen).⁴⁹

The following spring, Thomas M'Clintock and his brother-in-law, Richard P. Hunt, sent William Lloyd Garrison, editor of the antislavery newspaper, *The Liberator*, a practical gift, four yards of "super olive mixed" woolen cloth, made in the Waterloo Woolen Mills, "free from the taint of slavery." Garrison planned to wear his new "free suit" on his forthcoming trip to the World Anti-slavery Convention in London, and he praised M'Clintock lavishly: "You have a soul capable of embracing the largest idea of humanity. . . . I regard you as one of those whose countrymen are all the rational creatures of God, whether they are found on 'Greenland's icy mountains,' or on 'India's coral

⁴⁷ Judith Wellman, "This Side of the Border: Fugitives from Slavery in Three Central New York Communities," *New York History*, 1998 79(4) 359-392. The identification of Mary Jackson as Thomas Jackson's daughter is based on research by Tanya Warren, who noted in an email, October 26, 2005, "Mary is 16 and not living with her family in 1850, but by 1860, a Mary Jackson, age 27 is living with her family of Thomas and Maria and siblings. This Mary Jackson is no longer listed with the M'Clintocks. This stretch of 10 years is matched by the census entry. She is also listed in both censuses as being born in NY. She may have been helping keep house for the M'Clintocks. Her father Thomas was a freedom seeker and property owner, born in MD (although stating other states in the early censuses). He was chosen to represent Seneca Co. during the Convention of Colored Inhabitants of the State of NY in 1840 in Albany. He subscribed to the *Frederick Douglass Paper* 1852. (1840-1860 census. *The Colored American*, 12 Sept 1840. 1863-1864 Seneca County Directory. Fred. Douglass Paper 4 March 1852.)"

⁴⁸[Thomas Mumford], "Thomas M'Clintock," *The Christian Register*, March 25, 1876. Thanks to Christopher Densmore for this citation.

⁴⁹Petitions dated February 4, 10, and 18, 1839, National Archives, HR25-H1.8.

strand'--whether their complexion be white, red, or any other color--whether they are civilized or savage, christians or heathens, elevated in point of intelligence and power, or sunken in degradation and helplessness. When this spirit shall universally prevail among men, there will be no more wars, no more slavery, no more injustice. Then will be held the jubilee of the human race; and every thing that hath breath shall praise the name of the Lord.⁵⁰

In the 1840s, the M'Clintocks threw themselves wholeheartedly into antislavery activities. In August 1842, Thomas M'Clintock accompanied noted Garrisonian abolitionist lecturers Abby Kelley and Frederick Douglass on a speaking tour across New York State.⁵¹ In the fall, at a meeting attended by Thomas, Mary Ann, and daughter Mary Ann M'Clintock, Western New York members of the American Anti-Slavery Society organized the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society, and Thomas M'Clintock was elected to the Executive Committee. In November 1842, five Quaker women, including Mary Ann M'Clintock, organized an antislavery fair. The M'Clintocks organized antislavery fairs for many years. It was this group that helped to convince Frederick Douglass to move to Rochester in 1847 to publish the *North Star*.⁵²

Work in upstate New York drew them into national antislavery activities. In May 1843, the M'Clintocks attended the anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York City. Thomas M'Clintock joined the Board of Managers of the American Anti-Slavery Society, a position he retained for five years; in 1848, he became a Vice-President.⁵³

The M'Clintocks also offered their home as a regular stop for both black and white antislavery agents such as Abby Kelley, Frederick Douglass, C. C. Burleigh, William C. Nell, and William Lloyd Garrison.⁵⁴

Abolitionist activities entailed an economic cost. Thomas M'Clintock's business suffered, and a one-time opponent noted that "he was really an object of dread to us," and that "an insulting effigy was once attached to his sign." When townspeople objected to M'Clintock's theological views, M'Clintock thanked them but noted "I was trained up to obey the monitions of the spirit, and be true to my best light. . . . I must speak the truth, and abide the consequences."⁵⁵

In every way, the M'Clintock family organized their lives around ideals of equality. They worked not only to end slavery but to create a world where people would be respected no matter what their race, sex, or condition. Thomas M'Clintock advertised that all the goods he sold in his store were "free from the labor of slaves."⁵⁶ One visitor remembered that "famous and friendless guests often sat together there, and colors and creeds were alike forgotten."⁵⁷ In 1840, in an article in the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, M'Clintock

⁵⁰William Lloyd Garrison to Richard P. Hunt, May 1, 1840, Lewis Ruchames, ed. *Letters of William Lloyd Garrison, Vol. II: A House Dividing Against Itself* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1971): 594-595; Garrison to Thomas M'Clintock, May 1, 1840, McClintock-Neeley Collection, WRNHP.

⁵¹List of agents in the *Liberator*, June 3, 1842; *Liberator*, August 12, 1842.

⁵²Nancy Hewitt, *Women's Activism*, 108; *Liberator*, February 3, 1843; *Liberator*, January 5, 1843; *Seneca Observer*, October 3, 1843.

⁵³Dorothy Sterling, *Ahead of Her Time: Abby Kelley and the Politics of Antislavery* (New York: (W.W. Norton, 1994), 169; report on the May meeting from the *New York Express*, reprinted in the *Liberator*, May 19, 1843; report from the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, printed in the *Liberator*, May 26, 1843; Densmore and Wellman, "The M'Clintock Family," *American National Biography* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001).

⁵⁴Thomas M'Clintock to Isaac Post, September 28, 1839, Post Family Papers, UR; M'Clintock to Garrison, October 1, 1847, Garrison Papers, BPL.

⁵⁵[Thomas Mumford], "Thomas M'Clintock," *The Christian Register* March 25, 1876; Stebbins, *Upward Steps of Seventy Years*, 70-71; *Seneca County Reveille*, July 7, 1856.

⁵⁶*Seneca Observer*, December 15, 1836, quoted in John E. Becker, *A History of the Village of Waterloo, New York* (Waterloo, New York: Waterloo Library and Historical Society, 1949), 135.

⁵⁷[Thomas Mumford], "Thomas M'Clintock," *The Christian Register*, March 25, 1876. Thanks to Christopher Densmore for this citation.

explained his own vision. "Religion," he argued, "has been emphatically embodied, not in speculative theories, but in practical righteousness, in active virtues, in reverence to God, in benevolence to man--the latter being the only sure test of the former." "Where much is given," he advised, "much is required. We are all stewards of the grace of God. We must use our talents for "the renovation of the world."⁵⁸

⁵⁸Thomas M'Clintock "To the Association of Friends for advocating the cause of the slave, and improving the condition of the Free People of Color," Waterloo, May 9, 1840, reprinted in *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, July 16, 1840; M'Clintock to the Editors of the National A.S. Standard, Waterloo, July 23, 1840.

Waterloo--Village

M'Clintock Drugstore/Hunt's Hall
No. 1 Hunt Block
East Main Street
Waterloo, New York

Significance: Site of free produce store and “upper chamber” where temperance advocates and abolitionists held meetings



Looking northwest
 July 2006

Significance: No. 1 Hunt Block represents the way in which the M'Clintocks, Quaker abolitionists and woman's rights advocates, used their business to promote their reform interests. They sold only products “free from the labor of slaves.” The M'Clintock daughters worked as clerks in the store. And they made the room over their store into one of Waterloo's most important community gathering places. In the early years of antislavery organizing, it was one of the few places that reformers could meet in the village. The M'Clintock family was central to the abolitionist and Underground Railroad network not only in Waterloo but in all of central New York. Through the M'Clintocks, local reformers were connected to national leaders such as William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Lucretia Mott, and Abby Kelley Foster and to the national network of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

In 1836, when Thomas M'Clintock and Mary Ann M'Clintock moved to Waterloo, they were middle-aged, forty-five and thirty-seven years old, parents of four daughters and one son, aged six to sixteen. Thomas M'Clintock was

"a tall and slender man, with dark hair and eyes, finely expressive features, and an air of refined thought and benignant kindness."⁵⁹

The M'Clintocks followed Thomas's niece and ward, Sarah M'Clintock, when she became Richard P. Hunt's third wife. Hunt provided the M'Clintocks with a house to rent, but Thomas M'Clintock purchased his first store from Samuel Lundy in December 1836. That month, he advertised "a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines of the best qualities," as well as "an extensive assortment of BOOKS, STATIONARY, & PAPER HANGINGS, PAINTS, OIL, DYE GOODS and DRY GROCERIES (free from the labor of slaves) viz SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SPICES, &c, &c."⁶⁰

In 1839, Thomas M'Clintock moved his store to the eastern end of Richard P. Hunt's new brick business block. From here, Thomas M'Clintock, his oldest daughters and his son could walk home to their house on Virginia Street, just behind the store. Here Thomas M'Clintock earned a reputation, recalled a friend, "for the perfectness of his chemical preparations and for his strict integrity." A fellow druggist in Seneca Falls labeled him as "one of the best Druggists in Western New York." Ultimately, Dun and Bradstreet considered him worth about six thousand dollars in 1845 and characterized him as "not w[orth] much. . . careful old Quaker," "business mod[erate] safe & prud[ent]." Ultimately, he would not be remembered for making money but for "the purity of his life and his single-hearted devotion to the cause of truth and practical righteousness."⁶¹

In 1840, in an article in the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, Thomas M'Clintock explained his personal philosophy. "Religion," he argued, "has been emphatically embodied, not in speculative theories, but in practical righteousness, in active virtues, in reverence to God, in benevolence to man--the latter being the only sure test of the former." "Where much is given," he advised, "much is required. We are all stewards of the grace of God. We must use our talents for "the renovation of the world."⁶²

M'Clintock personally threw himself wholeheartedly into antislavery activity. He put his talents to work in Waterloo as soon as he arrived. In December 1836, the very month that Thomas M'Clintock purchased his first drugstore from Samuel Lundy, twenty Waterloo residents formed an antislavery society. Thomas M'Clintock became an agent for the *Liberator*, sold antislavery almanacs, lectured on abolitionism, wrote abolitionist articles, and organized local antislavery meetings. He became a vice-president of the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society. In 1843, he

⁵⁹Ora B. Kerns, "McClintock Family Records;" M'Clintock marriage certificate, in possession of Charles W. M'Clintock; Christopher Densmore and Judith Wellman, "The M'Clintock Family," in *American National Biography* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 15: 148-49.

⁶⁰*Seneca Observer*, December 15, 1836, quoted in John E. Becker, *A History of the Village of Waterloo, New York* (Waterloo, New York: Waterloo Library and Historical Society, 1949), 135.

⁶¹*Seneca Observer*, December 2, 1839; Giles B. Stebbins, *Upward Steps of Seventy Years* (New York: United States Book Company, 1890), 70; *Seneca County Courier*, October 10, 1850 (comment dated December 31, 1849); Susan Mooring Hollis, *Historic Resources Survey, Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, New York* ([Ithaca, New York]: Cornell University College of Architecture, Art, and Planning, 1982). Elizabeth M'Clintock listed her occupation for the census-taker in 1850 as "clerk." This is the only woman, among thousands of names I have looked at in the 1850 census, whose occupation was listed. Dun and Bradstreet credit ratings, February 1, 1845, July 25, 1845, August 18, 1846, Baker Library, Harvard; *New York Tribune*, June 16, 1855.

⁶²Thomas M'Clintock "To the Association of Friends for advocating the cause of the slave, and improving the condition of the Free People of Color," Waterloo, May 9, 1840, reprinted in *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, July 16, 1840; M'Clintock to the Editors of the National A.S. Standard, Waterloo, July 23, 1840.

joined the Board of Managers of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and in 1848, he became a vice-president of the American Anti-Slavery Society.⁶³

Such work did not endear him to many of his neighbors. Opponents did not appreciate either his religious views or his abolitionist ideas, and they hung an effigy on his sign. Sympathizers approached him "as friends, to warn you that your bold preaching and your open association with these heretics and fanatics will greatly hurt your business. We have no objection to your having what opinions you please, but your course is very distasteful to many people, and will injure you." M'Clintock was firm: "I was trained up to obey the monitions of the spirit, and be true to my best light . . . I must speak the truth, and abide the consequences."⁶⁴

In 1839, when the M'Clintocks moved to their new store at No. 1 Hunt Block, they began to use the space above their store for public meetings. First, Elizabeth M'Clintock opened a select school for girls in the room above the store. Each student paid \$3-\$5 for a twelve-week session of chemistry, philosophy, botany, geography, grammar, astronomy, reading, writing, and arithmetic, taught by Elizabeth M'Clintock and fellow teacher Ruth Southwick.⁶⁵

Then, they opened the room for temperance and abolitionist meetings. In 1843, the *Seneca Observer* noted that temperance meetings were held in "T. M'Clintocks' School Room." These were most likely the meetings of the Waterloo Female Temperance Society. Several dozen local women belonged, including African Americans Maria Jackson and her oldest daughter Mary. Abolitionists, too, used this room. As late as 1846, abolitionists in Waterloo were welcome to meet in only one "upper chamber," most likely this room.⁶⁶

J.R. Johnson, agent for the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, reported that he spoke on April 22 and again on the evening of April 27, 1852, to "a full meeting" in "Hunt's Hall," most likely the room over M'Clintock's drugstore.⁶⁷

The biracial Disciples of Christ Church met here regularly after 1853. Several African Americans belonged to this church, including Thomas and Maria Jackson and their two daughters, Mary and Cornelia.⁶⁸

⁶³ "Auxiliaries to the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1836," in Elizur Wright Papers, Library of Congress; List of agents in the *Liberator*, June 3, 1842; February 3, 1843, Densmore and Wellman, "The M'Clintock Family," *American National Biography*.

⁶⁴[Thomas Mumford], "Thomas M'Clintock," *The Christian Register* March 25, 1876; Giles B. Stebbins, *Upward Steps of Seventy Years*, 70-71. (Thanks to Christopher Densmore for finding this.) *Seneca County Reveille*, July 7, 1856.

⁶⁵*Seneca Observer*, October 30, 1839; letter from Betty Auten, December 5, 1980.

⁶⁶ *Seneca Observer*, November 11, 1843, quoted in "Thomas McClintock," John Becker, compiler, *Some Waterloo Citizens of Yesterday*, Waterloo, 1950, typescript in Waterloo Historical Society; Membership lists, Waterloo Female Temperance Society, 1841, Waterloo Historical Society; J.C. Hathaway to *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, July 30, 1846.

⁶⁷ *Frederick Douglass Paper*, May 6, 1852.

⁶⁸ Clipping, n.d., Mrs. C.O. Goodyear's Scrapbook, Seneca Falls Historical Society.

Waterloo-Village

Maple Grove Cemetery
Stark Street
Waterloo

Significance: Many abolitionists and Underground Railroad supporters, both black and white, are buried here



Description: Laid out by W.H. Burton in 1849 and sold in lots 20 feet x 16 feet, Maple Grove Cemetery replaced the earlier Williams Cemetery on Stark Street and an 1845 cemetery at the end of Virginia Street. Bounded by maple trees planted by Joseph Wright in 1862, the cemetery contains many large monuments, including that of Major Fred H. Furniss, erected by Ignatz Wellhuaser in 1886.⁶⁹

Significance: As a community cemetery, Maple Grove Cemetery welcomed Waterloo citizens from all walks of life. Underground Railroad supporters such as Richard P. Hunt and Jane Hunt, are buried here. So is probable freedom seeker Thomas Jackson, along with his wife Maria and several family members.

⁶⁹ John H. Becker, *A History of the Village of Waterloo* (Waterloo: Waterloo Library and Historical Society, 1949), as noted in Preservation Planning Workshop, College of Architecture, Art, and Planning, Cornell University, *Historic Resources Survey, Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, New York* (1982), 275-77.

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African Americans manumitted from slavery, such as Henry Douglass and the Hazzard family, are also buried here.



**Hunt Graves
Maple Grove Cemetery**



**Commemorative Marker for Hunt Family
Maple Grove Cemetery**

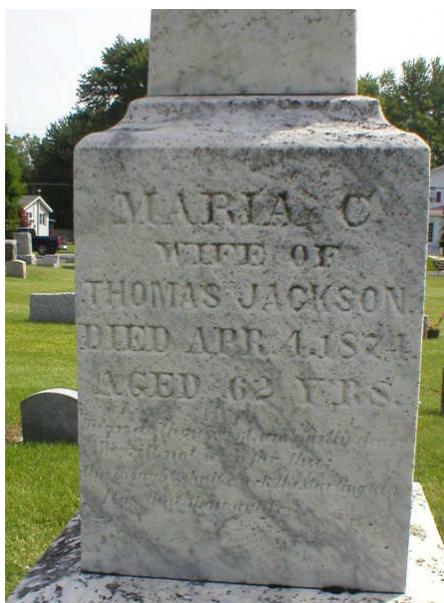


Burroughs Phillips

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**Jackson Family Monument
Maple Grove Cemetery**



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Description: This three-bay brick Italianate with original porch and cupola stands at 20 Center Street in Waterloo, the location noted for the home of Jabez Matthews in Brigham's 1862 directory. The footprint of this house reflects the square footprint of the home noted in the same location on the 1856 map of Waterloo. The house appears to be in the right location and of the right period to be the Matthews home. The 1860 census listed Jabez and Delia Matthews owning real estate worth only \$500, however, and this home might well have been assessed at more than that.

Discussion: Jabez and Delia Mathews were abolitionists and woman's rights advocates. Members of the Seneca Falls Presbyterian Church at the time of the Rhoda Bement trial, they seem to have been part of the small group of Congregationalists who joined the Presbyterians after Congregational attempts to form a church in 1833 failed. Congregationalists emphasized a more egalitarian form of church government than did Presbyterians. In Seneca Falls, they were more receptive to abolitionism.

In 1841, Jabez Mathews was one of twenty people, along with D.W. Forman and Abram Failing, all three of whom belonged to the Presbyterian Church in Seneca Falls, who called a county-wide convention to meet at the Seneca House in Seneca Falls to organize a local branch of the Liberty Party.

We war not with Whig or Democrat, [they wrote,] but only against that Aristocracy which in denying to the poor laborer the enjoyment of his 'inalienable rights,' subverts the fundamental principles of Freedom. . . . We are for that liberty which knows no distinction in the blessings it confers between a sable or a light complexion, but recognizes in the sooty African a brother We are Whigs, we are Democrats; but neither the one or the other, if as such we must blot out from the charter of our liberties the self-evident truth, 'that all men are created free and equal.'"⁷⁰

Two years later, Jabez Mathews was called to the stand as a witness in the trial of Rhoda Bement for attending Abby Kelley's lecture in Seneca Falls on a Sunday in August. He was asked whether he thought it proper and "clearly established in the Bible" "for a female to call a promiscuous meeting for the purpose of addressing them on Moral & Religious subjects?" even when such a meeting was "contrary to the established sentiment of the church to which they belong." Mathews answer? "I believe it is."⁷¹

Delia and Jabez Mathews left Seneca Falls in 1846 to become Presbyterians in Prattsburg, New York, and then in Waterloo, where they were members of the church pastured by Rev. Samuel Gridley, an active antislavery advocate. When they returned to Seneca Falls, Jabez and Delia Mathews joined the newly organized Congregationalists.

⁷⁰*Seneca Falls Democrat*, September 2, 25, October 14, November 4, 1841; September 5, April 7, 1842; October 5, 1843.

⁷¹ Glen Altschuler and Jan Satzgeber, *Revivalism and Social Reform*, 116-17.
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Waterloo—Village

Josephine Van Wagner House (tentative)
North Walnut Street
Waterloo

Significance: Home of free woman of color



Looking northeast
February 2006
Thomas and Maria Jackson House (50 North Walnut)
In background

Description: On February 3, 1858, Josephine Van Wagner, “wife of Abram Wagner,” purchased lot 719 for \$300. This area was a small neighborhood of homes owned by African Americans. The house just to the north, on lot 718, had been owned by African Americans Thomas and Maria Jackson, and the George Jackson family owned a home north of that. Across the street, Hiram and Mary Demun also owned a house. It is not known whether this gable-and-wing house stood there when Josephine Van Wagner purchased the lot, but the price of \$300 suggests that a small house probably already stood on the lot.⁷²

Discussion: Born about 1811 in New York State, Josephine Van Wagner (or Waggoner) married Abram Van Waggoner (or Waggoner). They had at least seven children: Mary E. (b. 1850); August (b. 1852); Clarence (b. 1853); Amelia (b. 1855); Cornelia (b. 1855); Sarah (b. 1857); and Alice (b. 1860). Abram died sometime before 1860, and Josephine was listed in the 1860 census as a single parent, with property worth \$300. The 1870 census listed her property as worth \$500. Josephine died December 29, 1892, at age 81, and is buried in Stark Street Cemetery, Waterloo.⁷³

⁷² Deed Book 59, p. 126, Seneca County Clerk’s Office.

⁷³ U.S. Census, 1860, 1870; African American records, Seneca County Clerk’s Office; Tanya Warren, “Van Waggoner Family,” Appendix: Genealogy.

Deed Book 59, p. 126
3 February 1858

John & Harriet Loring to Josephine Wagner, wife of Abram Wagner
\$300.00

Description: "All that land in the Town of Waterloo, etc., known and distinguished on a map of Waterloo made by John Burton for J. Sinclair & Co., as Lot # 719. This deed is subject to the payment of \$100.00 and interest on a mortgage held by G. Williams which payment will fall due Sept. 1 1858 by the party of the second part the said Loring agrees to pay the first payment of \$100.00 which is now due on said mortgage."

Transcribed by Tanya Lee Warren, 2005

Waterloo—Village

Waterloo Woolen Mill/Evans Chemetics
228 East Main Street
Waterloo

Significance: Built by as a woolen mill rather than a cotton mill so as to take advantage of wool production from farmers in central New York and also, under the influence of Quaker Richard P. Hunt and others, to be free from the labor of slaves



Looking southeast
February 2006

Description: The original mill, consisting of five buildings (a main five-story limestone building, 45 feet x 100 feet, plus four two-story brick buildings) constructed southwest of the current Superintendent's Office in 1836-37, was demolished in the 1950s and 1960s. The current limestone structure, 150 feet by 45 feet, is the oldest building on this site, built in 1844. The Superintendent's Office, a High Victorian Gothic building constructed in 1878, stands near the road. The brick building was constructed in 1905 by Dean and Main of Boston, Massachusetts.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ *Historic Resources Survey of Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, New York* (1982), 209-214. For more details, see the description in this *Survey*.

Significance: This mill was not only the most important industry in Waterloo and a major purchaser of wool for farmers throughout central New York. It remains an iconic image for the village. As John Becker noted in *History of Waterloo* (1949),

for many years after the factory commenced operations, it was no uncommon sight for to see fifty teams at a time standing around the grounds of the company, waiting for their turn to be served. People came from Monroe, Genesee, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Cayuga, and other counties, as well as our own, with wool.

The company originally manufactured cassimere and broadcloth, and from 1848-1875, they made shawls almost exclusively. In 1867, they employed about 300 people, used about 400,000 pounds of wool a year, and made 60,000 to 70,000 wool shawls.

The woolen mill closed in 1936, and Evans Chemetics opened in 1942.

Richard P. Hunt, Quaker abolitionist of Waterloo, was secretary of the mill from its beginning until Hunt's death in 1856. Elijah Kinne, who, along with his son, David Kinne, were major wool producers in Ovid and Romulus, was president of the Waterloo Woolen mills for many years until his death in 1850. David Kinne was also an active abolitionist.

In 1840, William Lloyd Garrison, editor of the *Liberator*, received a special gift from Richard P. Hunt, secretary of the Waterloo Woolen Mills, and Thomas M'Clintock, both Quaker abolitionists of Waterloo: four yards of "super olive missed" woolen cloth, made in the Waterloo Woolen Mills, "free from the taint of slavery." Garrison was about to go to London, England, as a delegate to the World Anti-Slavery convention, and he planned to wear his new "free suit" on his trip. In thanks, he wrote to M'Clintock:

You have a soul capable of embracing the largest idea of humanity. . . .I regard you as one of those whose countrymen are all the rational creatures of God, whether they are found on 'Greenland's icy mountains,' or on 'India's coral strand'--whether their complexion be white, red, or any other color--whether they are civilized or savage, christians or heathens, elevated in point of intelligence and power, or sunken in degradation and helplessness. When this spirit shall universally prevail among men, there will be no more wars, no more slavery, no more injustice. Then will be held the jubilee of the human race; and every thing that hath breath shall praise the name of the Lord.⁷⁵

⁷⁵William Lloyd Garrison to Richard P. Hunt, May 1, 1840, Garrison Papers, No. 1818, Vol. 2 (1971): 594-595; Garrison to Thomas M'Clintock, May 1, 1840, McClintock-Neeley Collection, WRNHP.

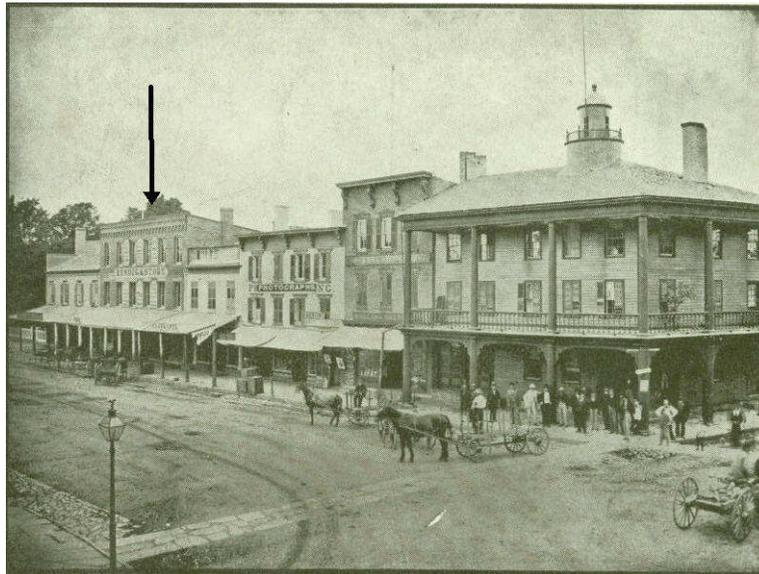
Waterloo-Village

**George Webb Barbershop and Possible House Site
198 West Main Street and 41 Walnut Street
Waterloo**

Significance: Probably born free, George Webb represents the many African American barbers who lived in Waterloo in the nineteenth century



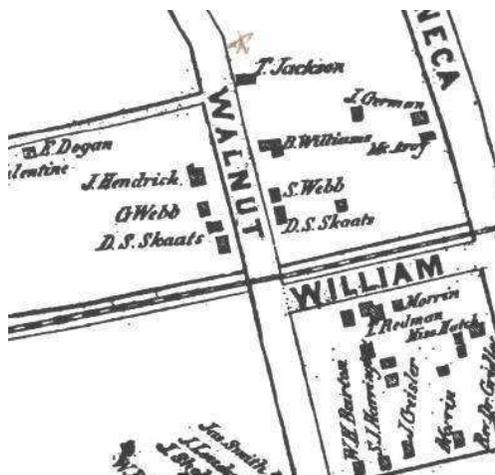
**Welles Building, 198 West Main Street
Three-story six-bay brick building, second from left**



**Welles Building, c. 1860
Three-story six-bay brick building, second from left**



George and Sarah Webb may have lived in either the red or green house on Walnut Street



Waterloo Map, 1857

Discussion: Born in New York State about 1820, George Webb came to Waterloo sometime before 1855, when, on September 4, 1855, he placed an ad in the *Seneca Observer*: "George Webb, barber advertises that persons wishing to have their clothes cleaned can have them done in the very best manner and at moderate rates by leaving them at the subscriber's barbershop." In 1858, the *Seneca Observer* noted that his barbershop was the "shop next door west of No. 4's Engine House." Brigham's 1862-63 directory, however, listed him as George A. Webb here at the Welles Building at 198 Main Street. This was a good location, in a new brick business block, only a few doors west of the major hotel in the village.

The 1860 census listed George Webb, age 60, a barber, living with his wife Sarah, age 26, both born in

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New York State, in a house worth \$300, with personal property (probably his barber chair, mirror, and other implements) worth \$200.

The 1862-63 directory listed the Webb house at 41 Walnut Street. The 1857 village map noted "G. Webb" on Walnut Street, two doors north of Hiram and Mary Demun's house. No deed has been found for George Webb, although it is possible that they put the house in Sarah's name. The Demun house still stands at 39 North Walnut. George and Sarah Webb may have lived in the red house next door, or (given that the 1857 map shows one house in between the Demuns and the Webbs), it is also possible that the Webbs lived in the green house two doors north.

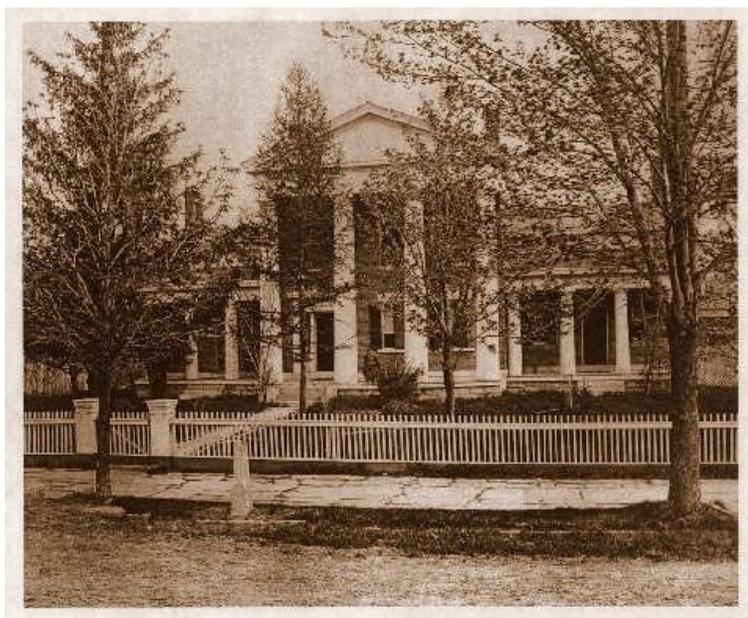
George Webb probably died before 1870, for neither he nor Sarah were listed in the 1870 census. The directory for 184-75 did, however, list Mrs. Sarah Webb living on Walnut n. Railroad, working as a laundress.

Waterloo-Village

**James Russell Webster and Elizabeth Webster House
134 Main Street
Waterloo**



**Looking north
November 2006**



**c. 1860
Courtesy Waterloo Historical Society**

The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in
Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880
Historical New York Research Associates
Sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York, 2005-06

Description: James Russel Webster and Elizabeth Webster bought this lot on East Main Street in 1850 and probably built this monumental double-wing brick Greek Revival house that same year. The most outstanding feature is the portico with large Doric columns. In the late 1850s, the Webster family raised the east wing to two stories. Between 1875-80, the west wing was also made into a two-stories. The house remained in the Webster family until 1943, when Claude Doxtator purchased it. Current owners are restoring it to its original grandeur and have replaced the missing columns on the east wing.

Significance: James Russell Webster represents those citizens of some wealth and influence who were active in the Whig and later Republican parties and who used their influence locally and nationally to work for citizenship rights for African Americans.

Born in 1806, in Litchfield, Connecticut, James Russel Webster migrated with his parents to Phelps, Ontario County, New York, in 1812. He was a member of the local Baptist Church, educated in the local academy, and later in a military school. He spent considerable time in Canada in his youth, trading with Indians. In 1827, he married Elizabeth Nicholson Mullender, and they settled in Perry, New York, where they assisted in building the new Presbyterian Church, which they joined. Rev. Samuel H. Gridley was pastor. Rev. Gridley later moved to Waterloo, where he served as Presbyterian pastor for forty years. The Webster family followed him in 1842. Both the Perry and Waterloo Presbyterian churches were active abolitionist congregations.

James R. Webster became a major dealer in grain, salt, stock, and coal, importing these goods from Canada and the western U.S.

All his life, Webster was an active Whig and then a Republican. He was a major proponent of William Henry Seward. In 1858, Webster went to Illinois to work with his son, then superintendent of the Illinois Central and Terre Haute and Alton Railroads. While there, he passed out speeches by William Henry Seward and personally met Abraham Lincoln.

In 1895, a biographical sketch noted that “Mr. Webster was a strong Abolitionist and has labored for the colored race for over 60 years.”⁷⁶

⁷⁶ *Brigham's Directory* (1862-63); Brian Bourke, “Historic Home Has Some New—Yet Old—Features,” *Citizen; Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler & Seneca Counties* (New York: Chapman Publishing, 1895), 334.; *Memorial of James R. Webster, Waterloo, N.Y.* [1892]; “James R. Webster/Claude Doxtator House,” *Historic Resources Survey, Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, New York* (1982), 175-76.

Appendix I

Project Database
The Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and
African American Life in Seneca County, 1820-1880

Sorted by Name/Township

Compiled by Tanya Warren
Historical New York Research Associates
Project sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Walter Gable, Seneca County Historian
Funded by Preserve New York
2005-06

Rating key for UGRR:
 1-not likely 2-possible
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PROJECT DATABASE
Sites Relating to the Underground Railroad,
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2	Ackerman	Jacob H.	A	Signed 1839 & 1850 anti-slavery petitions & the 8/4/1848 Free Soil notice.	Waterloo	21 Church, 2nd house south of corner with Elisha on west side of Church.	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 11. Seneca County Directory of 1862-1863. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
2	Adair	Mary	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Varick	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	37 year old wife of Henry-farmer. (1850)					
3	Addison	James W.	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1859's.	Seneca Falls	13 Chapel	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	33 year old blacksmith from England, husband of Harriet, father of 1.		x			
2	Allen	Charles	A	Signed 2 anti-slavery petitions in 1850	Waterloo	69 Elisha	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC. ID#41. Seneca County Directory of 1862-1863	22 year old single carpenter.(1850) Family buried at Maple Grove Cem.					
2	Allen	Moses F.	A	Signed 4 anti-slavery petitions in 1838, 1839 and 2 in 1850.	Waterloo	158 Main(1862). Today's 29 E. Main St.(just east of M'Clintock bldg. One of earliest wood frame structures in W'loo 1836	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. Seneca County Directory of 1862-1863. Cornell Survey 1982 p. 158	39 year old shoemaker in 1850. Family buried at Maple Grove Cem.TLW					

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2	Andrews	Seth	A	Signed 2 anti-slavery petitions in 1850	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 9999	35 year old tanner. (1850)					
2	Aray	Jacob	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Romulus	unknown	1820 census						
2	Arnett	William	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first, 6/13/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	32 E. Bayard	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	42 year old miller (1850)					
3	Ashdown	Samuel & Hannah	A	Received into fellowship of the Wesleyan Meth. Church. Samuel signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice	Seneca Falls	9 Mynderse (1874 Dir)	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.			x			
2	Aspell	Rensallaer	A	Signed 2 Free Soil Party notices	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	37 year old married moulder (1850)					
2	Ault	Polly	A	Signed 2 anti-slavery petitions in 1839	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman						
2	Babcock	John/Joseph	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed 4 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	76 W. Bayard (1862 Dir)	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 JW/WG database.	65 year old farmer (1850)					
3	Bailey	Pryce & Dorliska	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	William St. (1874 Dir)	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	Welsh immigrant (Pryce)			x		

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2	Bainbridge	Henry	Af-Am	Unique gravestone at Rising Cemetery at Willard describes him as "Negro"-this is rare. Died 11 June 11 1837.	Romulus	unknown	Research on & photos of Henry Bainbridge's gravestone & environs produced by Kate Lynch of NYC. http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=jsisson&iid=I2168	In the 1820 census of Willard (Romulus), Elizabeth Bainbridge is listed with an African American male 26-45 years in her household. This woman was the wife of Mahlon Bainbridge who was born in 1771 in Frederick Co., Maryland and died 1814 in Romulus. Henry Bainbridge moved to Yates Co. and bought land there. His body was exhumed in the early 20th century and moved to Rising Cemetery.					
3	Baird	Levi	A	Subscribed the True Wesleyan 1850-1851.	Tyre	unknown	Ledger # 72 SFHS Library	42 year old farmer (1850)			x		
3	Baird	Marvin	A	Pledged \$5 for the purchase of the Wesleyan Chapel lot in 1843.		unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives			x			
2	Baker	Nathan	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	15 Mynderse (1874 Dir)	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Baptist Clergyman living next to Obadiah Latham (1850) Called "Rev. Nathan Baker" by Stephen Monroe in his "Seneca Falls in Earlier Times", appearing in the Revielle, January 1912.				x	
2	Baldwin	Smith	A	Signed 3 anti-slavery petitions in 1838 and 1839	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman						
2	Baley	Catherine	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	32 year old wife of Daniel Baley-merchant. (1850)					

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3	Ball	Wrexaville	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Waterloo	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	24 year old head of House living with 2 sisters and 3 small children. Working as seamstress and sisters as factory labores.			x		
2	Barber	Chauncey	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first, 6/13/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	44 year old boatbuilder (1850)					
3	Barnes	Charles (aka Chauncey) & Lydia	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Junius	unknown	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA TERLOO.HTML				x	x	
3	Barnes	William	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Waterloo	unknown	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA TERLOO.HTML				x		
3	Barrett	Edward	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.				x		
3	Barrett	Elias	A	Signed 1st call in paper for 1st meeting of the Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. On 16 Oct 1837	Seneca Falls	unknown	Friend of Man, 25 Oct. 1837, p. 3	Of Seneca Falls-1840 census-TLW					x

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3	Barton/Burton	Henry	A	Pledged \$5 in carpentry work for the purchase of the Wesleyan Chapel lot in 1843. Active member of the church. Subscribed to the True Wesleyan 1849. and the first, 6/13/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices	Varick	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives. SFHS Ledger # 72. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848-1850 WG database.	39 year old carpenter in 1850.			x		
3	Barton/Burton	Mary	A	New member of the Wesleyan Church on 3 Apr 1859.	Seneca Falls	8 Walnut	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives.	Likely the wife of Henry Burton, active member of the Wesleyan Church by 1850.			x		

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3	Bascom	Ansel	A-UGRR	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Possible involment in "Tear UGRR Station" venture as told by Seeley. Subscribed to the North Star 1849-1851. Signed 5 Free Soil Party notices in 1848. Subscribed to the Liberator	Seneca Falls	Bayard St./19 Green	"The Tear UGRR Station" by Charles S. Seely."SFHS Archives, Collection 24, Box 3, Folder 9. Frederick Douglass Paper: 10 June 1852; 16 Feb 1855; 31 Aug 1855; 26 July 1849; 6 July 1855. 5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. SFHS Ledger # 72. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.Liberator subscription list, Boston Public Library-Rare Books Dept.	Subscribed to the Frederick Douglass Paper 1857. Also mentioned in the Syracuse Journal in an article of the Fred. Doug. Paper as "taken the field against secret political societies." Wrote long treatise "Is There Law for Slavery?" in FD Paper 1855. A letter of his was read at the Celebration of the Passage of the Ordinance of 1787 in Cleveland in July of 1849. Spoke on Slavery and the Consitution at the Syracuse "Great Anti-Slavery Convention" Spoke, along with HB Stanton, at the Ontario Co., NY at Whig/Free Soil COnvention in Canandaigua, Aug 1848. Both are mentioned again in the 26 Oct 1848 edition as "taking care of the rich field west of the Cayuga Bridge". TLW Attended SF woman's rights convention, but did not sign Declaration of Sent.					x	
3	Bascom	Eliza Sherwood	A-UGRR	Active abolitionist, etc.	Seneca Falls	Bayard St.	Burned-Over District, The Trial of Rhoda Bement by Altschuler & Saltzgaber, p. 62	Participated in the trial of Rhoda Bement.						
2	Beach	Hiram	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1	31 year old grocery keeper. (1850)						

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3	Beadle	Hannah	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Tyre	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	65 year old from CT living with Lorin Seekell in Tyre			x		
2	Beadle/Bedell	David	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first, 6/13/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	26 State	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	53 year old blacksmith (1850)					
2	Beadle/Bedell	Reuben	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first, 6/13/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	48 year old chairmaker (1850)					
2	Beadle/Bedell	Sarah Jane	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Romulus	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	34 year old wife of John, farmer and mother of three. (1850)					
3	Beary	Charles & Sophia	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church	Seneca Falls	29 Clinton	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Book 1 of the Wes. Meth. Church records. Sen. Co. Dir. 1862-1863 SFHS Archives.	30 year old miller (1850)			x		
3	Beary	Harriet	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	Either Harriet or Sophia Beary play the melodian for the church services. "Sister Beary"			x		

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2	Beary	William	A	Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper, 1850, 1851		Fall St. near Walnut (1874 dir)	SFHS Ledger Book # 72.						
3	Bell	Moses	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church by 1858.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives			x			
3	Bell	Rev. William & Lucy	A	Pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1862.	Seneca Falls	5 Mynderse	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863SFHS Archives			x			
2	Bellows	Charles	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	9 Troy	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	30 year old pump maker (1850). Son of Matthias B.					x
3	Bellows	James & Caroline	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church	Seneca Falls	118 Fall	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1.JW Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863. Book 1 of the Wes. Meth. Church records SFHS Archives.	Son of Matthias B.		x			x

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3	Bellocs	William L.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Active member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church beg. in 1858. Defended the church against Congregational "Takeover" in 1869.	Seneca Falls	7 Mynderse	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863. SFHS Archives. The True Wesleyan, March 17 1869.	20 year old machinist single (1850)			x		x
3	Benham	Daniel & Mary	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Mary was a member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's. Daniel signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	21 Spring St.	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1.JW Book 1 of the Wes. Meth. Church records. Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863. SFHS Archives.Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	32 year old carpenter (1850)			x		
2	Benham	Henry/Harvey	A	Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper, 1850, 1851, and the first, 6/13/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices	Seneca Falls	Road # 24 cor #26 in 1894 Directory map	SFHS Ledger Book # 72.Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	1894 directory lists him as "b. 1822 in Orange Co., carpenter & joiner. Owns farm of 157 acres, worked by son-in-law U. L. Seekell, 2 horses".TLW					
2	Bennett	Elizabeth	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	60 year old wife of Lucius-stone mason					
3	Bennett	Peter	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Lodi	unknown	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/unit/s/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA/TERLOO.HTML	Listed in 1894 Child's Seneca Co. Directory as born in 1815, lives on Road # 14 in Lodi, works 54 acres with son Oliver. Road key on Map in back of book. SFHS			x		x

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3	Benson	A	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Waterloo	unknown	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML					x	
3	Berry	Harriet Augusta	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	72 Garden	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.	34 year old immigrant from England and wife of Godfrey, mother of 4.			x		
3	Bicknell	Lyman & Margaret	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church. Both baptised Jan. of 1859.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.			x			
2	Blaine	D. G.	A	Subscribed to the National Era in the 1850's		unknown	Ledger # 72 SFHS Library						
2	Bland	Robert	Af-Am	Recipient of land from Gerritt Smith-1849	Waterloo	Town	Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ.	The Old Military Tract, Lot 287, SW, 40 acres in Franklin Co., NY.JW Not found in any census. Likely related to the Blands of Geneva, NY.TLW					
3	Boardman	Deming	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Trustee of the Wesleyan Methodist Church before 1855. Signed the first, 6/13/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	Ovid St. near limits	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Book 1 of the Wes. Meth. Church records. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863. SFHS Archives.Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	51 year old farmer from VT (1850) Father-in-law of James Bellows.TLW			x		

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 UGRR-Underground Railroad
 Mtd-Manumitted

Sorted by Name/Township

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PROJECT DATABASE
Sites Relating to the Underground Railroad,
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2	Bockoven	Abram	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	6 Chapel	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	39 year old teamster (1850)					x
2	Bockoven	George W.	A		Junius/Canoga	Bridgeport area	Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler & Seneca Counties. Chapman Pub. Co., NY 1895. p.322.	Noted as a "strong anti-slavery man" in the Portrait & Bio. Record. Sister of George is Phebe Bockoven Powis, mother of Emma Powis Randall, owners of the Hubbell House in the 1870's. TLW					x
2	Bodine	Philinda	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Romulus	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	27 year old wife of Cornelius, farmer. (1850)					
2	Bogart/Black	Pompey	Mtd.	Recipient of land from Gerritt Smith. Born enslaved to John Bogart in 1816.	Lodi	unknown	Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ. "Slaves in Ovid in 1821-22". pp 568-69 of Book II of Seneca County Historical Records book at the Seneca Co. Historian's Office	Recieves, in Ollie Township (?), Lot #11, lot 336, NE, 30 acres in Franklin Co., NY. JW Listed in the Seneca Co. Records book as "born under the Salve Laws of New York State." WG					
1	Bogue	Rev. H. P.		Subscribed to The African Repository & Colonial Journal	Seneca Falls	unknown	Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. Judith Wellman, "How Abby Kelley Turned Seneca Falls on Its Ear Five Years Before the Seneca Falls Woman's Rights Convention", presented 2004 NPS/WORI.	Published by the American Colonization Society. He clashed with Abby Kelly over his suspect abolitionist stance and he put Rhoda Bement on trial for her "un-christian" conduct, etc.					

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2	Bolter	Elizabeth Cady	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Signed petition as "Mrs. Doctor Bolter", Alfred Bolter, physician. 32 year old mother of 3					
3	Bonker	Joel	A	Pledged \$10 for the purchase of the Wesleyan Chapel lot in 1843. Elected trustee of the Wesleyan Chapel in 1844. Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. In SF. Subscribed to the True Wesleyan & Liberty Party Paper 1849-1852	Seneca Falls	10 Miller	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives Frederick Douglass Paper- 16 Oct 1851. Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library.	Regular subscriber to the Frederick Douglass Paper, 1851, 52, 53. Signed the Declaration of Sentiments. 43 year old cooper in 1850. TLW	x	x			x
	Bonnell	Charles & Deanna	A		Waterloo	rte 96							
3	Bonnell	Henry	A	strong abolitionist and women's rights supporter. Member of the Friends of Human Progress. Signed anti-slavery petition on 3/19/1838.	Waterloo	rte 96	History of Seneca County, 1876. P. 95.					x	x
3	Bowdish	Mary	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Waterloo		Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML http://encompass.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/sat/docviewer?did=14852704&seq=1	Member of the Comm. of Arrangements for an 1861 meeting.				x	x

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2	Bowman	Alice	Mtd.	Slave of Robert Rose family	Fayette	Rose Hill	<i>Make a Way Somehow</i> , Kathryn Grover, p. 17	Infant nurse of Robert C. Rose who cared for the baby on the way from Virginia to Fayette.					
3	Bradford	Rev. Benjamin F.	A	Seneca Falls Wesleyan Church pastor. Member of Friends of Human Progress Mtg., 1854. Subscribed to: Juvenile Wesleyan, True Wesleyan, Liberty Party Paper, Frederick Douglass Paper	Seneca Falls	32 Green St., 1 house in from White on south side.	History of Seneca County, 1876. P. 114. Frederick Douglass Paper, 5 Nov 1852; 27 Oct 1854. http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA_TERLOO.HTML . SFHS Library Ledger book #72.	"Led the Congregational Church revival effort after having served the Wesleyan Church on anti-slavery grounds for 3 years." Appointed chairman of the "Free Democracy of Seneca County group, org. 19 Oct 1852 at SF. He is "of Canoga". Bradford was Secretary of the "Colored Fair" (Sponsored by the Union Council) at Geneva in October of 1854, org. by David Blake. People from as far away as Auburn NY attended, showing their crafts and ag goods, including Miss Bogart of Auburn, winning 1st place for needlework, she being the daughter of Gov. Wm. Seward's servants Nicholas & Harriet Bogart.TLW			x	x	
3	Braman	William & Mary	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	10 Troy	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.				x		

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2	Branch	Simon	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	43 year old woolen manufacturer. (1850)					
3	Bredenbacker	Solomon & Mary	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	5 Elm	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records. Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863. SFHS Archives.	farmer. Solomon baptised Jan. of 1859.			x		
2	Bridgeman	Cepheus	A	Signed 2 anti-slavery petitions in 1850	Waterloo	98 William	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 334. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863.	54 year old patternmaker from MA. TLW					
3	Brim	Alfred & Alida	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's. Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper, 1850-1852	Seneca Falls	Mynderse near Daniels (1874 Dir)	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives. SFHS Ledger # 72	Alfred is a clerk at a pump factory (1870)			x		
3	Brook	Cheny	FS?	B. in VA	Seneca Falls	86 Mynderse	1900 census	Servant for family-livein. Born 1857. 1 of only 3 family groups of Af-Am left in Seneca Falls by 1900. TLW					
3	Brown	Edward	FS?	Parents b. LA & NY	Fayette	unknown	1850-1870 Census database.						
3	Brown	Edward	FS	Born in MD/property owner. Recipient of land from Gerritt Smith in 1847	Fayette/Romulus	Fayette	1850 census. Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ.	Property value 1850-\$400.00. Lives next door to Rev. Tinkham-facilitator? (Rev. J. Tinkham was pastor of Junius Meth. Epis. Stone Church.) TLW Recieves land in Old Military Tract, T. 12, Lot #54, NE, 38 acres in Franklin Co., NY. JW					

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2	Brown	Tom	Af-Am	Early, if not one of the first, Af-Am residents of SF.	Seneca Falls	unknown	The Seneca Falls of David B. Lum, ed. by Arnold Barben, SFHS 1970. P. 17. W. Mynderse Ledger, 1796-1797, p. 82. SFHS	"By indisputable documentary evidence we learn the interesting fact that Tom Brown and David Wright both colored gentlemen were in business here in 1796 and 1797." (Lum) This is confirmed by finding Tom entered into W. Mynderse's ledger of 1797 buying salt and being paid for portage.TLW					
2	Bryant	George & Ann	Mtd.	Early Af-Am family	Ovid	Seneca St.	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. 1820-1870 census.	"George Bryant died 30 June 1854, age 70-80". Wife Ann is living with son Moses and family through 1870 "age 100". Both born NJ.TLW					x
2	Bryant	John		Recipient of land from Gerritt Smith in 1847.	Romulus	unknown	Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ.	Recieves land in Old Military Tract, T. 12, Lot #24, SW, 38 acres in Franklin Co., NY.JW 1894 Directory lists a John Bryant, "Road #9 on dir. Map, b. 1843, wife Mary, carpenter, owns farm 8 acres."TLW					x

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2	Bryant	Moses	FS?	Born in NJ/property owner. Recipient of land from Gerrott Smith in 1847.	Ovid	Seneca St.	1850 census. Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ. Scrapbook #65, SFHS Library.Seneca County Historian's Office Auten African American research	Property value 1850-\$150. by 1870-RE value at \$400. Will on file at Sen. Co. Recieves, in Ollie Township (?), Lot #11, lot 336, NW, 30 acres in Franklin Co., NY.JW Obituary states "Recently taken to Willard State Hospital for treatment, died in that institution Friday. He was one of the oldest residents of this village and highly respected by all. The funeral was held at his late home Sat., Rev. Wesley Mason off." Died 27 June 1902 in Ovid. Will. Married to Rosetta Armwood of Union Springs 6/39/1868, Ovid. Born 1824 acc. to 1894 Directory-gardner & white-washer.TLW					x

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	Bull	Julius & Harriet Woodruff	A-UGRR	Owned the Ferry Farm at Bridgeport purported to be an UGRR station. (Historic Site sign) Both members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in SF. Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Subscribed to the True Wesleyan. Julius signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	Bridgeport	Letter of Cyrus Garnsey, 2 June 1925. Coll. 24, Box 3, folder 9. Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. 5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Julius and Harriet were both members and Julius was trustee (before April 1850), of the SF Wesleyan Methodist Church. 1 April 1850, at the annual meeting of trustees, voting proceeds to choose trustees to replace Julius Bull and D. W. Forman. Thomas James and and Joel Bonker succeed them. Harriet was mentioned in the 31 May 1858 minutes: "H. B. Knight be chosen to wait on Sister Harriet Bull to ascertain her mind in regard to remaining with the church". In July, she is added to the member list. Julius Bull is not mentioned in the records after 1850.Julius subscribed to "True Wesleyan", 1849-1851.TLW				x	

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3	Bull	Julius & Harriet Woodruff	A-UGRR	Owned the Ferry Farm at Bridgeport. Both members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in SF. Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Subscribed to the True Wesleyan. Julius signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	Bridgeport	Letter of Cyrus Garnsey, 2 June 1925. Coll. 24, Box 3, folder 9. Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. 5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Julius and Harriet were both members and Julius was trustee (before April 1850), of the SF Wesleyan Methodist Church. 1 April 1850, at the annual meeting of trustees, voting proceeds to choose trustees to replace Julius Bull and D. W. Forman. Thomas James and and Joel Bonker succeed them. Harriet was mentioned in the 31 May 1858 minutes: "H. B. Knight be chosen to wait on Sister Harriet Bull to ascertain her mind in regard to remaining with the church". In July, she is added to the member list. Julius Bull is not mentioned in the records after 1850.Julius subscribed to "True Wesleyan", 1849-1851.TLW			x	x	
2	Bull	William L.	A	Signed 4 anti-slavery petitions in 1838, 1839 and 2 in 1850.	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID #'s 405, 409	37 year old cabinet maker.(1850)TLW					x
2	Burch	M. C.	A	Signed 2 anti-slavery petitions in 1850	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 419	46 year old farmer (1850)					

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2	Burritt	Sidney	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	52 Mynderse	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1 James vs. Woodmansee, Seneca County Historian's Collection, Auten's Vault Collection. Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863. SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	30 year old grocery keeper. (1850). Assisted in the planning of the erection of Thomas James' brick block in 1863.					
3	Burritt	Stephen D.& Mary	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice and the 3/16/1849 Town elections report.	Seneca Falls	39 Walnut	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	19 year old boatman (1850)			x		

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3	Burtless	William & Mary	A	Subscribed to the North Star 1849-1850. Elected trustee of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1850. Active church members. Subscribed to the Juvenile Wesleyan, North Star and True Wesleyan 1849-1852.	Seneca Falls		Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler & Seneca Counties. Chapman Pub. Co., NY 1895. P. 401. Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives. SFHS Ledger # 72	"...a Whig in early life, later became a strong Abolitionist, doing all he could to advance the interest of the cause...A devoted member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and in order that he may be free to express his views on the slavery question, he helped to build the first Wesleyan Meth. church in S. Falls." (Portrait & Bio. Record). Wife Mary also a member of the Wes. Church. TLW			x		
2	Burnett	William	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	45 year old millwright. (1850)					
2	Burton	John	A	Signed 3 anti-slavery petitions in 1839 & 1844.	Waterloo	Home was at 105 E. Main St. Since replaced by current house at this address.	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. Cornell Survey 1982 p. 164	Likely the same John Burton who was a surveyor for Seneca County and created many of the early maps of the county. TLW					

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2	Butler	Albert	Mtd.	Former slave, b. in VA	Lodi	unknown	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/inter6.htm	Died: Albert Butler 1/23/1917. Born in VA as a slave, long time resident of Lodi, died in county house, came after Civil War, returned for a time to VA, too feeble (died of TB)so he went to county home.					x
2	Butler	Jane	Af-Am	Early Af-Am family	Seneca Falls/Waterloo	State St near Butler Ave-early/Walnut St later in Waterloo with Demun	December 19, 1840-THE COLORED AMERICAN New York, New York	"MARRIED.At Seneca Falls, on the 6th inst., by Richard Hogarth, Esq., Doctor Merriwether, of Geneva, to Miss Jane Butler, of the former Place." Later married to Hiram Demund.TLW					x
3	Butler	Sarah	FS/Mtd.	Early Af-Am family. Born in Maryland. Appears first in 1840 census of SF.	Seneca Falls	State St. near Fall east side	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. 1830, 1840 census. Obit-The Reveille 31 Apr 1886.SFHS Centennial Volume of Papers, p. 87.SFHS. Mrs. Charles O. Goodyear Scrapbook, p. 40. SFHS. 1880 census. Will of Sarah Butler, #484, Seneca County Surrogates.	Obit states Sarah came from Palmyra to SF. Will: Sarah Gibbons/Butler: SF, died 12/10/1847; Children: Solomon and Mary Butler of Skan; Betsey Butler of Auburn(could this be the Betsy Butler who ran a "safehouse" in Auburn?); Helen, wife of Charles Phillips of Buffalo; grandchildren: Amelia Miriweather of Geneva, Jan Castilla Miriweather of Buffalo and John Gibbons of Buffalo.Daughter Helen later married Isaac White of 62 Garrow ST., AUburn, NY.TLW					x

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3	Butler	Solomon & Harriet Freeman	AF-Am	Property owner. Harriet listed as donating \$1.00 to the Wesleyan Methodist church on 1 Dec 1862. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	1849-State St.(where today's P.O. sits/1856-where Mynderse Academy tennis courts and football field border on State St.	Obit-The Reveille 31 Apr 1886.SFHS Centennial Volume of Papers, p. 87.SFHS. Mrs. Charles O. Goodyear Scrapbook, p. 40. SFHS. 1850, 60, 70 & 1880 census. Original Records Book of the Restvale Cemetery-Village of Seneca Falls Archives. Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Well-known and respected resident. Obit states he was a teamster and died of heart disease at his home on State St. aged 67 years old. "Deceased came here from Palmyra when a small boy with his mother and step-father...Funeral took place at his late home." In the scrapbook there appeared a wonderful couple of notices, with Solomon and wife Harriet each professing their disgust with each other. Harriet's response is priceless! Value RE in 1870-\$5000. Solomon is buried near the James family in Restvale Cem., Section G, lot 57B.TLW			x	x	
3	Butts	Reuben & Emeline	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	71 Mynderse	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.	Reuben a 29 year old mason in 1860. Withdrew from the church in July of 1869.					
2	Cady	Albert	A	Signed the 6/13/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soli Party notices.			Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
3	Cain	Jacob	FS	Documentation/property owner	Seneca Falls	Village	SFHS Centennial Volume of Papers, p. 89.	Furniture and upholstrey merchant.					
2	Caldwell	Hiram	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						

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3	Candler	Edward	A	Elected trustee of Wesleyan Meth. Church in March of 1854. Subscribed to the True Wesleyan.	Seneca Falls	unknown	SFHS Ledger Book # 72.	English immigrant.			x		
3	Candler	George	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	Son of Edward			x		
2	Carman	Family	A	Signed multiple anti-slavery petitions in 1838 & 1839	Waterloo	Lundy's Corners near Junius Friends Mtg House	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID # 510						
2	Carmichel	Warrick	Af-AM	Early Af-Am	Galen	unknown	1820 census						
2	Carpenter	Albert	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1	36 year old innkeeper. (1850)					
3	Carpenter	Lovinia	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	100 Fall	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records. Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863. SFHS Archives.	Wife of Alonson Carpenter-saloon keeper (1860)			x		
2	Carr	Francis	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	4 Ovid St. (1862 Dir)	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
2	Carr	Thomas	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first (6/13/1848), 8/16/1848 and 10/3/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	132 Fall	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Prop. Of Carr's Hotel, 132-134 Fall.					

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2	Carrell	Elizabeth and Martha	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Romulus	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Sisters in law.					
2	Carson	James P.	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
2	Carson	Levi M.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Physician					
3	Carter	Luman (Newman) & Frances	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	30 Clinton	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.	30 & 31 year old couple, Mason & tailoress with 3 children			x		
3	Chamberlain	Jacob M.	A	Elected trustee of Wesleyan Meth. Church in March of 1855.	Seneca Falls	Bayard St near Sackett estate	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.				x		
3	Chamberlain	Jacob P.	A	Abolitionist, Pres. of Free Soil Party meeting, SF, June 1848. Donated money to the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Jan of 1861. Signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848	Seneca Falls	c. Wash. & Seneca St.	Seneca Co. Courier, June 13, 1848. Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Signed Declaration of Sentiments at woman's rights convention; Congressman from SF, 1850s; owned Lower Red Mills.	x		x		x

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2	Chapman	John C.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	29 Green	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	42 year old merchant (1850)					
2	Chapman	William	FS?	Birthplace-PA. Property owner	Seneca Falls	Village	1850-1870 Census database.	Coachman w/ Edward Black, farmer. Value RE 1870-\$800.00. In hs will he sends almost all proceeds from a house sale on Bridge St. to his mother in Maryland.TLW					
3	Chatham	Sebastian	A	Nominated for Member of Assembly by the first mtg. Of the "Free Democracy of Seneca Co." group.	Seneca Falls	Fayette	Frederick Douglass Paper, 5 Nov 1852						x
3	Chatham	Warren J.	A	Chairman of the 1st "Free Democracy of Seneca Co." group.	Seneca Falls	Canoga	Frederick Douglass Paper, 5 Nov 1852	A political Anti-Slavery group. "Resolved, That we have no language to express or unmeasured contempt and scorn of that infamous Fugitive Slave Bill..." Son of Sebastian Chatham. TLW					
2	Cheney	Asa F.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	44 year old dyer (1850)					

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2	Chester	John	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
2	Childs	Amherst	A	Signed 4 anti-slavery petitions in 1844 & 1850.	Waterloo	86 Virginia	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 567. Seneca County Directory 1962-1863. SFHS	Physician					
2	Church	Hannah, Rhoda B., Lucy & Elise	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Romulus	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Single daughters (early 20's) of Abijah, blacksmith. Son Abijah, Jr. lives, acc. to 1894 directory, in Romulus, road #11 on directory map, b. 1847, farms 4.5 acres (with mother Eliza, widow Abijah, Sr.), laborer."TLW					
2	Church	John L.	A	Signed 2 anti-slavery petitions in 1850	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC # 588	43 year old farmer (1850)					
3	Clapp	M. R.	A	Joined the Wesleyan Meth. Church by 1860.	Seneca Falls	Bayard St.	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	Lived next door to Ansel Bascom in 1860, "master machinist".			x		
3	Clark	George	A	Member of the Wes. Meth. Church.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	Brought up on charges of bad conduct in June of 1859.			x		
2	Clark	John S.	A	Signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	28 year old married physician (1850).					
3	Clay	Nelson & Annie	FS	Annie b. VA, property owner.	Seneca Falls	Clinton n. Chapel	1874-1882 Seneca County Directories.	Worked as a cooper. Annie's RE worth \$500.00					
2	Clements	Moses	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Fayette	unknown	1820 census						

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2	Cole	Oris	A	Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. In SF. Subscribed to the Liberty Press (prev. The Friend of Man) and Liberty Party Paper in 1849-1852. Signed the first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Frederick Douglass Paper-16 Oct 1851. SFHS Ledger # 71.Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Anti-slavery platform.					
3	Cole	William & Elizabeth	FS	Birthplaces-VA & MD. Elizabeth is property owner. Civil War veteran	Waterloo	34 Mill	1862-1875 Seneca Co. Directories.SFHS. Betty Auten article of 22 Oct 1980 Revielle	\$500 RE, \$150 personal. Private in the 3rd Light Artillery. Died 1897. 1894 Business Directory of Seneca Co states that William was born 1827 in Maryland. Owns house at Mill St. near Elisha.					
3	Coleman	Charles W. & Cordelia	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	15 Center	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co.Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.	Charles was a 25 year old moulder in 1860.			x		
2	Collier	Isaac	A	Signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	26 Green St (1862 dir)	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
3	Collins	Henry & Dorcas	A	Visited by Wm. C. Nell on anti-slavery lecture tour. Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Waterloo	unknown	Nat. Anti-Slavery Standard, Aug. 26, 1852, p. 55. http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/unit/s/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA_TERLOO.HTML	"Being on a visit to my friends Henry and Dorcas Collins in W'loo, arrangements were made for my talking to a small audience in the Congrgational Friends Mtg. House on Sun. July 18. I afterward accompanied them to a family reunion in Cayuga Co.				x	x

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4	Congregational Friends		A		Waterloo	Nine Foot Road	Frederick Douglass Paper, 2 Oct 1851						
2	Conklin	Seth	A	Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper, 1850, 1851	Seneca Falls	unknown	SFHS Ledger Book # 72.	Lives in the Poor House in 1850. 67 year old from CT.					
2	Conklin	William & John	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. John signed the first(6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices. William signed only the first.	Seneca Falls	Town lots southeast portion	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	62 year old gardener, John a moulder(1850)					
3	Conklin	William & Mary	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	20 Garden	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863. SFHS Archives.	Parents of Elizabeth and Mary, probable signers of Decl. of Sentiments.	x	x			x
2	Conley	Fanny, Evaline, Louisa	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849		unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Mother Fanny (53 year old wife of Thomas, farmer) and her 2 daughters					
2	Conley	Thomas	A	Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.		unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
2	Cook	Charles	A	Signed 5 anti-slavery petitions in 1839 and 1850	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 639	43 year old cabinet maker.(1850)TLW					
2	Cook	James	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
2	Cooley	Franklin	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1	21 year old bookkeeper. (1850)					

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2	Cooley	Nancy & Phidelia	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Mother and daughter.					
2	Coombs	Roxy	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	45 year old single mother of one. (1850)					
2	Cooper	Family	A	Signed multiple anti-slavery petitions in 1839, 1844 & 1839	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 666	Joseph Cooper born in Ireland					
2	Corl	Jacob H.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	12 Cayuga	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	32 year old clerk (1850). Assisted James family legally in later years.					
3	Corwin	Charles G. & Mrs. Helena	A	Sec. Of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in 1858. Members of the church through the 1860's	Tyre	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	50 year old carpenter (1860). Withdrew from the church on 6 April 1869.			x		
2	Cory	Truman F.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1.Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	38 year old Innkeeper (1850)					
3	Covert	C. V.	A	Nominated for Justice of the Sessions by the first mtg. Of the "Free Democracy of Seneca Co." group.	Covert	unknown	Frederick Douglass Paper, Nov 5 1852						
2	Cowing	John P.	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/4/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	Bayard St.	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						

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3	Crawford	Harriet	A	Baptised into the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Jan. of 1859.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.				x		
3	Crosby	Thomas & Mary	A	Active member of the Wesleyan Church, late 1850's through 1868. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil party notice.	Seneca Falls	27 Mynderse	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Thomas-34 year old moulder in 1860. Both baptised in Jan of 1859.			x		
2	Cross	John	A	Cmte. Member 1 of 5 chosen for the 1st Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. in 1837. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil party notice.	Seneca Falls	Methodist Meeting House	Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
3	Cross	Lemuel & Margaret	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	20 Green	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.	Margaret from Scotland.			x		
3	Crowell	David	A	Pledged \$5 in team work for the purchase of the Wesleyan Chapel lot in 1843.	Seneca Falls	Gravel Rd.	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	54 year old farmer and neighbor of Joseph Metcalf.			x		
3	Crowell	Elbert L.	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	40 Bridge	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.	Grocer in 1870.					
3	Crowell	Lyman & Sarah	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls		Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	Lyman & Sarah baptised Jan. of 1859.			x		

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2	Crowningshield	Jacob	A	Signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	Bridgeport	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Related to the Underhill and Schuyler families.					
3	Culver	Alvah T. & Caroline	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's. Caroline baptised Jan of 1859.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	Alvah was a 34 year old cooper in 1860.			x		
2	Daly	Asa	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
2	Daniels	George B.	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/4/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	9 Cayuga (work?) 1862 dir	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
2	Daniels	Susan Jane	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Romulus		Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	27 year old wife of John, laborer, mother of 2. (1850)					
3	Dart	Helen	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	33 year old mother of 3, wife of Jeremiah, all living with Joseph Metcalf, widower in 1860's on the Gravel Rd. farm.			x		
3	Davidson	Parmelia	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	180 Fall	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.	25 year old married mother of 4.Wife of Robert			x		
3	Davis	Samuel, Arris & Nancy	A	Active member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church.	Seneca Falls	8 Lawrence	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.	33 year old carpenter in 1860. Samuel withdrew from the church on 11 Oct 1869.			x		

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3	Davy	John	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church by 1868	Seneca Falls	46 Fall	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Direcotry 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.	45 year old laborer from Ireland.			x		
3	Day	William	A	Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. In SF. Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Sept. of 1858. Signed the first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	46 Mynderse	Frederick Douglass Paper-16 Oct 1851; Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Direcotry 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Anti-slavery platform. 27 year old chairmaker in SF in 1850. Wife Matilda,(b. in England) and 3 small children.TLW			x		x
2	Dean	Althea	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 800	Wife of Richard-farmer.TLW					
3	Dean	Phebe	A	Member of the Waterloo Friends of Human Progress	Waterloo	Bonnell Rd.	http://encompass.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/sat/docviewer?did=14852704&seq=1	Member of the Comm. Of arrangements for an 1861 meeting.				x	x
2	Dean	Richard	A	Signed 2 anti-slavery petitions in 1850	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 802	Farmer and husband of Althea Dean					
3	Dell	William S.	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York). Signed anti-slavery petition on 3/19/1838 and 2 in 1850.	Waterloo	Route 96 North, west of Bonnell farm	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA_TERLOO.HTML . LOC ID#'s 810, 811		x		x		x

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3	Deming	David & Catherine	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	172 Fall	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives.	David-31 year old machinist (1860). Buys Solomon Butler's mother's lot on State St., Lot 118 in 1854 from Solomon.			x		x
2	DeMott	Lewis	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
2	Demund	?	Af-Am	Appointed to the Business Cmte. of the Union Council (Austin Steward, Pres.)at the Geneva Convention of Dec 1853.	Waterloo	unknown	Frederick Douglass Paper, 16 Dec 1853.	Possibly Hiram, Aaron or Moses Demon.TLW					
3	Demund	Aaron	Af-Am	Civil War veteran. Birthplace "Unknown"/property owner	Waterloo	unknown	Betty Auten article of 22 Oct 1980, Revielle.	Served in the 20th Col. Reg infantry. Lives with Amos Story, 1850. Value RE, 1860-\$200. Auten's research cites: "Aaron Demun, age 60, farmer, born in Union Springs to Hercules and Elizabeth Gay Demun. His 3rd m. to Harriet Thompson Jackson, age 46, b. W'loo, dau. of JamesThompson. M. 6/10/1886."					
2	Demund	Harry	Af-Am	Property owner	Ovid	unknown	1850 census						x
2	Demund	Hiram	Af-Am	Property owner	Waterloo	Village	1860 census	Value RE-\$200. By 1870-\$500.					

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2	Demund	Pompey	Mtd.	Former slave, b. in NJ/property owner	Lodi	unknown	1850-1870 census. Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. Seneca Co. Court Will # 2652.	In probate, died 1/4/1876 at age 69, no relatives. Left considerable personal property at death- jewelry, books, etc.Original name may have been Pompey Bogart. Buried West Lodi Cem. Value RE in 1870-\$300.w/ John CrisfieldTLW					
2	Demund	Quam & Lydia	FS?	Born in NJ/ property owner	Ovid	Lot #19	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. 1840-1850 census. The History of Ovid, 1789-1889. SFHS 1830 census. Deed Book Q-2, p. 152	Lydia Demon (DeMond) is listed as one of the first of 8 members of the newly formed Ovid Methodist Church in 1820, "...Lydia DeMond, a colored woman...". Buried-Lydia Demon, wife of Quam, died 7/23/1842 at Ovid Village Cemetery. 2nd wife named Phebe. Quam's Will in surrogates court. Quam's RE value at over \$7000.00 in 1850.TLW Acc. to Betty Auten article of 22 Oct 1980 Reveille,Quam's son Isaac was in the Civil War, Co. E,26th Reg (Colored).					x
2	Demund	Solomon and Mary	Af-Am	Property owner	Ovid		1860 census. The North Star, 13 Oct 1848	This family was in Skaneateles in the 1850 census.Member of the "Colored Freeman of CNY". This Solomon could be son of or confused with the Solomon who appears in the 1830 census of Auburn, NY. Not marked as black in the census.Added later.TLW					

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2	Demund	Theodore	Af-Am	Property owner	Ovid	Road #15 on 1894 Directorymap	1870 census	Value RE 1870-\$600. Son of Quam. 1894 directory lists him as farm laborer-2 acres. B. 1828.Wife Susan V. son Sidney, b. 1877					x
2	Denison	Elias	A	Participated in the trial of Rhoda Bement	Seneca Falls	poss. White St.	Burned-Over District, The Trial of Rhoda Bement by Altschuler & Saltzgaber, p. 83	Brother of Rhoda Denison Bement.TLW					
2	Denison	James	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	5 White	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	27 year old boat builder (1850). Likely the nephew of Rhoda Denison Bement, son of Elias and Helen.TLW					
2	Depew	Morris(son)	UGRR?	Barber in Waterloo.	Waterloo	Locust near Main (1881 Dir)	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. Cayuga County Af-Am Census database, 1850,1855, 1860.	Son of Deboarah Depuy of Auburn, NY.TLW "Died Morris Depew, 3/4/1916, age 81 at county home. Was a barber in W'loo." b. 1831.					
2	Dewey	Joseph F.	A	Signed 1st call in paper for 1st meeting of the Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. On 16 Oct 1837	Fayette		Friend of Man, 25 Oct. 1837, p. 3	Of Fayette-1840 census-TLW					
2	Dey	Pierson	A	Early abolitionist	Fayette	On Road #68-1894 Directory map	Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler & Seneca Counties. Chapman Pub. Co., NY 1895. p. 197.	"He became a Republican on the organization of the party and was a strong anti-slavery man." Found in the 1830 census of Fayette.TLW					x

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2	Deyoe	Degradus/Gratius/Gradius	A	Chosen as rep. of the Liberty Party of Seneca Co. for the Sept. 1st convention at Canastota.	Waterloo	3 Seneca	Frederick Douglass Paper, Aug 27, 1852. 1862-1863 Seneca County Directory.SFHS	Spelled Grattis C. DeYoe in "Grips" Historical Souvenir of Waterloo, p. 18. This entry on p. 18 contains memoirs of Mr. DeYoe as the "longest lived resident of Waterloo".					x
2	Deyoe	Family	A	Signed multiple anti-slavery petitions in 1838, 1839, 1844 & 1850.	Waterloo	1-3 S. Seneca St.	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID#'s 868, 874, 875	A family of brick masons and carpenters.					x
3	Dickinson	John	A	Pledged \$5 in trimming the pulpit for the building of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1843. Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper. Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/4/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wes. Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives. 5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. SFHS Ledger # 72. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	31 year old harness maker. (1850)		x			
2	Dillsworth	Samuel & Julia Ann	FS?	Will	Seneca Falls	Walnut St.	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. Samuel-1840 census of SF	Julia Ann Dillsworth: of SF, will 1/17/1865, proved 7/25/1867. Heirs: Friend, Ferry Moody, who has lived with me without marriage; daughters Jane, wife of George W. Johnson; Phebe Ann Henry; Angeline Johnson. Exec: Henry Henion					
2	Ditmars	Abram W.	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	25 year old merchant living in Baldy's hotel (1850)					
2	Dobbin	Edwin R.	A	Signed 2 anti-slavery petitions in 1850	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman						

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3	Doty	Mary	A	Member of the Waterloo Friends of Human Progress	Waterloo	unknown	http://encompass.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/sat/docviewer?did=14852704&seq=1	Member of the Comm. Of arrangements for an 1861 meeting.				x	
3	Douglass	David B.	A	Active member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church beg. in 1854. Subscibed to the True Wesleyan.		unknown	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives. SFHS Ledger # 72				x		
3	Douglass	Henry, Jr.	Mtd.	Documented manumission/local figure/property owner	Fayette/Waterloo	Rose Hill/12 Elizabeth	Archives of the Geneva Historical Society	Life and times documented by records of Rose Hill; The Reveille; Make a Way Somehow, by Kathryn Grover. Value RE-\$200. Died 2 April 1889 age 77. TLW					x

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2	Douglass	Henry, Sr. & Phillis	Mtd.	Documentation	Fayette	Rose Hill	Archives of the Geneva Historical Society. The Colored American, 14 Oct. 1837. 1820-1840 census of Fayette.	Parents of Henry Jr.-Came with Rose family from VA in 1803. Henry manu'mtd 10 Oct 1816, died 22 May 1849. Phillis still living in Geneva at 21 High St. in 1863. In a letter to "The Colored American" , a C. B. Ray mentions taking a ride "3 miles out of town (Geneva) to dine with an aged, intelligent colored farmer..I found the old gentleman..his house surrounded with an orchard of fruit trees..hanging full. He was formerly a slave in the South, was brought here by his master and fully emancipated..he formerly lived in Virginia in the vicinity of Washington and Jefferson, knows a little of their private life and can tell some things he heard from their own lips." TLW wonders whether this could have been Henry Douglass, Sr.?TLW					x
2	Downs	Abel	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	37 Cayuga	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	31 year old pump manufacturer (1850)					x

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2	Downs	J. B. G.	A	Signed 1st call in paper for 1st meeting of the Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. On 16 Oct 1837	Unknown	unknown	Friend of Man, 25 Oct. 1837, p. 3	Not found in 1830-1840 census.TLW					
2	Draper	Abigail	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	13 Oak St. (1862 Dir)	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Wife of Simeon-canal superindendant.(1850)TLW					
2	Draper	Simeon & family	A	Signed 1839, 1844 & 1850 anti-slavery petitions.	Waterloo	13 Oak St. (1862 Dir)	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 953, 966	Husband of Abigail.					
3	Dubois	James	A	Subscribed to the True Wesleyan 1849-1852		unknown	SFHS Ledger Book # 72.			x			
3	Duell	Hannah	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	19 White	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives	46 year old widow in 1870.			x		
2	Duer/Dower	Ann	FS?	Born in NJ	Ovid	unknown	1850 census						x
2	Duer/Dower	Charles	FS?	Born in NJ	Ovid	Farmer V.	1850 census. Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	Son of Ann Duer. Married Jeanette Widgeon of Ovid 10 Oct 1844.					x
2	Duer/Dower	George	FS?	Born in NJ. Recipient of land from Gerritt Smith in 1847.	Ovid	unknown	1850 census. Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ.	Living with Lewis Coombs. Prob. Son of Ann Duer. Recieves Lot 337, NW in the Old Military Tract, 50 acres in Franklin Co., NY.JW					x
2	Duer/Dower	Harrison	Af-Am	Recipient of land from Gerritt Smith in 1847.	Ovid	unknown	Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ.	Recieves Lot 337, NE in the Old Military Tract, 50 acres in Franklin Co., NY. JW					x
2	Duer/Dower	Henry	Af-Am	Recipient of land from Gerritt Smith in 1847.	Ovid	unknown	Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ. 1820, 30, 40 census	Receives land on the Old Military Tract, Township 9, , Lot #334, NE in Franklin Co., NY. JW.					x

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2	Duer/Dower	John	Af-Am	Related to Henry Douglass by marriage	Seneca Co., NY and Monroe Co., MI	unknown	<i>Make a Way Somehow</i> , by Kathryn Grover, p. 32	Page 32 of Grover's book has a photo of Maria-possibly Douglass(sister of Henry), who married John Duer of Seneca Co., NY.TLW					x
2	Duer/Dower	Nelson	Af-Am	Recipient of land from Gerritt Smith in 1847.	Ovid	unknown	Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ.	Receives land on the Old Military Lot in township 10, Lot #359, S 1/3 of west half, 40 acres in Franklin Co., NY. JW					x
2	Duffe	John	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Junius	unknown	1820 census						
2	Dunbar	I.	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Waterloo	Town	1840 census						
3	Dunham	Dr. Rufus & Susan D.	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	110 Fall	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives	Physician			x		
2	Dunkinson	John	Mtd	Documented manumission	Fayette/Romulus	In 1817 purchased 15 acres on Lot 12 Rom. (Auten records)	1820-1830 census. <i>Make a Way Somehow</i> , by Kathryn Grover, p. 21	Manumitted by John Nicholas in 1808. Formerly of Geneva. Possible relation to Rose Hill maid Susannah Dunkinson and a Robert Dunkinson manumitted in 1815 by John Nicholas. Kathryn Grover suggests a relationship to John and Lucy Nickles Dunkinson and Robert Dunkinson who emigrated to Marshall, Monroe, MI in the mid-1830's. Robert became landscape artist.TLW					

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2	Dunkinson	Robert S.	Af-Am	Famous AF-Am Artist	Fayette		http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:_Rje7MuTRdoJ:www.pbs.org/world/arts/duncanson.html+Seneca+County+abolitionists&hl=en&ie=UTF-8	Robert was born in Seneca County NY in 1821 to an African American mother and a Scottish-Canadian father. Robert spent his childhood in Canada and later he and his mother moved to Cincinnati Ohio. After 1854, he painted portraits of famous abolitionists.TLW					
2	Dunkinson	Susannah	Mtd.	Slave at Rose Hill.	Fayette	Rose Hill	<i>Make a Way Somehow</i> , by Kathryn Grover, p. 17	Maid of Mrs. Lawson & Mrs. R. Rose-came with them in caravan from VA to Fayette. Probable sister to John and Robert Dukinson.TLW					
3	Dye	Otis	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Oct. of 1858.	Seneca Falls	46 Fall	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca Co. Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives	43 year old single machinist.(1860)			x		
3	Eastman	Charles & Julia	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	42 Center	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863.SFHS Archives	21 year old carpenter and wife. (1860). Both baptised by immersion on Feb 27 1859. Both withdrew from the church on Oct 11, 1869.			x		
2	Eastman	Stephen	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
2	Easton	John	A	Cmte. Member 1 of 5 chosen for the 1st Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. in 1837	Seneca Falls	unknown	Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1	Of Fayette-1840 census-by 1850, living in Seneca Falls. Buried at Springbrook Cem.TLW					
2	Edington	Family	A	Signed multiple anti-slavery petitions in 1839 & 1850.	Fayette	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman.						

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3	Edson	Edmund & Mary	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's. Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	21 Clinton	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	42 year old mason and wife. (1860)			x		
2	Edson	George	A	Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper. Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices	Seneca falls	48 W. Bayard	SFHS Ledger Book # 72. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	32 year old blacksmith(1850)					
2	Elliot	John B.	A	Executive Cmte. Member for the 1st Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. in 1837. Signed anti-slavery petition on 3/19/1838.	Waterloo	32 Elisha	Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1	Of Waterloo-1840 census-TLW					
2	Elliot House		UGRR	Possible UGRR station	Seneca Falls	Village	Paper of Donald S. Allen, "The UGRR in Seneca County." 1992 SFHS	Cayuga St.					
2	Elliott	Family	A	Signed multiple anti-slavery petitions in 1838, 1839	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman.						
2	Ellis	Henry	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1	Age 69 (1850)					
2	Ellis	Hester	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	39 year old wife of N. P.-farmer.(1850)					
2	Ellis	William H.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1	21 year old laborer(1850)					

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2	Elmendorf	Family	A	Signed 4 anti-slavery petitions in 1844 & 1850	Waterloo	16 Clark	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. Seneca County Directory of 1862-1863.	Levi Elmendorf-38 year old blacksmith					
3	Emmett	Isabella	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	7 Jefferson	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863. SFHS Archives	65 year old from England. Wife of George			x		
3	Emory	Ann	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	49 State	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863. SFHS Archives	Married mother of 3 year old, from England. Wife of James			x		
2	English	William	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	49 Bridge	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	34 year old carpenter. (1850)					
2	Faigh	Edward	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1.	22 year old teamster (1850)					

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3	Failing	Abram	A	1st Trustee of the newly formed Wesleyan Meth. Church in SF in 1843. Listed as church member in 1868 as well. Participated in the Rhoda Bement trial. Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and 5 Free Soil notices in 1848-1850.	Seneca Falls	77 W. Bayard	Book 1, Wesleyan Meth. Record Book, SFHS Archives. Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of their Pastors, Courier Printing Co., Seneca Falls 1898. P. 171-172. Burned-Over District, The Trial of Rhoda Bement by Altschuler & Saltzgaber, p. 165 & 168.5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. The American Wesleyan, Syr. Mar 17 1869. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Seneca Falls JP. Wrote joint letter to R. Bement in her support. Considered one of the Abolitionist "Radicals" by authors. Authors claim he is the only church member that specifically left on account of slavery issues. Abram was one of the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of SF who supported the hostile "takeover" by Congregationalists.TLW			x		x
2	Fairchild	Martha	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	Water St.	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	31 year old wife of Corydon, printer (1850). 1894 directory lists Corydon on p. 189, "born 1816, retired, for over 40 years editor and prop. Of Ovid Bee, founded by father David in 1838. House at Water Street					
2	Farin/Farran	Thomas	A	Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper, 1850, 1851	Seneca Falls	44 Center	SFHS Ledger Book # 72.Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS						

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2	Farnsworth	William L.	A	Subscribed to the North Star 1849-1850 and signed the 8/16/1848 FreeSoil Party notice.	Seneca Falls		Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
3	Farr House		UGRR	Possible UGRR station	Lodi	Road #56 on 1894 Directory map	Paper of Donald S. Allen, "The UGRR in Seneca County." 1992 SFHS	A W. G. Farr signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice. Benson, Archibold and Richard Farr all line in Lodi in 1850-next door to each other.					
3	Feeck	Peter & Ellen	A	Active member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church. Joined the Wesleyan Church by letter from the Methodist Church of Seneca Falls in Sept. of 1860.	Seneca Falls	12 Miller	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	23 year old wagonmaker, lives on Walnut St near Ferris Moody in 1860. Extended family on Walnut also includes brick makers, carpenters, etc.			x		
3	Ferry Farm Cobblestone		UGRR	UGRR station	Seneca Falls	Bridgeport	Letter of Cyrus Garnsey, 2 June 1925. Coll. 24, Box 3, folder 9.	Historic marker. Located on Lower Lake Road. Home of Julius Bull of PA.SFHS/TLW					
2	Fifield	Susan	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	63 year old wife of Dr. Jesse Fifield.					
3	Filkins	Isaac & Mary	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Sept. of 1858..	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	Boatman.			x		
2	Fitch	John	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	26 W. Bayard	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	45 year old miller. (1850)					x

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2	Fitzsimons	James	A	Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper.	Seneca Falls	16 Toledo	SFHS Ledger Book # 72.Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	29 year old laborer from Ireland. (1850)					
3	Forman	Daniel W.	A	Secretary of the 1st Sen. Co. A S. mtg.in 1837. Participated in the Rhoda Bement trial. Early member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church (1850)	Seneca Falls	West Bayard St. near Judge Sckett estate.	Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1. The Seneca Falls of David B. Lumed by Arnold Barben. SFHS 1970, p. 15.SFHS. Records of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of SF-Book 1, Coll. 22, Box 1.	Of Seneca Falls-1840 census.Paper Mill owner and lawyer. 1st doctor to perform homeopathy in 1841 in SF. Switched to the Wesleyan Meth. Church on account of his anti-slavery stance and as a result of the Bement trial. Trustee of the Wesleyan M. Church before April 1850.TLW		x			x
3	Fox	William	A	1st Trustee & subscriber to raise funds for church lot of the newly formed Wesleyan Meth. Church in SF in 1843.	Seneca Falls	Cayuga St/Gravel Rd.	Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of their Pastors, Courier Printing Co., Seneca Falls 1898. P. 171-172. Book 1, Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS archives			x			x
2	Freebody	Charles T./Hannah	A	Signed 4 anti-slavery petitions in 1839 & 1850 and signed the 8/4/1848 Free Soil Party notice. Hannah signed petition 2/4/1839.	Waterloo	143 Main(1862) Today's 113 E. Main St.is possibly his house.	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 1187. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863. SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database. Cornell Survey 1982 p. 174.						
3	Freeland	Ann, Gage & Mrs. Gage	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	possibly 43 Green	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives			x			

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3	Freeland	Israel T.	A	Subscribed to the True Wesleyan 1849-1852	Seneca Falls	unknown	SFHS Ledger Book # 72.	37 year old teamster.(1850)			x		
3	Freeland	Mary & Ann & Josephine	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	Possible sisters, dau. of Thompson Freeland.			x		
2	Freeland	William	A	Subsided to the Liberty Party Paper.	Seneca Falls	unknown	SFHS Ledger Book # 72.						
	Freeman	Harriet Augusta	Af-Am	Wife of Solomon Butler, daughter of major Cayuga County UGRR station agent, Morgan Luke Freeman	Seneca Falls	unknown	Will & administration papers of Catherine Freeman, Cayuga Co. Records Retention, Book Z, p. 35.	From this will we find that after Harriet divorced Solomon Butler, (see their contentious public notices), she re-married a Dubois and moved to St. Catherine's Canada.TLW.					
2	Freeman	S. L.	FS?	Living with Tho. M'Clintock	Waterloo	unknown	1850 census	Age 8 in 1850					

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2	Freeman	William L. G.	Af-Am	Local barber and Civil War veteran	Seneca Falls	1881-1889- Fall near Seneca. 1890- "103 Fall"	SFHS archives, Photo #PI4178. Poster-SFHS Map collection, not catalogued.	Portrait of William Freeman found in the SFHS archives with Civil War info. on back. (Company G, 2nd Battalion, heavy artillery). William is dressed with his War medals. Before death, ceased being a barber and listed as laborer both in 1900 census and Restvale Cem. records. These records also indicate he was born in Bath, NY and died of consumption. Lived and worked at the basement of the Howe Block (Directories of SF. SFHS Library). SF Centennial parody poster states, "The Cenyearnial cmte. has written to the following parties and sent each a beautiful invitation card etched on paper mache and kalsomined by William L. G. Freeman..."TLW					x
2	Frog Point/ Trumansburg Pt.		UGRR	On UGRR trail from Ludlowville to Perry City, Schyler Co.	Covert/ Ulysses		Wixom, "Underground Railway of Finger Lakes," 10	"Frog Point," aka "Trumansburg Point," may be either the current Frontenac Point or Taughannock Point					
2	Fuller	Isaac	A	Published the Seneca Co. Courier with anti-slavery slogan in 1850's & 1860's.	Seneca Falls	47 E. Bayard	Mrs. O. C. Goodyear scrapbook, p. 25.Seneca County Directory 1862- 1863 SFHS	"Freedom & Right Against Slavery and Wrong!"					

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2	G.	A. C.	A	Penned poem in the North Star in 1849 from Seneca Falls.	Seneca Falls	unknown	THE NORTH STAR September 5, 1850	Potential authors extracted from all white male & females in SF in 1850 census with initials that match. Females: Amanda Gates, Alma Giddings, Anselia Graham, Amelia Gear. White males: Albert C. Gay, Alfred Gould, A. Gurley.					
2	G.	J. R.	A	Wrote letter to the FD Paper.	Covert	unknown	Frederick Douglass Paper, 25 Dec 1851.	"I am sorry for Brother S. R. Ward and his persecuted associates...we are greatly troubled that such noble Kossuths as Ward and Loguen should be hunted from our country..."					
2	Gamber	Jesse	A	Signed the 8/4/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Fayette	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
3	Gardiner	Ann J.	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Waterloo	unknown	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	28 year old b. Ohio, wife of Lyman, mother of 1.			x		
3	Gaston	Anderson	FS	Birthplace-Georgia	Lodi	unknown		w/ Fred Miller-farmer					
2	Gates	Louisa M.	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	unknown	Anti-slavery Petitions from the collection of Judith Wellman	34 year old wife of Russell Gates, farmer (1850)					
2	Gaton/Gayton	John, Sr. & John, Jr., Victoria & Delpha,	Af-Am	Related to Gaton slaves of Rose Hill	Fayette/ Romulus/ Waterloo	unknown		The Gaton family were freed slaves of Rose Hill whose descendants stayed in the Geneva area until the 1890's.					
3	Gay	Daniel	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	Cayuga St.	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	Wealthy retired farmer (1870) Lives near many other abolitionists, Lisk, Crowell, Southwell, Seekell, etc.			x		

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2	Gay	John S.	A	Signed the 8/4/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	38 Fall (1862 dir.)	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	44 year old merchant. (1850)					
2	Gay	Lucinda	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	17 Locust	Anti-slavery Petitions from the collection of Judith Wellman. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863. SFHS	36 year old wife of Edmund-merchant-(1850)TLW					
3	George	Edward & Jane	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Oct of 1858.	Waterloo	141 Main	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863. SFHS Archives	31 year old shoemaker (1860)			x		
2	Gibbs	Ansel C.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	70 W. Bayard	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	33 year old grocery keeper (1850). Wife Experience Porter Gibbs and sisters-in-law Ann Porter and Eliza Martin signed Decl. of Sentiments.			x		x
2	Gibbs	Lucius	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice and Town elections report of 1849.	Seneca Falls	Corner Spring & Garden (1855 map)	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1.	30 year old carpenter. (1850)					
3	Giddings	Lyman & Alma	A	Member and secretary for the Wesleyan Meth. Church. in 1853. Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper 1849-1850. Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party Notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Records, SFHS Archives. SFHS Ledger # 72. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Baptised Jan. of 1859. Alma dismissed for immorality in Feb of 1863.			x		

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2	Gifford	William C.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1	37 year old Livery Stable keeper. (1850)					
2	Gilvey	Peter	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Ovid	unknown	1830 census						
2	Glazier	William	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	4 Dey St. (1862 dir.)	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	34 year old carpenter in 1850.					
2	Goetchius	William R.	A	Signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	35 year old tailor in 1850.					
2	Gomar	Abby	Af-Am	Property owner	Seneca Falls	43 Cayuga	1850 census. Newspaper clippings of Roberta Halden, no paper or date cited. SFHS Centennial Volume of Papers, p. 86.Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	Value of RE-\$300. 1874 Dir. Lists her at 43 Cayuga as live-in.TLW Obit states "She came to Seneca County with the Westbrook family when a little girl & settled in the town of Tyre. Later she was in the employ of the Richard Gay family of SF for over 30 years. After his death he supported her in his will. By her will most of her property was devised to the Trinity Church of which she was a faithful member."RH					

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3	Goodlow	Charles	FS	Birthplace-Alabama. Property owner	Lodi	On Road #16-1894 Directory map	1850-1870 Census database.	w/ John Bogart -farmer. 1894 Directory on p. 132-133 lists family including Charles, b. 1859, wife Lydiana, a farm laborer who owns his house & land. Dau. Flora isa domestic and son William C. works as a porter at Eagle Hotel on MainSt., Lodi, b. 1873.					
2	Gott	Robert	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	31 Haigh or 21 Cayuga	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS						
2	Gould	Edwin	A	Member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church 1860's.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	33 year old moulder in 1870.			x		
2	Gould	Seabury S.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	18 Cayuga	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Merchant (1850)					
2	Graham	James	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls		Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	35 year old cartman in 1850					
3	Granger	C. S.	A	Pledged \$15.00 to raise money to build the Wesleyan Meth. Chapel in 1843.	Lodi	Road #80 on 1894 Directory map	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives				x		

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2	Grasson	Congo	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Junius		1830 census						
4	Graves	Gertie	FS	Birthplace-Canada	Waterloo	Village	1850-1870 Census database.						
3	Gray	Charles	FS	Birthplace-Deleware	Seneca Falls	Village	1850-1870 Census database.	Barber					
3	Gregg	Eleanor & Peter	A	Subscribed to the True Wesleyan 1850-1852	Tyre	unknown	SFHS Ledger Book # 72.			x			
2	Gridley	Mary Ann	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	294 Main.	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Wife of Rev. Samuel Gridley.TLW			x		

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2	Gridley	Rev. Samuel Hart	A	Signed 1st call in paper for 1st meeting of the Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. On 16 Oct 1837. Signed multiple anti-slavery petitions in 1838, 1839, 1844, 1850. Named a delegate to the NYS Anti-Slavery Convention in Utica, 21 Oct 1835.	Waterloo	294 Main.	Friend of Man, 25 Oct. 1837, p. 3 http://72.14.207.104/search?q=cac:he:DiRaVtIAAJ:www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/wlpres.htm+Gridley+Waterloo+NY&hl=en&ie=UTF-8 . 1862-1863 Seneca County Directory.SFHS Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler & Seneca Counties. Chapman Pub. Co., NY 1895. pp. 446-447. Pet's.: LOC ID# 1359, 1360.Samuel J. May Collection of Anti- Slavery Material, Cornell Univ. Div. of Rare & Manuscript Coll.Title: <i>Proceedings of the New York anti-slavery convention, held at Utica, October 21, and New York anti-slavery state society, held at Peterboro', October 22, 1835</i> .p. 45	Early student at Auburn Theological Seminary.To Waterloo in 1836-(1840 census)-Listed as Clergyman in 1850 census.TLW "In February, 1836, Rev. Samuel Hart Gridley was called from Perry, N.Y., and was installed August 8, of the same year. Dr. Gridley was pastor of the church (Waterloo Prebyterian) thirty-seven years, and pastor-emeritus thirteen years, resigning the active work of the ministry and becoming pastor-emeritus in the year 1873. The history of fifty years or this church life gathers about the personality of that godly man. His labors, marked with wisdom, fortitude and fidelity, were eminently successful." "An unswerving opponent of oppression and slavery."TLW					
2	Guerin	Temperance	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	30 year old wife of Oscar, mother of 2.TLW					
2	Gunn	William	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1	33 year old boatman (1850)					

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2	Hagaman	Catherine	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849		Romulus	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	80 year old mother of Fanny Smith, wife of Caleb, farmer.TLW					
3	Hait	Israel	A	Member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church 1858.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	27 year old moulder (1860)			x		
2	Hall	Benajah	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	35 Mynderse	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	32 year old miller (1850)					
2	Hall	James	Af-Am	Served in the Civil War	Seneca Falls	Village	History of Seneca County, 1876. P. 121.	"James Hall. Colored,, Naval Service. Enlisted 1863." Not listed in 1890 Veterans Schedule.TLW					
2	Halsey	Sylvester	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	Corner Gravel and 318/corner State and Fall	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Early settler and neighbor of the Metcalf clan of Gravel Rd. House still stands at Nichols Corner.					x
3	Halstead	Caroline	A	Member of the Waterloo Friends of Human Progress	Waterloo	unknown	http://encompass.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/sat/docviewer?did=14852704&seq=1	Neither Caroline or Mary Halstead appear in the 1850 or 1860 census.				x	
3	Halstead	Mary	A	Member of the Waterloo Friends of Human Progress	Waterloo	unknown	http://encompass.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/sat/docviewer?did=14852704&seq=1	Name appears on Comm. Of Arrangements inviting all to a meeting at Waterloo on 31 May 1861.				x	
3	Hambleton	Abram & Mary	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Waterloo	unknown	1830 census						
3	Hamilton	Elisha	FS	Birthplace-MD, property owner	Varick	unknown	1850-1870 Census database.	Farmer w/ \$500 RE & \$150 personal in 1870.					

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3	Hammond	Margaret	A	Baptised into the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Jan. of 1859.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	Received into the church in March of 1859 from the Wesleyan Meth. Church of Penn Yan by letter.			x		
2	Harpst	Joseph	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	78 W. Bayard-1832-1861 (1989 survey); 8 N. Park-1862 directory	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	47 year old machinist from PA (1850). A Joseph Harpst also operated Cady farm for Stantons, 1850s.					
3	Harpst	William & Margaret	A	Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church 1860's.	Tyre		Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	Brother and sister (1860)			x		
3	Harrison	Margaret	A	Baptised into the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Jan. of 1859.	Seneca Falls	8 Elm	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	42 year old mother of 5 and wife of Abram.(1860)			x		
2	Hatch	John	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	26 year old teamster from England. Lives on W. Bayard St. neighborhood.(1850)					
2	Haupt	Catherine	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	34 year old wife of Henry-teacher and mother of 2					

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2	Hazard	Timothy	Af-Am	Early Af-Am family	Seneca Falls	Bridgeport	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	Son of Ebenezer and Anna." Married: Timothy Hazard, SF 23 to Maria Howard, 21, both of SF 11/23/1848 by Sterling Hadley." An entry in a notebook of Betty Auten, possibly from the SFHS Historical Papers, p. 15, ."Tim Hazzard, a negro, lived in a shack on the side hill next to the lake. He was a 'character' and for years a source of amusement for the Bridgeport boys."					
2	Hazzard	Ebenezer & Cordelia (Anna) Kinney	Mtd?	Early Af-Am family/property owner	Seneca Falls/Waterloo	51 Seneca (1860)	1840-1870 census. Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	Ebenezer, born 1780 in VT, first appears in the 1830 census of Aurelius, Cayuga Co., NY, then in the 1840 census of Seneca Falls. Their children remain in the Waterloo area for the remainder of the 19th century. " Died: Ann Hazard, 89, 2/18/1863, Public Lot 46 (Maple Grove)". Value RE, 1860-\$100					
2	Hazzard	Frederick Grant	Af-Am	Married at Trinity Church, Seneca Falls.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	B. 1867 to Ebenezer and Cordelia. "Married: Frederick Grant Hazard, 26 of Geneva, son of Ebenezer and Cordelia Kinney Hazard to Emma Sophia Wigden, 20 of Prattsburgh, dau of Charles and Nancy Wigden at Trinity Church, SF, 11/30/1893".					

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2	Hazzard	William & Frances	Af-Am	Property owner/early Af-Am family	Waterloo	51 Seneca	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. 1860 census. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863.SFHS	Son of Ebenezer and Anna. "Died: William Hazard, age 81, 10/10/1899 Dies: Frances Hazard, age 67, 7, 0; 8/8/1898, Lot 243, Maple Grove, W'loo." Value RE 1860-\$100. By 1870-\$500.					
2	Heath	Dr. Hiram H.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Subscribed to the National Era1849-1850. Signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	191 Fall	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. SFHS Ledger # 72. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						x
3	Henderson	William & Ruby	FS/MTD	Documentation/property owner/early African American family.	Seneca Falls/Junius	1815-Bridgeport lot #114	SFHS Centennial Volume of Papers, p. 87. William in the 1820 census of Junius, 1830-40 census of SF. Mrs. Henderson shown on 1859 map in Bridgeport. Deed Book M, p. 161.	"Her tiny hut stood in a shady nook just west of the old hotel that..occupied the SW corner as one one turns from the turnpike to the Lake Rd." "Likely came by way of the UGRR". A "Ruby Society" was formed by Mrs. Swaby to support Ruby as she was alone and poor.Ruby died at the Fayette Poor House on 4 July 1887. William's first deed in Junius dated 1815. SFHS/TLW					x

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2	Henderson	William, Jr.	Af-Am	Runs away as indentured servant	Seneca Falls	10 Bridge as boarder/barber's apprentice with Joshua Wright	The Revielle, 15 Sept. 1840, p. 4	"One cent reward: Ran away from the subscriber on the 30th inst., an indentured colored boy named William Henderson, Jr., about 19 years of age. All persons are hereby forbid harboring him under penalty of the law. H. Goodwin, Seneca Falls, Sept. 1 1840".TLW					x
3	Henion	Henry	A	Acted as counsel to local African Americans in their legal needs. Acted as defense counsel for the Wesleyan Methodist Church members fighting against members wishing to convert church to Congregational denomination in the 1860's. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	E. Bayard St	The American Wesleyan, Syracuse, 17 March 1869 article entitled "Trouble in Seneca Falls".Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Lawyer			x		
2	Henry	Francis. W.	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	44 year old lawyer in 1850					
3	Hewitt	"Boys"	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Oct of 1858.	Seneca Falls	94 Bridge	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records,Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives				x		
2	Hickman	M.	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Waterloo	Town	1840 census						

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2	Hill	Hannah	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	14 Elizabeth	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. Seneca County Directory of 1862-1863.	Wife of Caleb-laborer					
2	Hinkley	Margaret	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Romulus	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	41 year old wife of Elijah, farmer.(1850)					
2	Hocknell	George	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848	Seneca Falls	67 W. Bayard	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	38 year old silversmith (1850)					
3	Holland	Robert	FS	Birthplace-Georgia	Seneca Falls	Village	1850-1870 Census database.	w/ Josiah T. Miller, Esq.					
2	Holly	Birdsall	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	Bayard St.	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Machinist and inventor of the rotary pump.					
2	Hood	Cornelius	A	Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. in SF. Rhoda Bement Trial participant	Seneca Falls	5 Jefferson	Frederick Douglass Paper-16 Oct 1851.Burned-Over District, The Trial of Rhoda Bement by Altschuler & Saltzgaber, p. 83. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	Participated in the trial of Rhoda Bement. Brother of Noah E. Hood of SF					x

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3	Hood	Noah E. & Eliza	A	Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. in SF. Appointed member of county exec. Cmte. of the "Friends of Righteous Civil Gov't". In 1851. Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	60 Mynderse	Frederick Douglass Paper-16 Oct 1851. 1862-1863 Seneca County Directory.SFHS. http://www.rootsweb.com/~miingham/Onondaga.html . 5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Worked as a boat builder. Lived in the town of Onondaga in the 1840's. Brother of Cornelius Hood of SF. Both Noah and wife Eliza were baptised at the Wesleyan Church in Jan of 1859.			x		x
3	Hook	Henry & Eliza	A	Member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church by 1868.	Seneca Falls	53 Mynderse	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	Withdrew from the church in July of 1869.			x		
2	Horton	Ann	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Romulus	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. 1850 census	61 year old wife of Elijah, farmer					
2	Hoskins	Charles L.	A	Abolitionist, Vice-Pres., Free Soil Party meeting, SF, June 1848. Subscribed to the North Star 1849-1851. Signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	30 Cayuga St.	Seneca Co. Courier, June 13, 1848. SFHS Ledger # 72.Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Signed Declaration of Sentiments at woman's rights convention; owned store, c. Fall and Cayuga	x				x
2	Hoskins	Francis	A	Subscribed to the National Era	Seneca Falls	Cayuga St.	SFHS Ledger Book # 72.	26 year old daughter of Charles L. Hoskins					x

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3	Howe	Dr. Chauncy B.	A	Member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	46 W. Bayard	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	"physician & surgeon" (1860) House still stands at 46 W. Bayard.			x		x
2	Hubbell	Catherine	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Romulus	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	30 year old single woman with child, age 3 living with mother, Mary Boice.					
2	Hubbell House		UGRR	Possible UGRR station	Seneca Falls	42 Cayuga	1980 The Reveille 125th Ann. Edition article from SFHS	No primary documentation found supporting oral tradition as UGRR site.					
2	Hudson	Jane	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Poss. wife of J. E. Hudson listed as a pliceman in the 1862-1863 Seneca County Directory (SFHS)					
2	Huff	David	Af-Am	Early AF-Am	Fayette	unknown	1820 census						
2	Huff	Josiah	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Romulus	unknown	1820 census						
x	Hunt	Joseph		Slave owner in Fayette.	Fayette/Romulus	unknown	History of Seneca County, 1876. P. 131.	"I, Joseph Hunt, etc. lawfully possessed of the negro slaves George & Mary, under the age of 45 and their children, Amarillus, 6; James, 4; and Mary, 2 do hereby manumit and discharge them from all service to me." (Fayette Town Records) (This "George" and 3 children may be George Bryant of Ovid in the 1830 census.)TLW					
2	Hunt	Julia	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849-wife of son of slave-owner Joseph Hunt, Sr.	Romulus	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman						
3	Hunt	Patrick	FS	Birthplace-Mississippi	Junius	unknown	1850-1870 Census database.	w/ Hugh Thorn-farmer					

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4	Hunt	Richard P. & Jane	A	Pledged \$100 for the building of the Wesleyan Meth. Chapel in SF in 1843. Chairman of the 1st Seneca Co. A. S. meeting in 1837. Signed anti-slavery petition on 3/19/1838. Subscribed to the Liberator, 1844-1851.	Waterloo	6 Main	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives. Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1. Liberator subscription list, Boston Public Library-Rare Books Dept. Hunt obit from Anne DeRousie NPS	Also signed the Declaration of Sentiments in 1848. National Anti-Slavery Standard Dec 6, 1856, 2 & 5 and the Liberator November 28, 1856, 191,2. "He was a lover of freedom. His heart beat kindly for the wanderer from the land of sorrow and slavery, and when they passed his threshold, and sought his advice and aid, he turned not to consult the law of oppression, but that beautiful and perfect law of liberty which he found engraven upon his inner and higher being, and which he perceived entitled him, and all his fellow-men to the 'right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of hapiness.' "	x		x		x
3	Hunt	Sarah	A	Pledged \$3.00 with Mary Ann M'Clintock to the 3rd Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women at Phil. in 1839.	Waterloo	6 Main	http://encompass.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/sat/docviewer?did=15854319&view=50&frames=1&seq=1						
5	Hunt House		UGRR	UGRR station	Waterloo	6 Main	1980 The Reveille 125th Ann. Edition article from SFHS. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863.	Cites article of FLT, 21 Sept. 1970 telling of Richard Hunt making the upper floors of the carriage house and "kind of hostel" for freedom seekers. See his obit above SFHS/TLW					

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3	Hunt's Hall			Site of mtg of the NYS A.S.S.	Waterloo	Main St.?	Frederick Douglass Paper, 6 May 1852	"April 22d, spoke at "Hunt's Hall," village of Waterloo: 25th, in the meeting house of Congregational friends, four miles north-west of the village, and in the evening, we had a full meeting in Hunt's Hall. J. R. Johnson-Agent"					
2	Hurd	George	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	5 Lawrence	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	35 year old mason					
2	Hutchinson	Mary A.	FS?	Born in PA	Seneca Falls	unknown	1850 census	Living in boarding house.					
2	Ingalls	Henry A.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	49 Fall	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1	Artist, 21 year old son of county clerk, Ebenezer					
2	Jackson	Abram		Early Af-Am	Waterloo	unknown	1830 census						
2	Jackson	Charlotte	Mtd.	Property owner. Born in NJ in slavery. Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	Seneca St.	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.Obituary. <i>History of Seneca County, Lippencott, PA 1876. P. 99.</i> Sen. Co. Court Will # 1634. Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Died 1885, age 100. "Charlote Jackson, an aged colored woman, resides in this village (Ovid) and at one time was the slave of William Godley under the laws of this state." (Godley may have been a resident of Cayuga Co., not Seneca Co.)TLW Will at Seneca Co. Value RE in 1870-\$300					x
4	Jackson	Emma	FS	Property Owner/b. "Unknown"	Fayette	unknown	1860 census	Value RE 1860-\$100					

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3	Jackson	George & Sarah	FS	Born in VA/property owner. Recipient of land from Gerritt Smith in 1847.Appointed Secretary & member of management cmte. of the Union Council at the Dec. 1853 Geneva Convention.	Waterloo	55 Walnut	1850 census. Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ. 1862-1863 Seneca County Directory. Frederick Douglass Paper, 16 Dec 1853.	Property value-1850-\$700. Receives land on the Old Military Tract, township 12, Lot #91 SW in Franklin Co., NY. JW. Article #6 of the Union Council constitution states:"The cmte of management shall collect and report from time to time the condition of the people of color in the district..property possessed, (occupation, agr. pursuits,) their different trades, a list of their churches and schools, etc." Property worth \$700 in 1850. Document found in the Auten Vault Historian's Collection is a bill for services " Waterloo, May 19, 1848. To S. S. Hadley, Sir, Please pay George Jackson \$4.00 for cleaning the Court House. Signed F. Gage." (Franklin Gage is a Waterloo contractor)TLW Son John died by drowning while employed at the Eagle Hotel, 1867.BA/WG				x	

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2	Jackson	George Edward	Af-Am	Obituary	Waterloo	Walnut St.	Scrapbook #65, SFHS Library.	Obit., Apr 14 1899 states, "...death of ...of this village, after a short illness with consumption. He was born 6 Nov. 1876. His parents died when he was a young lad and since that time he has lived with his grandfather, Albert Yancey. George was a genial and good-natured young man and had a large number of friends in this village who regret his death. He is survived by one sister, Celia Jackson of Roch. and 3 brothers, Frank of Roch., James of this village and Arch,"TLW					x
2	Jackson	Julia C.	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman			x			
	Jackson	Maria	FS	Property owner. Member of the Waterloo Female Temperance Society 1842-1843.	Waterloo	Walnut (pre-1857); 19 Seneca (1857-1865) & 194 Elisha St.(1882-1888)	Archivesof the Waterloo Historical Society.	Wife of Thomas Jackson.					
3	Jackson	Mary	FS?	Living with Tho. M'Clintock. Member of the Waterloo Female Temperance Society 1842-1843	Waterloo	unknown	1850 census. Archives of the Waterloo Historical Society.	Age 17 in 1850. Daughter of Thomas Jackson.TLW					x

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3	Jackson	Susan	A-Af. Am	Member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church 1860's.	Seneca Falls	Prob. 130 Fall St	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	60 year old cook for the John Rumsey family. Name crossed out in the 1868 member list of the Wes. Church. Could be related to Mary Jackson, in the SF 1870 census as a property owner with RE worth \$1400. And living with dau. Cornelia. This Mary and Cornelia could be the wife (estranged?) and dau. of Thomas of Waterloo. Their daughter Mary met and married Joshua W. Wright of Seneca Falls. Joshua Wright's Troy Street deed lists Mary Jackson as a boundary owner for his land.			x		x

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4	Jackson	Thomas	FS	Property owner. Born in MD. Chosen to rep. Seneca Co. during the Convention of Colored Inhabitants of the State of NY in 1840. Subscribed to the Fred. Douglass Paper 1852. Signed anti-slavery petition in 1850.	Waterloo	Walnut (pre-1857); 19 Seneca (1857-1865) & 194 Elisha St.(1882-1888)	1840-1860 census. The Colored American, 12 Sept 1840. 1863-1864 Seneca County Directory. Fred. Douglass Paper 4 March 1852. Petition: LOC ID# 1728. Auten Historian's Collection in the Seneca County Complex.	1860 value RE-\$700.00. That Thomas was in Seneca Co. as early as 1834 is evidenced by a document found in the Auten Vault collection of the Seneca County Complex that describes a lawsuit brought by Thomas Jackson, by his attorney Ansel C. Gibbs of SF against Benj. Dey for \$100. to cover goods sold and brought to defendant by plaintiff and remained unpaid. Census of 1830 has Abram Jackson in Waterloo; the census of 1840 has Thomas Jackson in Waterloo, both African Am. Interestingly, Tho. Jackson also sues George Pryor, George Pryor, Jr. & Thomas M'Clintock on May 23, 1843 for \$208.13 in labor damages. Settled 1850 in favor of Jackson. (signed by the mark of Tho. Jackson)TLW			x	x	
4	Jackson	William	FS	Birthplace-"unknown"	Varick	unknown	1850-1870 Census database.						
3	Jacobs	Mary F.	A	Member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church 1860's.	Seneca Falls	10 White	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	Wife of James, machinist.			x		
4	James	Martha A.		Daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth. Born in Canada.	Seneca Falls	52 State St.	Census and Restvale Cem. Records Book-Village of Seneca Falls	Born in Canada, Martha died at age 18 on 22 July 1855 from complications of childbearing and is buried with her parents in Restvale Cem.TLW					

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5	James	Thomas & Sarah Elizabeth	FS/UGRR	Birthplace "Unknown". Barber/property owner in Seneca Falls. Wife born in PA in slavery. First child, Martha, born in Canada. Will of Thomas and obit. of Sarah both cite them as born in slavery. Regular subscriber to The North Star, Frederick Douglass Paper & National Era, 1849-1852. Member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and a Trustee of same in 1850. Only Af-Am to sign an anti-slavery petition from SF and only AfAm man to sign a petition in favor of the new Free Soil Party in June of 1848. JW. Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Subsr. to: F. Douglass Paper, Water Cure, Am. Missionary, Carson League (temperance), National Era papers. Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	52 State St.	Seneca Co. Hist. Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. 1840-1850 census. http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/congsf.htm . Sen. Co. Court Will #547. Frederick Douglass Paper, 10 June 1852; 16 Dec 1853. The Colored American, 12 Sept. 1840. Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. Wellman, Judith. "This Side of the Border". NY History Oct 1998. p. 369-370. 5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. SFHS Ledger # 72. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Wife's obituary describes their life in SF. Property value 1850-\$700. By 1870, Sarah's RE value is \$17,000.00. Thomas has will at Sen. Co. #547. Sarah Eliz. was member of the SF Congregational Church in 1896. Thomas paid \$2.00 for a subscription to the Frederick Douglass Paper in June of 1852. Thomas was a member of a Cmte.: "for the purpose of organizing a Society auxiliary to the state council of colored people; and to further consider the proceedings of the National Convention held in Rochester in July last, and to take measures to carry out the same. Eminent speakers from abroad will be present and address the Convention. Come, ye fathers and mothers, young men and maidens, and let us take Council together. Rev. David Blake, Rev. William Cromwell, Perry B. Lee, H. H. Garner, Thomas James, J. W. Duffin, Committee. GENEVA, November 18, 1853. Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. in SF. Thomas chosen to take census of colored people in his district as per article #6 in the Union Council along with George Jackson. Attended the Convention for Colored Inhab					x

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3	Jenkins	Edmund & Lydia Ann	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Waterloo	unknown	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/unit/s/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA TERLOO.HTML					x	
3	Johnson	Abram & Mary	FS	Birthplaces-Virginia	Ovid	Water St.	1850-1870 Census database. Auten Collection of African Americans of Seneca County -3x5 card coll. WG/Historian's Office	Tends steam engine. Personal property at \$400. Abram b. 1834 in VA, wife 1841. 1 child Nellie. Obit states: "Died, Abraham Johnson of Ovid on 4/5/1904, age 70. Came to Ovid during the Civil War, formerly a slave.". 1894 Directory lists him as "b. in Orange Co., VA 1837, wife Mary E., sexton Ovid Highland Evergreen Cemetery, house at Water St. Separate listing for Mary as "restaurant, owns house & land at Water St." TLW					
3	Johnson	Burritt G.	A	Pledged \$5 for the purchase of the Wesleyan Chapel lot in 1843.	Seneca Falls		Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives	Livery stable keeper 1850.			x		
3	Johnson	Justus B.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church by 1868 & may have withdrawn that year. Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	48 Bridge	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	37 year old lumber dealer. (1850)					
2	Johnson	William	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Fayette		1820 census						
3	Johnson	William	FS	Birthplace-Texas	Varick	unknown	1850-1870 Census database.	w/ Lewis Huff-farmer					

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3	Jones	Edward	FS	Birthplace-Virginia	Romulus	unknown	1850-1870 Census database.	w/ Joseph Johnson-farmer					
2	Jones	Rosanna	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. 1850 census	33 year old wife of Dr. Samuel Jones.					
4	Junius Friends Meeting House			Site of Anti-Slavery Mtg. Penned A. S. address to Congress	Junius	Nine Foot Rd.	Frederick Douglass Paper, 6 May 1852. Frederick Douglass Paper, 2 Oct 1851	"April 22d, spoke at "Hunt's Hall," village of Waterloo: 25th, in the meeting house of Congregational friends, four miles north-west of the village, and in the evening, we had a full meeting in Hunt's Hall. J. R. Johnson-Agent"					
2	Kee	Thomas	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Fayette	unknown	1820 census						
2	Keeler	Charles B.	A	Signed 4 Free Soil Party notices in 1848	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Son of Silas Keeler and Rhoda Seymour Keeler.					x
3	Keeler	Daniel W.	A	Active participant in the first "Free Democracy" mtg in SF in 1852. Appointed to the Seneca Co. Cmte. during the Convention of the Colored Inhabitants of the State of NY.Signed 1st call in paper for 1st meeting of the Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. On 16 Oct 1837. Signed anti-slavery petition on 3/19/1838, 1839, 1844. Signed the 8/4/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Waterloo	Virginia St. btw. Elisha & Eliz. Sts.(1856)	Frederick Douglass Paper, Nov 5 1852. The Colored American, 12 Sept. 1840; 17 April 1841. Friend of Man, 25 Oct. 1837, p. 3. Petitions: LOCID# 1807. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Writes a heart-felt and eloquent letter to editor of the paper "to state plainly that pecuniary considerations have hitherto precluded the possibility of my paying you up in that punctual manner...saw my pecuniary prospects for some time to come are quite dark, I deem it my duty to forego the benefit of your paper in future..".Of Waterloo-1840 census-appears as a single white male in his 40's.TLW					x

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2	Keeler	Silas	A	Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice and named chairman of the Free Soil Union in 8/22/1848 notice.	Seneca Falls	Cayuga St.	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	57 year old physician from CT (1850), married, as his 2nd wife, Rhoda Seymour, sister of Henry Seymour of SF.					x
2	Keith	William	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and the first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	46 Cayuga	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1.Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
2	Kelly	Henry	A	Signed 2 anti-slavery petitions in 1844, 1850	Waterloo	80 Main	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 1811, Pet. # 15. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS						
2	Kendig	Daniel S.	A	Signed 2 anti-slavery petitions in 1844, 1850. Signed the 8/4/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Waterloo	155 Main	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. Seneca County Directory of 1862-1863.Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						

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3	Kenyan	Crandall & Sarah	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church. Signed the first (6/13/1848), 8/4/1816 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	81 Fall	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. James vs. Woodmansee, Seneca Co. Historian's Collection, Auten Vault collection. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	38 year old hatter (1850). Assited in the planning stages of the Thomas James' new brick block erection in 1860's.			x		
2	Kenyan	Frances	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	23 year old single woman living with Susan Weaver.(1850)					
2	Kerr	Thomas H.	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	14 Center	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	45 year old boatbuilder (1850)					
3	King	David	A	Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	186 Fall	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	Son of John C.			x		x
3	King	John	FS	Birthplace-North Carolina	Lodi		1850-1870 Census database. Marriage & Death Notices from Seneca County Newspapers, 1817-1885 by Mary & Edw. Jackson 1997.	Married to Nancy Yancey of Ovid on 28 Nov 1872.			x		

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3	King	John C.	A	1st Trustee and subscriber of the newly formed Wesleyan Meth. Church in SF in 1843. Probably the John "G" that signed the 8/4/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	Off Gravel Rd.	Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of their Pastors, Courier Printing Co., Seneca Falls 1898. P. 171-172. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						x
3	King	William F. & Eliza	A	Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	11 Cayuga	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	Possible son of John C.			x		
3	King	William H.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	Cayuga St.	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Wealthy property owner, house on Cayuga St.			x		
4	Kingsley	Wells	FS	Birthplace-Canada	Waterloo	Village	1850-1870 Census database.	Living with Gertie Graves 1850. Later census show him married to Mary with 3 children.					
2	Kinkaid	Adeline	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. 1850 census	38 year old wife of A. H. Kincaid and mother of 5. Lives next to the Daniel Baley's. Husband-shoemaker					
2	Kinne	Capt. Elijah		Slave owner in Fayette.	Ovid	Kinne Rd.	History of Seneca County, 1876. P. 134.	"Indeed there were slaves on the captain's farm, some lie buried on the hill." TLW Will at Sen. Co.					x

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3	Kinne	David W.	A?	Elected as delegate to the Liberty Party Convention and spoke "for a righteous civil government" at Canastota 10 Sept 1852. Subscriber to the Fred. Douglass Paper.	Ovid/Romulus	6858 Kinne Rd.	Frederick Douglass Paper 10 Sept 1852; 12 Aug 1853. "Finger Lakes Sites Allegedly Involved in UGRR/Abol. Acitivity" by Walt Gable/SCHO. The History of Varick by Agnes McGrane, p. 90.SFHS	House, on Kinne Rd., Ovid, built 1850, stated to contain hidden room. Son of slave-holder Elijah Kinne. Described as "ardent abolitionist" by his great grandson, Dr. Wisner Kinne.WG/TW Stated to have built by the infamous John Brown. In the History of Varick there is a photo from the 1880's or so of Rev. Wisner Kinne, pastor of the Romulus Presbyterian Church (interior photo of church as well)TLW					x
2	Kinne	John	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Junius	unknown	1820 census	A John Kinne lives at Chapel St in SF and works as a barber at 11 E. Bayard in the 1862 Directory.TLW					x
2	Kline	William	A	Subscribed to the Frederick Douglass Paper 1852, the Liberty Party Paper 1849-1852..		unknown	Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library	45 year old lawyer from PA					

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3	Knight	Horace W. & Sophia, son Joseph	A	Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.	Seneca Falls	96 State St.	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	Strong local oral tradition (see 1989 Cornell Survey Book, et al) claimed this house was built by Horace W. Knight and was used "by his brother, a local pastor" as a stop on the UGRR. Deed research confirmed this house to be too young (built 1872-Second Empire style) to have been so and the tradition was muddled with the life of who was actually his father, the Rev. Horace B., who was highly likely to have aided fugitives in Seneca Falls as he had done in Syracuse. TLW Horace W. later broke with the Wesleyan Church (May 1863) and helped form the Congregational Church during the split. Horace L.'s son Joseph W. was baptised into the Wesleyan Church in Jan. of 1859.			x		x

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5	Knight	Rev. Horace Barton & Mary	A-UGRR	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1858-1861 & 1863. Oral tradition that he ran an UGRR station.	Seneca Falls	Wesleyan Parsonage, 9 Mynderse St.-1850's. Daniels St.-1860's	Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of their Pastors, Courier Printing Co., Seneca Falls 1898. P. 171-172. Blue Form Survey, Seneca Falls Historic District, 1989. http://www.territorialkansasonline.org/cgiwrap/imlskto/index.php?SCREN=keyword&selected_keyword=Knight , Horace B.&PHPSESSID=80676336decabdcdd6fd135d0026fce, (click on next box for full text.)	Horace B. was a minister at the Wesleyan Methodist Church on the corner of Fall and Mynderse Sts. The 1860 census finds him living at what was most likely 5 Mynderse, (today's # 9) in the Wesleyan Parsonage. He had recently (1858) moved to Seneca Falls from Syracuse where he was an active member of the Syracuse Fugitive Aid Society until it's dissolution in 1858. In 1864, he bought a house on Daniels St. in Seneca Falls. By 1870, Horace B. had moved to PA.			x	x	
2	Knox	Family	A	Signed anti-slavery petitions in 1839, 1844	Waterloo	132 Main St.(102 E. Main today)	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 1902. 1982 Waterloo Cornel survey p. 201	Lawyers. Addison T., son of Seneca Co. Judge John and Lucinda Keeler Knox of Waterloo) was a Circuit Judge and lived at 132 Main St. (today's 102 E. Main-still standing, see 1982 Waterloo Cornel survey p. 201) William Knox, also son of John, a judge lived at 145 Main St. Both did business at 165 Main.					
3	Laing	Elijah, Israel, John	A	Signed multiple A-S petitions in 1838, 1839,1844	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. Pet. #'s 4, 5, 15	No information found					

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3	Laing	Levi	A	Executive Cmte. Member for the 1st Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. in 1837. Spear-headed & signed anti-slavery petition on 3/19/1838, and 1839	Waterloo	Village, near Main St.	Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1. Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/unit/s/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA TERLOO.HTML Anti-slavery Petitions-Judy Wellman Collection. http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/hlaw:@field(D OCID+@lit(sj02877)) .	Of Waterloo-Livery Stable owner.-1850 cen.TLW					
3	Laing	Webster	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York). Signed 1839 A-S petitions	Waterloo	Junius Friends Meeting House neighborhood	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/unit/s/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA TERLOO.HTML . Pets: LOC ID# 1935	From a family of NJ Quakers, he came to area in 1810 when parents were accepted into Scipio Monthly meeting. Moved to Junius, Seneca Co. 1823. First wife Sarah Lundy buried at Junius Quaker cemetery. Lived in the Lundy's Corner neighborhood in Waterloo, very close to the Junius Friends Mtg. House on 9 Foot Rd. Had 2 more wives and died in LaSalle Co., MI in 1876.			x	x	
3	Langden	Lorenzo	A	Pledged \$12.50 in brick to build the Wesleyan Meth. Chapel in SF in 1843.			Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth Church records, SFHS Archives.	Lorenzo married a member of the John Metcalf family as his wife Salomi is listed in Joseph Metcalf's mother's will as Salomi, wife of Lorenzo Langdon of Wayne Co. Lorenzo and wife and children are in Phelps, Ont. NY in 1860, with Lorenzo listed as BRICKMAKER!TLW			x		

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Seneca County, 1820-1880

RATING	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	STATUS	SIGNIFICANCE	TOWNSHIP	LOCATION	SOURCE	COMMENTS	Signer D. of S.	Family of Signer	Wes. Ch.	Finds Hum. Prog.	Gen. Report
	Larzelere	Dr. Aaron R.	A	Elected trustee of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in April of 1856. Appointed to the County Exec. Cmte. of the "Friends of Righteous Civil Gov't". Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	66 W. Bayard-1851 tax rolls; 3 Lawrence-1862 Dir.	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives. Frederick Douglass Paper, 13 Nov 1851. 1862-1863 Seneca County Directory-SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Dentist			x		
2	Larzelere	Jacob	A	Subscribed to the Frederick Douglass Paper 1855.	Seneca Falls	Bridgeport	The Frederick Douglass Paper, 29 June 1855.						
2	Latham	Edward S.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed 7 Free Soil Party notices in 1848-1849.	Seneca Falls	Owned family homestead on Bayard, now the SF Fire Station; also 2 adjoining properties, 1 at 13 Center in which he resided in 1862 (directory)	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	41 year old contractor (1850)					x
2	Latham	Hannah J.	A	Subscribed to the North Star 1850-1852.	Seneca Falls	29 W. Bayard	SFHS Ledger Book # 72. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	Living with mother, Lovina Latham in 1850, age 37.	x				x

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2	Latham	Oliver S.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Subscribed to the North Star, 1852. Signed 4 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	83 Bridge	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. SFHS Ledger # 72. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Son of Obadiah, Sr.			x		x
2	Latham, Jr.	Obadiah B.	A	Subribed to The North Star & The Liberator 1849-1852. Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	29 W. Bayard	The North Star-11 Aug 1848.1862-1863 Seneca County Directory-SFHS. Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. 5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Master Builder. Son of Obadiah B. Latham, Sr.	x				x
2	Lay	Darrow	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Tyre	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1	35 year old farmer. (1850).					
3	Lee	William F. & Ellen	FS?	William born in Africa 1860.	Seneca Falls	74 W. Bayard St.	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	"1894 Business Directory of Seneca Falls: William E. Lee, born 1860 in Africa, wife Ellen, rent at 74 W. Bayard."			x		
2	Lewis	Charles N.	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls		Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	31 year old harnessmaker (1850)					
2	Lewis	J.	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Ovid		1840 census						

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3	Lewis	William & Helen	A	Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. In SF. Helen a member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in 1868. Signed the first (6//13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	17 Mynderse	Frederick Douglass Paper-16 Oct 1851. 1862-1863 Seneca County Directory. Book 1, Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS archives. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Worked at a foundry at 35 Water St.(1850). Helen & William were long-time residents of Mynderse St. and raised a very large family there. House was 6th house north of the Parsonage.			x		x
3	Lindsley	E. Ogden	A	1st Trustee and promoter of the newly formed Wesleyan Meth. Church in SF in 1843. Subscribed to the True Wesleyan, Liberty Party Paper 1849.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of their Pastors, Courier Printing Co., Seneca Falls 1898. P. 171-172. Book 1, Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS archives. SFHS Ledger # 72				x		x
2	Lindsley	Sarah Freeland	A	Left the SF Methodist Church over issue of slavery	Seneca Falls	unknown	Burned-Over District, The Trial of Rhoda Bement by Altschuler & Saltzgaber, p. 97.	Wife of E. Ogden Lindsley.			x		x
2	Lisk	Catherine	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Varick	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	56 year old wife of John, farmer. (1850)					
2	Lisk	Henry S./Susan	A	Signed 5 A-S petitions in 1838, 1839, 1844 & 1850. Susan signed 1849.	Waterloo	52 Elizabeth	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman-LOC ID #2006, Pet. #'s 6,7,15. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863.SFHS	born 1798 NJ-Tailor merchant					x

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3	Lisk	Israel	A	Nominated for Justice of the Sessions by the first mtg. Of the "Free Democracy of Seneca Co." group. Subscribes to the F.D. Paper. Member of the Friends of Human Progress. Signed 2 A-S petitions in 1839. Signed the 8/4/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Junius	unknown	Frederick Douglass Paper, Nov 5 1852; 6 Jan 1854. http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATEROO.HTML http://encompass.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/sat/docviewer?did=14852704&seq=1 . Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York) Member of the Comm. Of Arrangements 1861.				x	x
2	Livingston	Levi	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Varick		1840 census						
2	Loring	Caleb & Elizabeth Keeler	A	Signed A-S petitions in 1839, 1844	Waterloo	130 Main	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. Pet. #'s 6,7,9,15. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863. SFHS	Physician. Both are from Plymouth Co., MA. Were married at Waterloo 1818.					
2	Ludlum	Huldah, Caroline and Eliza	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Varick	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Huldah, wife of Stephen Ludlum, farmer and 22 and 18 year old daughters					
2	Ludlum	Stephen	A	Signed the 8/4/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Varick	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Husband of Huldah					
2	Lum	Ellen	A	Subscribed to the Liberator 1860's	Seneca Falls	unknown	Liberator subscription list, Boston Public Library-Rare Books Dept.	Wife of David B.					
2	Lundy	Eliz.	A	Signed A-S petition in 1839	Waterloo	12 Elisha St. (today's)	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. Pet. #'s 8,9. Cornell Survey 1982 p. 110.	Wife of Samuel Lundy, both early Quaker settlers of north Waterloo area. Both buried at Junius Friends Cemetery, Waterloo.					

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3	Lynn/Linn	John & Susan	A	Admitted into the Wesleyan Meth. Church of SF. From the Wes. Meth. Church of Penn Yan (John) and the Baptist Church of Penn Yan (Susan) in Feb of 1859.		unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth Church records, SFHS Archives.	One the few entries that cite a transfer from another Wesleyan Church. John is a 33 year old machinist.			x		
2	Lyon	Edward	A	Participated in the Rhoda Bement trial.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Burned-Over District, The Trial of Rhoda Bement by Altschuler & Saltzgaber, p. 165.	Wrote joint letter to R. Bement in her support. Considered one of the Abolitionist "Radicals" by authors. Born 1786 in NY.					
3	Lyons	Francis	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Varick	unknown	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA TERLOO.HTML				x		
2	Manning	John	A	Chairman of the 8/4/1848 Free Soil Party meeting.	Covert	Road #23 on 1894 Directory map	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Wife Mary listed in 1894 directory as widow of John, now housekeeper for Wade Fulkerson.					
2	Marshall	John & Hannah	FS?	Born NJ & MA/prop.owners	Covert		1850 census	Prop. Value 1850-\$100					
2	Martin	Alpheus	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	35 Bridge	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	43 year old millright (1850)					

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2	Martin	George	Af-Am	First Af-Am to attend public school in Seneca Falls	Seneca Falls	34 Van Cleef	SFHS Centennial Volume of Papers, p. 87. 1880 census.	"To Prof. McLachlan...he was somewhat of a hero as the first one of his race to take a full high school course and graduate with his class at Mynderse Academy."SFHS/TLW					
2	Martin	John & Charlotte	Af-Am	Property owners. Parents of George Martin. b. VA	Seneca Falls	34 Van Cleef	1880, 1900 census of SF.	Both parents b. in VA in the 1840's. John works 1880 as a teamster then as a melter at a foundry by 1900. 1 of only 3 family groups left in Seneca Falls by 1900. Obit for John Martin from the Sen. Co. Courier-Journal of 21 Apr 1904 states that John was in the 1st US Reg. of colored troops with an excellent war record and present member of Cross Post No. 78 G. A. R., a pensioner. Left a widow & 3 sons: George, John & James & a brother Walter of Boston.TLW					
3	Martin	Joshua	A	Appointed chairman of the "Friends of Righteous Civil Gov't"Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	10 Miller	Frederick Douglass Paper, 13 Nov 1851. 1862-1863 Seneca County Directory-SFHS.	It is difficult to tell which of the Joshua Martins in Seneca Falls was the activist. Both were of similar age. It is likely to the Joshua, husband of Eliza.TLW					

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3	Martin	Joshua	A	Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. In SF. Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1850. Signed 5 Free Soil Party notices 1848-1849.	Seneca Falls	17 State	Frederick Douglass Paper-16 Oct 1851. 1862-1863 Seneca County Directory-SFHS.5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Wife Eliza signed Declaration of Sentiments.	x	x			x
3	Mason	Flora	FS	Born in MD. Lived in Warren, Bristol, RI; Seneca, Ontario Co., NY and Waterloo.	Waterloo	unknown	1810-1850 census	Buried in Jackson Plot at Maple Grove Cem. 1840 has Flora living alone in Seneca, Ontario, NY and again alone in 1850 a few doors down from Geo. Jackson. Not sure of any relationship to William Mason of Lodi. In 1830, Flora lives with her 5 children and no husband in Warren, Bristol, RI. We find Flora in Warren again in 1820 with her children listed as a free colored person and right next door to a large family of white Masons, (Marmaduke, Gardner, Anthony). It is to be assumed that she was their slave and then freed before 1820. She may have come to NY via Gardner Mason who appears in Farmington, Ontario, NY in 1840.					x

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2	Mason	Isaac	Af-Am	Son of freedom seekers	Lodi	unknown	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	Son of William Mason. "Married: Isaac J. Mason to Mary Jane Brown, both of Lodi, 3/12/1857 by Rev. George VanEste. Lodi Pres Church"					x
3	Mason	William	FS	Birthplace-MD, property owner	Lodi	unknown	1820-1870 Census	Farmer w/ \$600 RE & \$250 personal					x
3	Mathews	Elizabeth	A	Member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	32 year old wife (Whitney) and mother of 3.			x		
2	Mathews	Jabez	A	Participated in the trial of Rhoda Bement.	Seneca Falls/Waterloo	20 Center St. (1862 Waterloo). Ovid near Barker (1874 SF Dir)	Burned-Over District, The Trial of Rhoda Bement by Altschuler & Saltzgaber, p. 84-85.	Wife Delia signed Declaration of Sentiments.	x				x
2	Matthews	Jacob	A	Signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848-1849.	Waterloo	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.		x				x
2	Mattison	W.C.	A	Signed 4 Free Soil Party notices in 1848. Chosen sec. For the10/22/1848 meeting.		unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	No Mattison in 1850 that fits first name.					
2	May	Charles N.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1						

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2	McClary	George H.	A	Signed 1st call in paper for 1st meeting of the Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. On 16 Oct 1837. Signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	182 Fall St. (1862 Dir) Today's 202 Fall	Friend of Man, 25 Oct. 1837, p. 3. The Seneca Falls of David B. Lum, ed. by Arnold Barben, SFHS 1970. P. 8. SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Of Seneca Falls-1840 census-Biographical information in Lum book-early SF manufacturer of chain pumps. 1989 Cornell Survey describes this house as the retirement home of Jacob P. Chamberlain after 1874.TLW					x
2	McConnell House		UGRR	Possible UGRR station	Seneca Falls	State St.	Paper of Donald S. Allen, "The UGRR in Seneca County." 1992 SFHS Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	No information found to supprt this claim					
2	McConnelly	John	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Galen	unknown	1820 census						
3	McCoy	David	A	Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. In SF. Active member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in 1860. Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper 1850-1852	Seneca Falls	unknown	Frederick Douglass Paper-16 Oct 1851; Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives. SFHS Ledger # 72	Asks for dismissal from Wes. Church in Dec. of 1862. David was a 63 year old blacksmith born 1798 in NH in the 1860 census.			x		
2	McKee	William	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	41 year old Constable of Seneca Falls.(1850)					
2	McLafferty	Rachel & Rebecca	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Romulus	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Mother, Rachel and daughter, Rebecca-20 year old teacher and daughter of Henry McLafferty					

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4	M'Clintock	Charles A.	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Waterloo/Seneca Falls	18 E. Williams St.(today). Boardinghouse of Isaac Fuller (SF 1850)	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA_TERLOO.HTML	Son of Thomas.				x	
	M'Clintock	Elizabeth	A	Member of this key UGRR family in Waterloo, clerk in the free produce store, signer of antislavery petition, 1838; organized AS fairs; signer and partial author of SF Declaration of Sentiments.	Waterloo	18 E. Williams St.(today)							
5	M'Clintock	Mary Ann	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York). Signed 4 A-S petitions in 1839 & 1844	Waterloo	18 E. Williams St.(today)	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA_TERLOO.HTML	Also signed the Declaration of Sentiments in 1848.	x			x	
4	M'Clintock	Sarah	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Waterloo	18 E. Williams St.(today)	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA_TERLOO.HTML					x	

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5	M'Clintock	Thomas	A	Chosen as V. Pres. of the newly created Sen. CO. A. S. Soc. For 1837. Signed anti-slavery petition on 3/19/1838. Subscribed to the Liberator, 1840-1850's.	Waterloo	18 E. Williams St.(today)	Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1. Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/unit/s/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA TERLOO.HTML . Liberator subscription list, Boston Public Library-Rare Books Dept.	Also signed the Declaration of Sentiments in 1848. Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	x			x	
2	McQuion	George	Mtd.?	Early Af-Am	Fayette	unknown	1830 census	Possibly the George with Mary and 3 children who were manumitted in 1820 by owner Joseph Hunt.					
2	McQuion?	George & Mary	Mtd.	Documented manusmissions in 1820	Fayette	unknown	Fayette Town Records, 3 April 1821. P. 24 of the notebook of town records at the Waterloo Historical Museum.	"Joseph Hunt of Fayette, freed the negro slaves George and Mary, his wife, and their 3 children, Amarilis, 6 years; James, 4 years and Mary, 2 years."					
3	Meddon	Edw. & Sarah	A	Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	57 Mynderse	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	Edwin a machinist and immigrant from England. Sarah imm. From Canada.			x		
2	Meriweather	M. A.	Af-Am	Property owner	Waterloo	Village	1860 census	Value RE-\$260.00					

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3	Merritt	Sarah	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Tyre	unknown	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/unit/s/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA TERLOO.HTML http://encompass.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/sat/docviewer?did=04820107&seq=44&frames=1&view=50					x	
3	Metcalfe	Augustus & Jane	A	Active member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church beg. in 1854.	Seneca Falls	Gravel Rd.	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	Son of Joseph Metcalf. A J. Metcalf was chosen as a delegate to the NYS Anti-Slavery Convention in Utica in 1835.			x		x
2	Metcalf	Elizabeth	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Varick		Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	42 year old wife of Thomas, farmer, (brother of Joseph and Jonathan of Seneca Falls)					x
3	Metcalf	George	A	Active member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church beg. in 1859.	Seneca Falls		Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	Son of Joseph Metcalf, Sr. Chosen, in April of 1859, to represent the church at the Yearly Conference at Odessa.			x		x

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2	Metcalf	Jonathan	A	V. Pres. & Cmte. Member 1 of 5 chosen for the 1st Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. in 1837. Participated in the Rhoda Bement trial.	Seneca Falls	Gravel Rd.	Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1. Frederick Douglass Paper, 10 June 1852; 16 Oct 1851; 5 Nov 1852. The Seneca Falls of David B. Lum ed by Arnold Barben, SFHS 1970. P. 11. SFHS	Seneca Falls-1840 census-Jonathan signed the Declaration of Sentiments in 1848. Either Jon or Joseph paid \$2.00 for a subscription to the Frederick Douglass Paper in 1852. Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. In SF. Was a teacher before 1815 in SF. Lum states that he taught school to avoid the draft so he could court and marry Betsy Miller. Elected Constable, Town Clerk, Coroner and Justice of the Peace in 1828, 1830, etc. Also Town Supervisor 1830. (County Sup. Records)TLW	x				x

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3	Metcalf	Joseph, Harriet & Sarah A.(2nd wife)	A	Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. at the Wesleyan Chapel in SFin 1851. Joseph nominated for County Sheriif by the "Free Democracy of Seneca Co." group in 1852. Major benefactor & trustee of the SF Wesleyan Chapel from its inception. Former member and backer of the Methodist Church in Tyre & Seneca Falls. Regular subscriber to The North Star, Fred. D. Paper, Liberty Part Paper- 1849-1855. Signed 3 Free Soil Party notices in 1848. Named a delegate to the NYS Anti-Slavery Convention in Utica, 21 Oct 1835.	Seneca Falls	Gravel Rd. and Mynderse St.	Frederick Douglass Paper-16 Oct 1851. Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church, SFHS Archives. Frederick Douglass Paper, 5 Nov 1852. The Seneca Falls of David B. Lum ed by Arnold Barben, SFHS 1970, p. 15. SFHS. Obit-The Mrs. Charles O. Goodyear Scrapbook, p. 52. SFHS. Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database. Samuel J. May Collection of Anti- Slavery Material, Cornell Univ. Div. of Rare & Manuscript Coll. Title: <i>Proceedings of the New York anti-slavery convention, held at Utica, October 21, and New York anti-slavery state society, held at Peterboro', October 22, 1835.</i> p. 45	Married Harriet Pitney, daughter of Dr. Pitney of Seneca Falls. (TLW cannot find info. to prove this. Dr. Joseph T. Pitney of Auburn was poss. her brother, too young to be father) Obit states: "The early agitation of the slavery question led him to sever his connection with the Meth. Church and to assist in the formation of the Wesleyan Society. The first Wesleyan church ediface was built mostly through his efforts and by his means." Early supporter of poor in Junius (1809 Sup. Records) Wrote letters to the editor of the True Wesleyan on progress of the church in 1843. Experienced trials and stress during the hostilities of 1869 when church was torn by faction wishing to rename it Congregational.TLW			x		x
3	Metcalf	Joseph, Jr. & Ann Magee	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Tyre		Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church, SFHS Archives.	Son of Joseph, founder of Wes. Church. Both withdrew from the church on 1 May 1869.			x		x
3	Metcalf	Leroy	A	Active member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church beg. in 1860's.	Seneca Falls		Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	Son of Joseph Metcalf, Sr.			x		x

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2	Metcalf	Willard & Susan	A	Member and one of the subscribers to raise money to purchase lot for the Wesleyan Meth. Church in 1843. Active member of same.	Seneca Falls	Gravel Rd.	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church, SFHS Archives.	Jonathan, Joseph and Willard are all brothers and sons of John Metcalf who settled Gravel Rd. homestead in 1812.			x		
	Methodist Meeting House of Seneca Falls		A	Site of the first Seneca County Anti-Slavery Society meeting, 31 Oct 1837	Seneca Falls		Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1.						
2	Middleton	William & Harriet Duer	Af-Am	Early Af-Am family	Lodi	unknown	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	Married 3 July 1844 in Lodi with Quam Demund & Elbert Duer as witnesses.					
2	Milk	David	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	5 Ovid (on or near Ovid St. Bridge)1850	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	42 year old tavern keeper. (1850) Son of Cayuga Co. residents William & Mary Hathaway Milk of Dartmouth, MA					
2	Miller	Peter	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	Mynderse cor. Fall/Gravel Rd.	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1	80 year old farmer. (1850). Peter Miller was an early pioneer of Seneca Falls. His daughter married Jonathan Metcalf and it was on his land that the Wesleyan Chapel was built, on the site of Miller's former tavern.					
2	Miller	Solomon	A	Signed 3 A-S petitions in 1839, 1844.		Fayette/Lodi	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman						

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2	Milliken	Nathan J.	A	Subscribed to the National Era. Signed 5 Free Soil Party notices in 1848-1849.	Seneca Falls	Boarding with Isaac Fuller (1850)	SFHS Ledger # 72. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Decl. of Sentiments signer. News publisher. Moved to Canadaigua.	x				x
2	Mills	Henry	A	Abolitionist/Quaker	Junius	Not found on 1850 Delafield map	Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler & Seneca Counties. Chapman Pub. Co., NY 1895. p. 394.	"Early in life was a Whig and strong anti-slavery man." An early settler of Junius, wife was Elizabeth Murphy. Children stayed in Junius through the 20th century. Most buried at the Junius Friend's Meeting Cemetery. TLW					x
3	Minney	Robert	FS	Birthplace-Virginia	Fayette	unknown	1860 census	w/ Luther Opdyke-"formerly slave" written in census. TLW					
2	Minor	Ransom	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	38 year old boatbuilder. 1850					
3	Mitchell	Edmund W.	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Waterloo	Not found on 1850 Delafield map	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/unit/s/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA TERLOO.HTML	Lived in Huron, Wayne County. Born in Maine.				x	
3	Monroe	Sydney L.	A	Became member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Oct. of 1858.	Seneca Falls	6 Cayuga (1862 dir)	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	26 year old grocer in 1858.			x		
2	Moody	Ferris	Af-Am	Property owner	Seneca Falls	Walnut St. Lot 1 (1856 map)	1860 census	Value of RE-\$250.					

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2	Morehouse	William	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1	43 year old farmer (1850)					
3	Morgan	Edward	A	Elected steward of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in 1858.	Seneca Falls	19 Canal (boarder)	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	Spinner (1862)			x		
3	Morris	Malachy	FS	Birthplace-Virginia	Tyre	unknown	1850-1870 Census database.	Living w/ George Seekel-farmer (1850)					
3	Mosher	Reuben	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York). Signed 5 A-S petitions in 1838, 1839, 1850	Waterloo	unknown	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML . Petitions: LOC pet.# 2471					x	
	Mosher	Susan	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Wife of Daniel-painter					
3	Mount	Randolph & Lydia Hunt	A	Lydia likely subscribed to the Liberator 1851 under her husband's name	Seneca Falls/Waterloo	Black Brook Rd.	Research of Judith Wellman	Widow Lydia Hunt Mount, sister of Richard P., signed Decl. of Sentiments					x
3	Mumford	Thomas J.	A	Signed the 8/4/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database. http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/Junius.html	No information found.					

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2	Musharve/Tunison	Judah	Mtd.	Born in PA/NJ	Covert		1850, etc. census. <i>Between the Lakes</i> , Maurice L. Patterson, 1976. P. 44-45.	Living with Tunison family until 1880. Appears in the 1880 census as 92 years old and "formerly a slave in this state". Judah was memorialized in an "undated clipping of 1885"-called "Jude Tunison"-resident of Covert since its first settlement, came to Seneca Co. with John P. Tunison from Somerville, NJ in 1800 as the "servant" of his wife to whom she was given when a child. Lived with the Tunison's till her death. Member of the Covert Baptist Church then the Farmerville Baptist in 1819. She walked 4 miles to attend services. Buried at McNeil Cemetery in the Tunison plot. Baptist Church records state, "Oldest member, formerly a slave...". TLW					
2	Mynderse	Edward	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	55 Cayuga St.	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Son of Pioneer Wilhemus Mynderse and builder of today's Seneca Falls Historical Society's original Italiante style house, (afterwards restyled into a Queen Anne by the Becker family).					
2	Myon	George	Af-Am?	Early Af-Am	Romulus		1820 census						
2	Newell	J. S.	A	Subscribed to The North Star	Seneca Falls		Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger #72 at SFHS.						

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2	Neyhart	Charles & John, Jr.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	27 W. Bayard (John)	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	Sons of John Neyhart, beer maker (1850)					
3	Nichols	B.	?	Donated \$1.00 to the Wesleyan Meth. Church in 1858.			Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	Could be Billy Nichols or Benjamin Nichols of SF.		x			
2	Nichols	Billy	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Fayette	unknown	1820 census						
2	Norcott	Andrew D.	A	Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper 1850-1852	Seneca Falls	25 Spring	SFHS Ledger # 72. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	Son of Ellison Norcott. Only 19 years old when subscribing to the Liberty Party paper. Was also a tinsmith and by 1860 was owner of Norcott & Pontius Hardware at 22 Ovid St.					
2	Norcott	Ellison	A	Subscribed to the Emancipator & Republican 1849-1852. Signed the 8/4/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	25 Spring	SFHS Ledger # 72. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database. Research of Phyllis Minner	30 year old tinsmith from NJ. Wife was Almira Woodhull. Moved to Canton, IL where they were buried. Ellison was born 1821 in New Brunswick, NJ.					
3	Norris	Cyrenus A.	A	Pledged \$5 in blacksmithing for the purchase of the Wesleyan Chapel lot in 1843. Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper 1850-1851. Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives. SFHS Ledger Book # 72. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Blacksmith. Born 1815 in Cayuga Co. or Seneca Falls to Cyrenus & Phebe Norris of Hanover NJ & Cayuga Co., NY. Married Harriet Edson in 1842.		x			
2	Norton	Vesta	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	There is an 8 year old Vesta Norton living with an unrelated family-possibly her daughter. TLW					

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3	Odell	Archibald	A	Pledged \$5 for the purchase of the Wesleyan Chapel lot in 1843.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	BRICKMAKER in 1850			x		
22	Ovid County Courtouse			Site of Anti-Slavery "Volunteer" meeting that was mobbed by citizens in 1840.	Ovid		Friend of Man, 1 Apr 1840, p. 1	William O. Duvall reported "This is a place where the most respecable citizens regard a pro-slavery minister as a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ!" "The courthouse...was surrounded early in the evening by a furious mob, pelting the clapboards with stones and clubs and the windows with shot. To cap the climax, sulphur was put on the stove".					

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2	Ovid/Lodi 1st Dutch Reformed Church			Site of lecture by A. S. agent J. R. Johnson	Ovid-Lodi		Frederick Douglass Paper, 1 April 1852. Manual of the Churches of Seneca County & Patons 1897. p. 35	"In a Dutch Reformed Church, situated in a rural district, we had some refreshing meetings. The locality is about equal distance from the villages of Farmer, Lodi, and Ovid; and to illustrate what I have said in the preceding paragraphs, the facts should be known, that my labors were introduced and sustained in that place by the influence of members of three denominational organizations, which, in their ecclesiastical fixtures are pro-slavery. My position is, unite my efforts with such persons all I can, while I protest against all church organizations, which fellowship slavery." Burned in 1872.					
3	Paine	William	FS	Birthplace-Virginia. Property owner	Waterloo	Center n. North?	1850-1870 Census database.	Value RE, 1870-\$500.					
3	Paine/Payne	Thomas J.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church by Aug. 1858.	Seneca Falls	13 Wall	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	47 year old tallow chandler (1850)			x		

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3	Palmer	Issac G. & Elvira	A	Member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	55 year old lumber merchant in 1860. Received into the church on letter from the Wesleyan Church of Hornby (Isaac) and the Meth. Epis. Church of Elmira (Elvira) in June of 1859.			x		
2	Palmer	John S.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	66 Clinton	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	31 year old cooper					
3	Palmer	Mary Jane	A	Member alone of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	66 Clinton	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	30 year old wife of John S. and mother of 5. (1860)			x		
3	Palmer	Rhoda	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Waterloo	unknown	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/unit/s/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA TERLOO.HTML		x			x	
2	Palmer	Robert	A	Subribed to The North Star & Fred. Douglass Paper.	Waterloo	unknown	The North Star, 29 June 1849. The Fred. Douglass Paper 12 Aug 1853.	Listed as carpenter in 1850 census. TLW					
3	Parmalee	Martha, Justin & Francis	A	Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	18 Daniels	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	Martha is wife of Alba, moulder.			x		
2	Parsons	Lydia & Maryann	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	83 Virginia	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. Seneca County Directory of 1862-1863.	Mother (wife of Theodore) & daughter.					

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3	Partridge	Erastus	A	Pledged \$50 for the purchase of the Wesleyan Chapel lot in 1843. Signed the the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	23 Cayuga	Book 1, Wesleyan Meth. Record Book, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.				x		
2	Patterson	Charles	Mtd.	Documented manusmission on 17 Nov. 1794.	Romulus	unknown	History of Seneca County, 1876. P. 153.	"I, William Seeley, formerly of Cornwall, Orange, NJ now of Rom., do set free my negro slave named Charles Patterson, as if he had never been a slave, agreeable to the direction of the act, etc. of slaves passed 22 Feb. 1788."TLW					
3	Patterson	Samuel	FS	Born in MD/property owner	Lodi	unknown	1840-1850 census	Property value 1850-\$150.					
2	Payne	Abraham	A	Chosen as treasurer for the 1st Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. in 1837	Seneca Falls	unknown	Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1 http://72.14.207.104/search?q=cac he:EEHpsUxn8f8J:www.rootsweb.com/~nymadiso/1872-5.htm+%22Abraham+Payne%22++ Seneca+Falls&hl=en&ie=UTF-8	Of Seneca Falls-1840 census. He was a lawyer in Deruyter before coming to SF where he dealt in the milling business (Clinton Mill) then lost his money and left for Ohio. TLW					
5	Pegler	George	A	Pledged \$5 for the purchase of the Wesleyan Chapel lot in 1843.	Seneca Falls	Likely 5 Mynderse parsonage	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives	Clergyman and early minister of the Wesleyan Chapel.			x		x
2	Perry	Cornelius	A	Participated in the Rhoda Bement trial.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Burned-Over District, The Trial of Rhoda Bement by Altschuler & Saltzgaber, p. 121& 165	Was swayed, acc. to his testimony, by the lecture of Abby Kelley, towards anti-slavery.					
2	Perry	Solomon	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Fayette	unknown	1820 census						

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RATING	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	STATUS	SIGNIFICANCE	TOWNSHIP	LOCATION	SOURCE	COMMENTS	Signer D. of S.	Family of Signer	Wes. Ch.	Finds Hum. Prog.	Gen. Report
2	Peterson	John	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Galen	unknown	1820 census						
2	Peterson	William	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Romulus	unknown	1820 census						
3	Pew	Sylvester & Electa	A	Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	189 Fall	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	Syl.: 49 year old publisher. (1870)			x		
3	Phillips	Burroughs	A	Subscribed the the Liberator	Waterloo		Liberator subscription list, Boston Public Library-Rare Books Dept.Undertaker's Records, Waterloo Historical Society Archives	Buried in Waterloo. Husband of Elizabeth M'Clintock.					
3	Phillips	Rev. Saron	A	Abolitionist minister of the Wesleyan Meth. Church-SF. Signed the 8/4/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	Village	The North Star, 13 April 1849. The History of Varick, by Agnes McGrane, p. 74.SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database. Undertaker's Records, Waterloo Historical Society Archives	Fred. Douglass writes, in an editorial, "...to say a word about my meetings thus far. My first was held at Seneca Falls, in the Wesleyan Chapel. I found Mr. Phillips the minister, as usual on hand, warmly interested and ardently laboring to promote the cause." (TLW didn't find ANY "Saron Phillips" in ANY census from 1790-1880 leading her to wonder if it may be "Aaron"-there was an Aaron Phillips in Romulus in 1820 & in Madison Co. in 1840.-TLW) "The History of Varick states"the school district was well-represented in the learned professions...Lawyers: Burroughs Philips and Saron Phillips..." Buried in Waterloo.	x		x		x

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 Mtd-Manumitted

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2	Pickle	Sarah	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Varick	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	66 year old wife of John, farmer					
2	Pierce	Caleb	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	7 Dey	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS						
3	Pierson	Elias	A	Subscribed to the True Wesleyan, Juvenile Wesleyan and Wesleyan Magazine.1849-1852.	Tyre	unknown	SFHS Ledger # 72	52 year old farmer. (1850)			x		
3	Pierson	Reuben D.	A	Member alone of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives	66 year old farmer from NJ.			x		
3	Pitcher	Harriet Freeland	A	Left the SF Methodist Church over issue of slavery	Seneca Falls	unknown	Burned-Over District, The Trial of Rhoda Bement by Altschuler & Saltzgeber, p. 97.	Sister of Sarah Lindsley. Sally Pitcher as signer of Decl. of Sentiments (possibly Sally Freeland Pitcher).			x		
2	Pixley	Charles	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed the first and 2 other Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	Spring St. (1852 map). Boards at 116 Fall(1862 Dir.)	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	48 year old grocer. (1850) Printer (1860)					
2	Pollard	W. P.	A	Originator and first to sign 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition in Seneca Falls. Signed the first and 2 other Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	89 Fall	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	36 year old grocer.(1850)					

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2	Pomeroy	Julia	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	Main St.	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Wife of William Pomeroy. 1894 Directory lists William "b. 1816 in Amherst, MA, came to Seneca Co 1826, retired cabinet maker, house at Main St.					
2	Pontius	George	A	Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper 1851-1852	Seneca Falls	Franklin House	SFHS Ledger # 72. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS						
3	Porter	Joseph & Ann	A	Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. in SF. Appointed member of county exec. Cmte. of the "Friends of Righteous Civil Gov't". In 1851. Subscribed to the North Star, 1849-1851. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	unknown, possibly Spring or White St.	Frederick Douglass Paper-16 Oct 1851; 13 Nov 1851. Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML .	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York). Wife Ann was a signer of Decl. of Sentiments.		x		x	
3	Potter	Tabor & Fanny	A	Entered the Wesleyan Methodist fellowship on letter from the Presbyterian Church of Elmira in Sept. of 1860.	Seneca Falls	120 Fall	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives.				x		
2	Prine	J./G.	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Ovid	unknown	1840 census						
3	Pringle	Ann	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church by 1868.	Seneca Falls	25 Garden (1862 SF Dir)	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	Wife of James, stone cutter, both imm. from England. (1870)				x	

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4	Pryor/Prior	George	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York) Signed 3 A-S petitions in 1844, 1850. Subscribed to the Liberator	Waterloo	Virginia St. btw. Elisha & Eliz. Sts.(1856)	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/unit/s/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA TERLOO.HTML . A-S pet.: LOC ID# 2776, Pet #15. Liberator subscription list, Boston Public Library-Rare Books Dept.	House no longer standing.	x			x	x
4	Pryor/Prior	Margaret	A	Signs "Address of Anti-Slavery Women of Western NY"	Waterloo	Virginia St. btw. Elisha & Eliz. Sts.(1856)	The North Star, 24 March 1848	Proposal to hold an A. S. Fair in December.TLW	x				x
2	Quick	Hiram	FS?	Born in PA	Varick	unknown	1850 census	Living with Jesse Abott					
2	Race	Washburn	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Washburn, Whiting & Washington, all sons of Isaac, Sr.					
3	Race	Whiting	A	Executive Cmte. Member for the 1st Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. in 1837. Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Belonged to the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Subscribed to the Liberty Party Paper 1851-1852. Signed 4 Free Soil Party notices in 1848-1849.	Seneca Falls	Barker St./25 Cayuga	Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1. 5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4. Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth Church records, SFHS Archives. SFHS Ledger # 72. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Donated money to the church in March 1859. Early home not located with certainty.			x		

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2	Race, Jr.	Issac	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Tyre	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1	17 year old farm laborer living near Metcalf's.					
2	Ray	Isaac		Early Af-Am	Fayette	unknown	1820 census						
3	Rema	Frederick & Minerva	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church by 1856.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	Frederick withdrew from the Wesleyan Church on 27 July 1869.			x		
2	Reynolds	Martha	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Wife of Robert Reynolds age 20. (1850)					
2	Reynolds	Ruth	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	80 year old mother of Robert Reynolds, dentist, and wife Martha.					
3	Ridault	Peter	FS?	Birthplace-Maryland	Seneca Falls	11 Spring St. (1862 SF Dir)	1850-1870 Census database.	w/ Margaret Aumack. Only age 10.					
3	Roberts	Rev P.	A	Subscribed to the True Wesleyan 1850-1852.	Seneca Falls	Gravel Rd.	SFHS Ledger # 72	72 year old clergyman from NJ. Lives near Willard Metcalf.			x		
3	Robinson	Dr.	A	Early member (1850) of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.		unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives				x		
3	Robison	William	FS	Birthplace-Virginia	Seneca Falls	State St.	1850-1870 Census database.	Living with Eliz. James, widow Thomas.					
2	Rodman Lott House		UGRR	Possible UGRR station	Fayette	Yellow Tavern Rd.	Paper of Donald S. Allen, "The UGRR in Seneca County." 1992 SFHS	No information found.					
2	Roe	James	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	poss. 12 Troy	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	34 year old laborer from Ireland (1850)					

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3	Rogers	Abigail	A	Admitted to fellowship of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in May 1859 on letter from the Methodist Epis. Church of Townsendville, NY (Seneca Co.)		unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives.	No information found.			x		
1	Rose	Robert		Major slave owner in Seneca County	Fayette	Rose Hill	1820-1840 census. History of Seneca County, 1876. P. 131	2 entries in the Fayette Town records of 1809 and 1810 reflecting birth records and manumission of African Americans.TLW will at Sen. Co.TLW					
2	Rosebone/Roseboom	Anthony	Mtd.?	Property owner. Barber in Waterloo.	Waterloo	1850-Walnut St. next to Webbs and Skaats families. 184 Williams.(1862 Dir.) 1870-boarding at Walnut St. (1874 dir) 1882 living at 180 Main at his place of work. 180 Main is "near Virginia"	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	"Moved to W'loo from Cobleskill about 1856 and operated a barber shop in W'loo for over 40 years. He died 5/9/1898, buried in public lot Maple Grove Cem." He lived with 4 other barbers in Waterloo in the 1860 census. Value RE 1870-\$2000.00. Barbershop at 180 Main St., W'loo.TLW Auten claims Rosebone owned 2 properties: Seneca St & S. Main St.					

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3	Rosenberger	Catherine	A	Member alone of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls	75 Bridge	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives.	38 year old wife of Andrew and mother of 5.			x		
3	Rossiter	Patrick	A	Active member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church 1858-1868.	Seneca Falls	65 Garden	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives.	49 year old carpenter from Ireland. (1860)			x		
2	Rowley	Moses, Martha & Lydia	A	Signed multiple A-S petitions in 1838, 1839	Waterloo		Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC Pet. #'s 2,3,4,5						
3	Roy	Addison	FS?	Born in Virginia	Waterloo	152 Main	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. 1840 census	"Married: Addison Roy to Belle Whitmore, 12/6/1871 W'loo Pres." Address is live-in domestic location, 1874-75 Dir.					
3	Royston	Addison	FS	Birthplace-Virginia	Waterloo	Village	1850-1870 Census database.	w/ Parley Howe-farmer					
2	Royston	Theodore Perciville	A	Self-proclaimed abolitionist. Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	Village	The North Star, 14 Jan 1848. 1850 census. Ancestry.com.1862-1863 Seneca County Directory-SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	"Although an Abolitionist, in the strictest sense of the word, yet, I do not believe in, or recognize, 'wholesale denunciation'...". T.P. Royston's letter to the North Star is eloquent, complete with poem. He was a physician in SF in the 1850 census and apparently died 3 years after writing this.- A Robert Royston lives at 22 State St. in 1862.TLW					
3	Rumsey	Horace & Annette	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls	Clinton near Miller (1874 Dir SF)	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives	26 year old book keeper.(1870)			x		

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3	Rumsey	John & Anna	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls	30 Fall	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives				x		
3	Rumsey	Moses, Mary & Dorliskie	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls	65 W. Bayard	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	Mary Rumsey baptised Jan. of 1859. Moses requested dismissal from the church in Sept. of 1860-granted.			x		
3	Russell	Barbara	A	Member alone of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives	33 year old wife of Charles and mother of 5.			x		
2	Russell	Harvey	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	5 S. Park	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS						
2	Sackett	Gary V.	A-UGRR?			W. Bayard St.	"The Tear UGRR Station" by Charles S. Seely."SFHS Archives, Collection 24, Box 3, Folder 9.	Evidence?					
3	Sackett	Jonathan	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Oct of 1858. Signed 4 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	60 W. Bayard	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	48 year old paper maker from Vermont.(1860)			x		
2	Sackett	Roxanna	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Romulus		Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	35 year old wife of Cornelius Sackett and mother of 5.					

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5	Salisbury	Rev. Samuel	A	Pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1845. Subscribed the the Frederick Douglass paper. Attended the National Abolitionist Convention in Syracuse, 1856 and elected to the Business Cmte. Attended and gave opening prayer at the Oct 1 1851 NY Liberty Party Convention in Syracuse	Seneca Falls	Widow Electa living at 52 Mynderse (1874 Dir)	Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of their Pastors, Courier Printing Co., Seneca Falls 1898. P. 171-172. Frederick Douglass Paper, 26 June 1856; 9 Oct 1851. Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler & Seneca Counties. Chapman Pub. Co., NY 1895. P. 487.	The Manual states: "He was a strong abolitionist and very earnest in his warfare against sin of any kind." By 1850 (census) he is living in Syracuse, NY as a clergyman. Born 1804, died 1874. Family buried at Metcalf Cemetery, Gravel Rd.) "One of the early agitators for the abolition of slavery, in fact, so strong was his opposition to this institution that he incurred the enmity of many Southern sympathizers and his life was, at times, in great danger. He was actively connected to "the Underground railroad" and assisted slaves who were fleeing to Canada. (Portrait)" TLW			x	x	
2	Sanderson	Mary Ann	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman						

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3	Sanford	Lee	FS?	Born in VA, 3/1868	Waterloo	Poss. The Towsley House cor. Main & Virg. Sts.	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. Newspaper Clipping Collection of Roberta Halden.	"For many years was the porter for the Towsley House in W'loo. Part of his duties were to be present at the arrival of trains at the depot and to induce travelers to patronize the Towsley House. He died 9/26/1902 at Willard State Hospital." Living with his uncle Abram Johnson of VA and next to the Albert Yancey family of Chapman St., in Ovid, in 1880.TLW. Sponsored a dance for African Americans in Seneca Falls at the Daniels Opera House in 1883. RH					
2	Schermerhorn	John	A	Subscribed to Fred. Douglass Paper, 1851.	Waterloo	Village	1840 census. Fred. Douglass Paper, 26 June 1851.						
4	Schooley	Azaliah	A	Chosen as V. Pres. of the newly created Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. for 1837. Subscribed to the FD Paper. Signed A-S petitions in 1838, 1839, 1850. Subscribed to the Liberator.	Waterloo	59 Elizabeth St.	Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1. 1863-1863 Seneca County Directory. Frederick Douglass Paper, 29 June 1855. Petitions:LOC ID# 2945. Liberator subscription list, Boston Public Library-Rare Books Dept.	Farmer, Quaker-b. in Canada, lived in Waterloo-1850 census, next door lived Hiram Demun and family-(Af-Am's).Signed Declaration of Sentiments 1848.Widow Margaret, who also signed the Decl. Of Sent., lived with children in the 1860 census.TLW	x				x
4	Schooley	Margaet	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York) Signed 2 A-S petitions in 1839	Waterloo	59 Elizabeth St.	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML . Petitions: LOC ID# 2945. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863	Both Azaliah and Margaret attended the Friends of Human Progress meetings 1849-1855.	x			x	

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3	Scott	Franklin & Susan	FS	Birthplace-North Carolina. Property owner	Lodi	Orchard St.	1850-1870 Census database. Auten Collection of African Americans of Seneca County -3x5 card coll.WG/Historian's Office. Chhild's 1894 Directory of Seneca county p. 149.	w/ Herman Halsey-farmer. Frank Scott was born in Salem, N. Carolina April 1853 and died in Lodi, 10 Dec 1903.Came to Lodi in 1863. Son of Jesse, born in Africa and Judy, b. in N. Car. He married Susan. He is buried in Lot 106 West in Lodi.					x
3	Seekell	Abiatha & Thankful	A	Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church by 1868.	Seneca Falls	Dey St. near RR bridge (1874 Dir)	Book 1 of the Wes. Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives.	Abiatha is a 65 year old cooper in 1870.			x		
3	Seekell	Charles & Emeline	A	Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church 1850's & 1860's.	Tyre	House Fall near Clinton (1874 Dir)	Book 1 of the Wes. Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives.	Fruit farmer			x		
3	Seekell	George & Lucinda	A	Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church by 1868.	Seneca Falls	177 acres in Tyre (1881 dir)	Book 1 of the Wes. Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives.	Withdrew from the Wesleyan Church on 1 May 1869.			x		
3	Seekell	Horace & family	A	Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church 1850's & 1860's.	Tyre		Book 1 of the Wes. Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives.	64 year old farmer (1860)			x		
2	Seely	Carlton & Betsy E. Bascom Seely	A-UGRR	Aids and financial backers of the Tear UGRR venture.	Seneca Falls	26 E. Bayard	"The Tear UGRR Station" by Charles S. Seely."SFHS Archives, Collection 24, Box 3, Folder 9.Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS						
2	Seely	Cornelia	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Ovid		Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	33 year old wife of John Seeley, lawyer.					

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Sorted by Name/Township

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 2005-06

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 5-almost certainly

PROJECT DATABASE
Sites Relating to the Underground Railroad,
Abolitionism, and African American Life in
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RATING	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	STATUS	SIGNIFICANCE	TOWNSHIP	LOCATION	SOURCE	COMMENTS	Signer D. of S.	Family of Signer	Wes. Ch.	Frnds Hum. Prog.	Gen. Report
2	Seely-Bascom	Home	UGRR	Possible UGRR station	Seneca Falls	26 E. Bayard	1980 The Reveille 125th Ann. Edition article from SFHS. Walt Gable, Finger Lakes Sites Allegedly, etc."	20 East Bayard St., demolished to make way for the former "Super Duper" now IGA market. Former owner, Ken Wayne told of secret area behind china cabinet complete with bell signal.					
x	Seneca Falls			Site of a convention to raise money to free Chaplin.	Seneca Falls	Village	The North Star-5 Sept. 1850	Seneca Falls is in the list to "let the people meet in convention at the following times and places." on Tues. the 24th at 10 am. "to be attended by Wm. R. Smith, E. M. K Glen, G. W. Clark, James Baker, Samuel J. May, George Bradburn and the Edmonson Sisters."-TLW					
x	Seneca Falls			Site of A. S. mtg.	Seneca Falls	Village	The North Star, 24 March 1848	"Jonathan Walker, from FL & John Jacobs from NC will address the people..." "Will the friends of humanity...make the necessary arrangements and assist them from place to place?" (Fred. Douglass) TLW					
x	Seneca Falls			Site of A. S. mtg. & lecture by Frederick Douglass	Seneca Falls	Village	The North Star, 30 March 1849						
x	Seneca Falls			Site of A. S. mtg. & lecture by Frederick Douglass	Seneca Falls	Village	The North Star, 28 April 1848						

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2	Seneca Falls Methodist Church		A	Sent delegation to Genesee Conference to introduce resolution supporting emancipation of slaves. Site of the first Seneca Co. Anti-Slavery Society meeting on 31 Oct 1837.	Seneca Falls	Village	Paper of Donald S. Allen, "The UGRR in Seneca County." 1992 SFHS. Friend of Man, 25 Oct 1837, p. 3	Parishioners were wanting a stronger action, and therefore left this church to form the Wesleyan Methodist Church on Fall St.					
5	Seneca Falls Wesleyan Methodist Church		A	Organized in reaction to slavery issue	Seneca Falls	Village	Paper of Donald S. Allen, "The UGRR in Seneca County." 1992 SFHS Frederick Douglass Paper- 10 June 1852; 16 Oct 1851;	In the 10 June 1852 edition of the Frederick Douglass Paper, FD writes of his lecture given after a "recent" Anti-Slavery Mtg. Both held here. J. R. Johnson mentions, in the 6 May 1852 edition of the FD Paper "April 27th, addressed the Rochester Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, convened in Seneca Falls." Site of 24 Oct 1851 Sen. Co. Democratic League Conv.". We invite all those who have lost confidence in the honesty of the Whig and Democratic parties to meet with us. All those who sympathize with the enslaved and down-trodden of our country; all those who are opposed to the fugitive slave law, and other slave laws, all those who are in favor of free men and free women, free land and free trade..."					

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2	Seymour	Henry	A	Subscribed to <i>The North Star</i> , 1849-1852. Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	19 Cayuga	Frederick Douglass paper-14 Sept 1849. Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.		x				x
2	Seymour	Henry W.	A	Signed the 8/4/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls		Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.		x				x
3	Seymour	Susan	A	Member alone of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls		Book 1, Wesleyan Meth. Church Records, SFHS Archives.	Wife of Henry Seymour, merchant.			x		x
3	Shank	Mary J.	A	Member alone of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls		Book 1, Wesleyan Meth. Church Records, SFHS Archives.	25 year old wife and mother of 3 babies under age 2!			x		
3	Shear	Stephen	A	Cmte. Member 1 of 5 chosen for the 1st Sen. C. A. S. mtg in 1837. Subscribed to <i>The North Star</i> . Signed 3 A-S petitions in 1839, 1844. Subscribed to the <i>Liberator</i>	Junius	Road #47 on 1894 Directory map	Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1. <i>The North Star</i> , 30 May 1850. http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML http://encompass.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/sat/docviewer?did=14852704&seq=1 . Petitions: LOC#15. Liberator subscription list, Boston Public Library-Rare Books Dept.	Of Junius, 1840 census-Signed the Declaration of Sentiments in 1848. Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York) Member of the Comm. Of Arrangements for the 1862 meeting at W'loo.TLW	x			x	x

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2	Sherman	Benajah	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1	52 year old distiller. (1850)					
3	Sherman	Peter	A	Subscribed to the True Wesleyan 1850-1852.	Seneca Falls	unknown	SFHS Ledger # 72						
2	Sherwood	Harriet	A	Member alone of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1, Wesleyan Meth. Church Records, SFHS Archives.	28 year old mother of 2 and wife of Thomas.			x		
3	Shorter	Benjamin & Rachel	FS	Both born in MD.	Junius & Waterloo	unknown	1830, 1860, 1870 census. Ontario Co. GenWeb	1870 census lists Benj. & Rachel as b. in MD. In 1837 a Benj. Shorter is arrested for not having bail money in Seneca, Ontario, NY. In 1860, list birthplaces as "PA". Listed in 1840 census of Seneca, Ontario, NY. Missing from census in 1850.TLW					x
2	Shorter	Charles		Early Af-Am	Seneca Falls	Village	1840 census	Possible son of Charles Shorter, Sr. of Cayuga Village, Cayuga, NY.TLW					x
2	Shorter	John	FS?	Barber in Waterloo.	Waterloo	Eliz. near Clarke.	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	Died: John Shorter, in Syr. 1.3.1893, last week. Barber. Buried W'loo. John's barbershop at 198 Main W'loo.					x
2	Sigfried	Aaron R.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	58 Walnut	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	45 year old farmer (1850)					
3	Sims	Henry	FS	Birthplace-Virginia	Junius	unknown	1850-1870 Census database.						
3	Sisson	Isaac and Nellie	FS/MTD	Early Af-Am family/property owner	Junius	unknown	1840 & 1870 census.Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	Died: Nellie Sisson, Junius 2/13/1880 age 77. Value RE in 1870-\$100					

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2	Sisson	Mathew	A	Bio. Describes him as Free Soiler and staunch Whig, "a firm advocate of its principles of free men and free soil." Wife was Sarah Atwood Sisson, possible signer of the Declaration of Sentiments in 1848.	Seneca Falls	West Bayard St. near Kingdom	SFHS Historical Papers 1906, pp. 74-75. 974.71 L		x?				x
3	Skidmore	Darius	A	Subscriber to raise funds to build the Wesleyan Meth. Chapel in 1843. Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. in SF. Appointed member of county exec. Cmte. of the "Friends of Righteous Civil Gov't". In 1851. Signed the first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	Hotel-93 Fall	Book 1 of the records of the Wesleyan Meth. Church, SFHS Archives. Frederick Douglass Paper 16 Oct 1851; 13 Nov 1851. http://www.rootsweb.com/~nycayuga/newspapr/ADA1849/nov.html . Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Darius owned "Skidmore's Dining Saloon" at #93-95 Fall St. He was married by the Rev J. Austin in Auburn to Mrs. Catherine Skidmore of Seneca Falls in 1849.TLW			x		
2	Smallldridge	Robert	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed the first and 3 other Free Soil Party notices in 1848.	Seneca Falls	31 Toledo	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	29 year old cooper from England (1850). Testified in the court case of Thomas James vs. John Woodmansee in a property line dispute in 1866.	x				x
3	Smalley	William & Cordelia	A	Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church by 1858.	Seneca Falls	30 Green	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	machinist			x		

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2	Smart	Frank	Af-Am	Documentation	Seneca Falls	Village	SFHS Papers, Cent. Vol. 1948, p. 87. 1880 census.	Servant in the Gould and Rumsey families. "Brought to this neighborhood by Mrs. James Gould as general helper at her lake home Thistlewood." Born in Missouri. SFHS/TLW					
2	Smiley	Caroline/Catherine	AF-Am	Religious Documentation	Seneca Falls	Village	Seneca Falls Methodist Church Records, Book 2-Baptisms	Listed as baptised by immersion on October 18 1840. Caroline appears first in the census records in 1860 in Seneca Falls as a 50 year old washer woman b. in NY, living with the Thomas James family. TLW					
2	Smith	Anthony	FS?	Born in PA/prop. owner	Varick	unknown	1820-1840 census of Fayette, Varick 1850 census	Prop. Value 1850-\$150					
3	Smith	Caroline & Polly	A	Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	Caroline-57 year old widow and dressmaker.		x			
2	Smith	Charles	Af-Am	Property owner	Ovid	unknown	1870 census	Value RE, 1870-\$1680.00.					
2	Smith	Fanny & Penelope	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849	Romulus	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Fanny, wife of Caleb, farmer and 14 year old daughter Penelope. Another signer, Catherine Hagaman lives with them.					
2	Smith	Jason & Frances Gould	A	Member of the Free Soil Party. Attended 1856 convention in Syracuse that formed the Republican Party.	Tyre	109 acres (1881 Dir)	Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler & Seneca Counties. Chapman Pub. Co., NY 1895. p. 183.	Wife Frances Austin Gould of Sterling, NY was a teacher at Macedon Academy, Wayne Co., NY. Jason penned the infamous poem on the death of Ezekial Crane and execution of Indian John and sang it to young people gathered at the site of the murder in memorium. TLW					

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2	Smith	John	Af-Am	Property owner	Fayette	unknown	1860 census	Value RE-\$100					
2	Smith	Thomas H.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed the first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	50 year old single laborer (1850)					
3	Southwell	Asa & Pheobe	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's. Signed the first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	62 Clinton	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	58 year old barrel manufacturer in 1870			x		
3	Speed	Sylvestor	A	Admitted to fellowship of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Feb. 1859.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives				x		
2	Stanley	Edwin	A	Executive Cmte. Member for the 1st Sen. Co. A. S. Soc. in 1837	Seneca Falls	unknown	Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1	Of Seneca Falls-1840 census.TLW					
3	Stansbury	Lemuel	A	Pledged \$5 for the purchase of the Wesleyan Chapel lot in 1843.		unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives				x		
3	Stanton	Elizabeth Cady	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Seneca Falls	Washington	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA TERLOO.HTML		x			x	x

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3	Stanton	Henry B.	A	Subscribed to The Emancipator, the National Era & Liberty Press of Utica and the North Star, (1849-1852) And the Liberator. Signed 5 Free Soil Party Notices.	Seneca Falls	Washington	Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database. Liberator subscription list, Boston Public Library-Rare Books Dept.						
2	Stebbins	Eunice	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	19 South Seneca	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Living with Job White in 1850. Job White's wife is Margaret Stebbins, sister of Eunice and Ezra, all of Waterloo. TLW					
2	Stebbins	Ezra	A	Signed 3 A-S petitions in 1839, 1850.	Waterloo	17 South Seneca St.	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 3188, Pet # 2,3	Husband of Sarah					
2	Steel House	Richard Steel	UGRR	Possible UGRR station	Romulus/Varick	1955 Seneca St.	Paper of Donald S. Allen, "The UGRR in Seneca County." 1992 SFHS. Walt Gable-Seneca Co. Historian	Located "2 doors west of the Rom. Post Office." See 30 April 1965 Geneva Times article. WG					
2	Stetcher	George	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	38 year old boatbuilder. 1850					
3	Stevenson	George & Catherine	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church by 1858. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	65 Green	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.			x			

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2	Stewart	Mary E.	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	33 year old wife of Cornelius Stewart, town tailor.(1850)					
2	Stradder	William	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	20 State	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	35 year old cooper from England. (1850)					
2	Sutten	Maryette	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Romulus	Road # 52 in 1894 Directory map	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	28 year old daughter of John Sutton, farmer.(1850). John born, acc. to 1894 directory entry for his son, "in this neighborhood in 1795, married in 1819 and settled at once onthis place where he died 1858."					
2	Suzey	Sylvestor & Lucy	Af-Am	Related to slaves of Rose Hill?	Covert	unknown	1870 census	Barber & hairdresser who move to E. State St in Ithaca by 1880. K. Grover believes Suzey is an original West African day name.					
2	Swarthout	Laura	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Romulus	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	33 year old wife of Coe, farmer (1850)					
2	Swift	Jane	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 3304, Pet #2,3	Wife of J. A. Swift-merchant (1850)					
2	Taylor	John	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Fayette	unknown	1830 census						
2	Taylor	John	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Waterloo	unknown	1830 census						

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3	Taylor	Samuel	A	Pledged \$10 for the purchase of the Wesleyan Chapel lot in 1843. Subscribed to the True Wesleyan 1849-1852. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	45 Mynderse	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives. SFHS Ledger # 72. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	35 year old carriagemaker in 1850.			x		
3	Taylor	Sophia	A	Member alone of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls	45 Mynderse (1862 Dir.)	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives	41 year old married (Samuel) mother of 4 from England. Signer of Dec. of Sent. Sophia?	x		x		x
2	Taylor	William C.	A	Signed FD Paper announcement for Dem. League Conv. In SF.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Frederick Douglass Paper-16 Oct 1851;	Anti-slavery platform					
2	Tear	Robert	A-UGRR	Considered a financial backer of the Tear UGRR venture.	Seneca Falls	158 Fall	1850 census. "The Tear UGRR Station" by Charles S. Seely."SFHS Archives, Collection 24, Box 3, Folder 9.Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS 1894 Directory cites him as owning land in Virginia.	Brother of Joshua Tear, Virginia UGRR operator.Photo available SFHS					

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2	Tear UGRR Station		UGRR	Seneca Co., NY to Orange Co, VA UGRR, 1857-1861.	Seneca Falls		"The Tear UGRR Station" by Charles S. Seely."SFHS Archives, Collection 24, Box 3, Folder 9.	"Exclusively a Seneca Falls venture and included several people who were permanent residence of the town. The railway which extended from the station operated by Judge Gary V. Sackett near Waterloo to...the Gorden District in Orange Co., VA.." Founded about 1857. Ansel Bascom was writer's grand-uncle. Claims "Eliz. Cady Stanton was the most influential woman in the venture." SCHO/SFHS					
3	Thayer	William J.	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls	13 State St. (1874 Dir)	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives	Farmer living next to Willard Metcalf. (1870). Son of James & Sarah S. Thayer who taught African-American children at Orange Co., VA after the Civil War & connected with the Tear UGRR story.			x		
2	Thomas	Elijah F.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed the first (6/13/1848) Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	8 N. Park	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	39 year old lumber dealer (1850)					

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3	Thomas	John P. & Carrie	FS	Birthplaces-MD, property owner	Seneca Falls	142 State	1850-1900 Census database. 1880 census. SFHS Papers, Cent. Vol. 1948, p. 86	"lived in our village & owned a house on upper State St. Scars on his back. Worked as gardner for the Lester family & others." (Lester) 1894 Directory states 142 State. 1 of only 3 family groups of Af-Am left in SF by 1900. Both born 1840, likely in slavery. Came to New York by 1881. Owns house by mortgage. SFHS/TLW					
3	Thompson	Mariah	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church by Feb of 1861.	Seneca Falls	36 W. Bayard	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives	Servant to Hiram Robert's family. Asks for dismissal from church and confesses to fact of crime.			x		
3	Thorn	Hugh D.	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Junius	110 acres in Junius (1881 Dir)	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/unit/s/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA_TERLOO.HTML					x	
2	Tillman	Andrew P.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	W. Bayard St.	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1	64 year old tanner & currier (1850)					
2	Tillman	Samuel D.	A	Signed 6 Free Soil Party notices	Seneca Falls	W. Bayard St.	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	37 year old son of Andrew, single lawyer, living with father..	x				x
2	Traver	Oren	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	66 E. Bayard	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	21 year old sashmaker living with H. P. Westcott (1850)					

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2	Tripp	Lewis & Anna	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls	31 Walnut	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives				x		
3	Tripp	Mary	A	Baptised into the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Jan. of 1859.	Seneca Falls	31 Walnut	Book 1, Wesleyan Methodist Church records, SFHS Archives	15 year old daughter of Cogswell Tripp.					
3	Tripp	Rev. Rathbun C. (aka C. R.)	A	Member/pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church 1855. Subscribed to the True Wesleyan 1849-1852	Seneca Falls	31 Walnut	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives. Friend of Man, Dec 20 1837, p. 1. SFHS Ledger # 72. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	42 year old cooper in 1850. Withdrew from the Wes. Church on 24 March 1869.			x		
2	Troutman	Joel	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1	31 year old carpenter (1850)					
3	Truman	James & Mary Ann	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York)	Waterloo	unknown	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/unit/s/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WA_TERLOO.HTML					x	
2	Tucker	Sarah	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Living as a 30 year old single woman with Daniel and Catherine Baley of Ovid- Catherine also signed petition.					
2	Twist	Charles	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	25 year old merchant (1850)					

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2	Tyler	E. J.	A	Signed the first and 2 other Free Soil Party notices.		unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
2	Tyler	Oren	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed the meeting notice of the 10/3/1848 Friends of Free Soilers and the 3/16/1849 Town election report.	Seneca Falls	18 Elm	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	59 year old farmer. Associated with the M'Clintock family.					
2	Underhill	James H.	A	Signed 4 Free Soil Party notices in 1848.		2 locations before moving to TN-E. Bayard near Goodwin.(1856). Bridgeport (near public square 1852)	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
2	Union School		A	Site of Abolitionist meeting	Waterloo	LaFayette Square	The Revielle, 25 Oct 1862, p. 3	"The new organ of Abolitionism at Waterloo, in speaking of the Union School meeting in that village on Tues. evening of last week, says Dr. Gridley declined to be a candidate for another term of the trusteeship-that paper ought to tell the people <i>why</i> the Dr. declined."					

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3	Vail	Abraham	A	Participant at Annual Meetings, 1849-1871 of the Friends of Human Progress (Waterloo, New York). Signed anti-slavery petition on 3/19/1838, 1839, 1844	Waterloo	2 locations in Waterloo-Whiskey Hill Rd. & w. Waterloo	Christopher Densmore http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML . Petitions: LOCID# 3434					x		
2	Van Allstyne	Thomas	A	Participated in the Rhoda Bement trial.	Seneca Falls	10 Cayuga	Burned-Over District, The Trial of Rhoda Bement by Altschuler & Saltzgaber, p. 119 & 165. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	Was swayed, acc. to her testimony, by the lecture of Abby Kelley, towards anti-slavery.						
2	Van Dusen	Richard	A	Signed the first(6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	32 year old carpenter.						
2	Van Horn	Cornelius	Af-Am		Ovid	unknown	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	"Cornelius Van Horn, died 5/30/1923, age 84, in Aurora, born in Ovid 10/10/1839, son of Richard. Smith Van Horn, brother survivor."					x	
	Van Horn	Cornelius	Af-Am	Civil War veteran	Ovid/Aurora	Seneca St.	Betty Auten article of 22 Oct 1980, Revielle.	Auten claims Cornelius joined a circus after the war and was known as Dan Van Horn.					x	

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2	Van Horn	Gerrit Smith	Af-AM	Af-Am fireman -Oldest active fireman in NY state at death in 1937 in Ovid.	Ovid	Seneca St.	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	Son of Richard & Hannah Van Horn. Birth in 1849 coincides with year of parents receipt of land in North country from Gerrit Smith- Namesake. "Died: Garret Smith Van Horn, 12/28/1937. of Ovid, born there. Member of Ovid Fire Co. Believed to have been oldest active fireman in the state." One of only 3 Af-Am family groups left in <u>Seneca County</u> other than inmates at Willard. Never married.TLW					x
2	Van Horn	Richard & Hannah	Mtd.	Hannah-property owner. Born in NJ & PA. Recipient of land from Gerritt Smith in 1847.	Ovid	Seneca St.	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. 1850-1870 census. Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ.	Receives land on the Old Military Tract, Township 9, , Lot #334, NW in Franklin Co., NY. JW. Value RE in 1870-\$700-property owned by Hannah.TLW					x
2	Van Houten	Tom		Early Af-Am	Varick	unknown	1830-1840 census						
2	VanCleef	Alex M.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	1 Seneca	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	29 year old boatmen (1850)					

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2	Vandike	Betty/Bette	Slave	Documented slave-obit.	Fayette	Rose Hill area	http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/fayette.htm	"Betty, a negro slave of Dr. Alexander Coventry, died at his farm at Seneca Lake, of pulmonary consumption, June 19, 1793. leaving two daughters. She was tenderly cared for by the doctor and his family, and her remains carefully enshrouded and placed in a coffin were interred upon his farm, as noted in his journal" (Alexander Coventry appears in the 1790 census of Hudson, Columbia, NY w/ 1 slave.) "Make a Way Somehow by K. Grover, on p. 14-15 describes Bette's life in some detail.TLW			x		x

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2	Vandike	Cuffe	Mtd.	Documentation	Ovid	Rose Hill area	<i>Between the Lakes</i> , Maurice L. Patterson, 1976, p. 50.	"We, Rynear Covert & Folkerd Sebring, oversears, etc. of Ovid, etc., have been called on by Tunis Rappleye to examine his negro man Cuff Vandike, who he wishes to manumit. ..found to be hail, hearty & sound, about age 28..., signed 21 July 1809, Ovid." This Cuff is mentioned extensively in Grover's book, <i>Make a Way Somehow</i> , p. 14-15. Cuff was Bette's husband and refused to leave the old farm in eastern NY to go to Seneca Co. with Alex. Coventry unless his master also brought Bette. The record of 1809 is the first indication of his and Bette's real surname.TLW					x
	VanFleet	John C.	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.		unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.						
3	Vreeland	Jacob	A	Nominated for Superintendent of the Poor by the first mtg. Of the "Free Democracy of Seneca Co." group.	Fayette	unknown	Frederick Douglass Paper, Nov 5 1852						
2	Vreeland	Mary	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Romulus	unknown		Living as a domestic with the Cornelius and Roxanna Sackett family-Roxanna also signed petition.					

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2	Waggoner/Wagner/VanWaggoner	Josephine	Mtd.	Property owner	Waterloo	43 Walnut	1860-1870 Af-Am census.Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	"Died: Mrs. Josephine Wagner, buried 1/3/1893, age 81. died on 12/29/1892. Buried in Stark St Cem." Josephine had a large family of young children in the 1860 census with no husband present. Many in this family worked as domestic servants in the Waterloo area. Value RE 1860-\$300. by 1870-\$500.					x
2	Waggoner/Wagner/VanWaggoner	Thomas	Mtd.	Documentation of manumission	Fayette/Waterloo	43 Walnut	Fayette Town Records, 3 April 1821. P. 24 of the notebook of town records at the Waterloo Historical Museum.	"On 9 Nov 1819, Peter Dey of Fayette manumitted a black man named Thomas VanWaggoner, his former slave, who, acc. to the testimony of Charles Woodruff & Philip Jolly, appeared to be under the age of 45..and of sufficient ability to take care of himself". Likely the husband of Josephine.TLW					x
2	Wagner	J. K.	A	Signed 5 A-S petitions in 1839, 1850	Waterloo	73 Washington (1862 Dir)	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	Joseph K.					
3	Walker	William & Helen	A	Members of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives			x			

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3	Walter	Francis	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Oct of 1858. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	34 Garden	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Book 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Church records, Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS Archives. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	38 year old tinsmith. Lives near Susan Quinn (1850)			x		
2	Warne	Margaret	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petition	Waterloo		Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman						
2	Washburn	Solomon	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1	42 year old carpenter (1850)					
x	Waterloo			Meeting here of the Union Council.	Waterloo	unknown	Frederick Douglass Paper 10 Feb 1854	"...the Union Council, which composes the colored inhabitants of the counties of Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, Cayuga, Chemung, and Yates, to be held in the village of Waterloo, on Wednesday the 15th day of February, ten o'clock A. M., to transact business of importance pertaining to that society, at which time we hall also hear from members of the State Council..."TLW					

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	Waterloo			Site of 1854 meeting of the Union Council of Colored Inhabitants of CNY area.	Waterloo	unknown	Frederick Douglas Paper. 10 Feb 1854. Acc. Archives	"I do hereby issue a Call for a meeting of the Union Council, which composes the colored inhabitants of the counties of Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, Cayuga, Chemung, and Yates, to be held in the village of Waterloo, on Wednesday the 15th day of February, ten o'clock A. M., to transact business of importance pertaining to that society, at which time we hall also hear from members of the State Council. Come, brethren, and friends, one and all, and let us Council together.I would also most cordially invite the inhabitants of adjoining counties to meet and unite with us at that time. "Union is strength." Signed by David Blake, President					
x	Waterloo			Site of meeting of NYS Colored Union Council	Waterloo	unknown	Frederick Douglass Paper, 10 Feb. 1854	Meeting called by Pres. David Blake for 15 Feb. "Union is Strength"					
	Watkins	William	A	Signed 4 A-S petitions in 1839, 1850	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 3561, Pet #'s 6,7						
2	Weaver	Susannah	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Ovid	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	37 year old wife of Henry Weaver, saddle and harness maker					

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2	Webb	George & Sarah	Af-Am	Property owners	Waterloo	41 Walnut. 1858 Sen. Obs. Ad lists his barbershop as "Shop next door west of No 4's Engine House."	1860 census. 1862-1863 Seneca County Directory. SFHS. <i>Waterloo in 1858 as Seen Through the Eyes of the Seneca Observer</i> , compiled by Richard Schreck 1969. p. 5	RE Value-\$300. Barber.Ad found in Seneca Observer of 4 Sept. 1855: "George Webb, barber advertises that persons wishing to havetheir clothes cleaned can have them done in the very best manner and at moderate rates by leaving them at the subscriber's barbershop					
2	Webster	James Russell	A	Abolitionist, relative of Noah Webster.	Waterloo	134 Main	<i>Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler & Seneca Counties.</i> Chapman Pub. Co., NY 1895. p. 334. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	"Mr. Webster was a strong Abolitionist and has labored for the colored race for over 60 years."TLW					
2	West	Hiram	A	Signed 3 A-S petitions in 1844, 1850	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 3586, Pet. #15	45 year old carpenter (1850)					
2	Whartenby	Benjamin . F.	A	Signed 5 A-S petitions in 1839, 1844, 1850	Fayette	Fayette St. corner Mill St.	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC Petition #'s 6,7,15	49 year old potter. (1850)					
2	Wheeler	John W.	A	Subscribed to The North Star 1849-1852. Signed the first and 2 other Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Early pump manufacturer at SF.					

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2	Wheeler	Roswell B.	A	Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Pump maker in 1850.					
2	White	Family	A	Signed multiple A-S petitions 1838, 1844	Waterloo	poss. 12 Seneca St. (home of Job White 1862)	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 3613, Petition #'s 2,3,4,5,15	Charles, Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, William C.					
2	White	Hutchins & Eliza	A	Signed 4 A-S petitions in 1844, 1850	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC Petition # 15	34 year old farmer (1850)					
3	Whitney	Sarah	A	Member alone of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives	36 year old single woman.	x	x			x
2	Wickes	Orman	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	21 State	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Jeweler					
2	Widgeon	Ben		Early Af-Am	Romulus	unknown	1820 census						
2	Wier	Hugh S.	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition and also the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	unknown	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC. LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Miller (1850)					
3	Wier	Sarah	A	Member alone of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in the 1860's	Seneca Falls	unknown	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives	47 year old head of house-seamstress.			x		

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2	Wilcoxon	James	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed the first (6/13/1848) and 8/4/1848 Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	74 W. Bayard St.	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	31 year old painter (1850)					
2	Wilcoxon	Samuel	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed the 8/4/1848 and 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	64 Bridge	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	34 year old painter (1850)					
2	Wilhelm	Thomas		Early Af-Am	Waterloo	Village	1840 census						
2	Williams	Benjamin & Rachel		Recipient of land from Gerritt Smith. Property Owner.	Waterloo	Town	Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ. 1850 census	Recieves land in Township 3 Totten; Lot 121, NW, 38 acres in Hamilton Co., NY. JW Barber (1850 census)					
2	Williams	Catherine	Af-Am	Property owner	Waterloo	86 Elizabeth	1860 census	Value RE-\$400					
2	Williams	William	A	Signed 5/7/1850 Anti-slavery petition. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	45 Cayuga	5/7/1850 Petition of Seneca Falls residents to repeal slavery in Wash. DC.LOC HR-31A-G4.1. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Jeweler. Business remained until the late 20th cent.					
2	Wilson	Amy	A	Signed the 1839 women's anti-slavery petitions.	Waterloo	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC ID# 3668, Pet. #2,3	60 year old wife of Asa, farmer.					

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 2005-06

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PROJECT DATABASE
Sites Relating to the Underground Railroad,
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Seneca County, 1820-1880

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2	Wilson	R.		Early Af-Am	Ovid	unknown	1840 census						
3	Woodmansee	John	A	Member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church in Sept. of 1858.	Fayette	W. Fall St near Walnut (1881 Dir)	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives	His hotel stood next to Thomas James' on the corner of Fall & Cayuga. They went through a boundary dispute in 1867.			x		
2	Woodworth	A. O.	A	Signed the first and 2 other Free Soil Party notices.	Seneca Falls	unknown	31 year old merchant						
2	Woodworth	Hiram	A	Signed the 8/4/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Tyre	218 acres in Tyre (1881 Dir)	Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler & Seneca Counties. Chapman Pub. Co., NY 1895. p. 143. Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Affiliated with the Republicans after being a Jacksonian Dem. for many years, over the slavery question.					
3	Worden	H. L.	A	1st Trustee of the newly formed Wesleyan Meth. Church in SF in 1843.	Seneca Falls	unknown	<i>Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with Sketches of their Pastors</i> , Courier Printing Co., Seneca Falls 1898. P. 171-172.	No information found.			x		
2	Wright	Celia	A	Signed 3 A-S petitions in 1839, 1844.	Waterloo	110 William or 81 Washington	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman. LOC Petition # 8,9,15. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863	Wife of Joseph, yeast maker (1850)					

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x	Wright	Daniel	Af-Am	Murdered on 28 May 1829, in Ovid, by George Chapman, who was tried, convicted and hung at Waterloo	Ovid/Waterloo		http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:GnLPZ3wx9lUJ:archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/NYFingerLakes/2002-12/1040086810+%22George+Chapman%22++hung++Ovid++murder&hl=en&ie=UTF-8 . http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/chouse.htm :	No information found.					
2	Wright	David	Af-Am	Early, if not one of the first, Af-Am residents of SF.	Seneca Falls	unknown	The Seneca Falls of David B. Lum, ed. by Arnold Barben, SFHS 1970. P. 17. SFHS. W. Mynderse Ledger 1797, p. 103, 105-SFHS Library.	"By indisputable documentary evidence we learn the interesting fact that Tom Brown and David Wright both colored gentlemen were in business here in 1796 and 1797." (Lum) This is confirmed by David's listing in the 1797 ledger of W. Mynderse buying flour & tobacco and working off the debt by a days labor.TLW.					

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4	Wright	Joshua W.	FS-A	Elected trustee and long-time active member and trustee of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in SF beginning in 1848. Still an active member by 1868. Recipient of land from Gerritt Smith. Property Owner. Subscribed to The Liberty Party Paper, The True Wesleyan, etc. 1849-1852. Signed the 8/16/1848 Free Soil Party notice.	Seneca Falls	61 Bridge/ State/ Troy Sts.	Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ. Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. Scrapbook of Mrs. Charles O. Goodyear, p. 36. SFHS Library. Seneca Falls Post Office Ledger # 72 at SFHS Library. Book 1, Wesleyan Meth. Records, SFHS Archives.Free Soil Meeting Notices, SF Newspapers-1848 WG database.	Recieves land in Township 3 Totten; Lot 114, SE, 38 acres in Hamilton Co., NY. JW "Joshua W. Wright- formerly of SF died 3/31/1882 in Syr. Age 61 buried SF." \$4000 RE property, \$500 personal. Marriage notice in the Seneca Co. Courier 1863. "At Waterloo, on the 24th instant at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Bell, Mr. Joshua W. Wright of this village to Miss Mary E. Jackson." Joshua put a lengthy ad in the Courier in 1844 for his new barber shop business on Bridge St. Died 31 Mar 1882, SF wife Samantha died 4 Nov 1861, both buried Springbrook (Metcalf) Cem.on Gravel Rd. In the Wes. Meth. record, he is cited as follows: "Brother Wright made some excellent remarks" for 10 Mar 1862.TLW					x	
3	Wright	Mrs. J. W. (Mary Jackson)	A	Active member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church by 1860's.	Seneca Falls	61 Bridge/ State/ Troy Sts.	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives			x				x
3	Wright	Mrs. J. W. (Samantha)	A	Active member of the Wesleyan Meth. Church by 1859.	Seneca Falls	61 Bridge/ State/ Troy Sts.	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives			x				x
2	Wycoff	Caroline	A	Signed Women's Anti-slavery petition in 1849.	Varick	unknown	Anti-Slavery Petitions-Collection of Judith Wellman	14 year old daughter of Joseph Wycoff, farmer						

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2	Wycoff	George & Jane		Documentation	Seneca Falls	Town	SFHS Papers, Cent. Vol. 1948, p. 87. 1870-80 census. Seneca Co. Hist. Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	"lived in a cabin in a field on the southern outskirts of the village." SFHS/TLW George died 4 Nov 1888 age 60.					
2	Wycoff	Thomas	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Covert	unknown	1830 census						
3	Yancey	Albert & Ansenath	FS	Birthplaces-Virginia	Ovid	unknown	1850-1870 Census database.						x
3	Yancy	Albert & Cel(n)ia	FS	Born in VA in 1824, in slavery	Ovid	Chapman St. see 1874 map	Seneca Co. Hist. Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. 1880 census	"Died 12/22/1899. Albert Yancey, Ovid, born 1824 in VA, wife Cenia. Was a laborer, ex-slave and wagoner in the US Army. House on Chapman St in Ovid Village. Son King born 1856 in Virginia. Survived by Mrs. Nancy Taylor." Died-Mrs. Cenia Yancy, 3/22/1898, this week about 90, Ovid, born in slavery."					x
2	Yancy	James		Recipient of land from Gerritt Smith.	Seneca Falls	Town	Gerritt Smith Papers, Syracuse Univ.	In the Old Military Tract; Lot 287, NE. 40 acres in Franklin Co., NY. JW					x
3	Yancy	King	FS	Born in VA in slavery	Seneca Falls	unknown	Seneca Co. Hist. Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am. Scrapbook #65, SFHS Library.	1894 Business Directory of Seneca Falls. Long article about King in 1898 entitled "Brutal Assault". King, "for a number of years the authorities have considered trouble", kicked his wife and children out on the street and in the ensuing scuffle with auth., stabbed Postman John Loughran, who survived. The escaping Yancey was captured some time later hiding in the State Ponds north of W'loo. TLW					x

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2	Yates	Donnelly		Early Af-Am	Tyre	unknown	1840 census						
3	Young	Talcott B.	A	Member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Oct. of 1858.	Seneca Falls	14 White	Book 1 of the Wesleyan Meth. Church records, SFHS Archives. Seneca County Directory 1862-1863 SFHS	36 year old innkeeper. (1860)			x		
2		Agnes		Documentation. Born in Virginia	Junius	E. Williams town	Walt Gable-Records of the Seneca Co. Historian's Office. http://docsouth.unc.edu/steward/steward.html	Slave, brought to Junius from Virginia by owner Thomas Helm (who appears in the 1810 census of Wolcott, Seneca, NY with 7 slaves-Thomas Helm may have been the brother of Wm. Helm who enslaved Austin Steward-TLW). Her daughter Anna was b. 7 April 1808 and another Molly, b. 13 March 1809. These births were recorded by Helms, by law, in a doc. dated 13 March 1809 to Silas Halsey, Esq., Clerk of Seneca Co. He mentions forwarding doc. along to Mr. H. Cuyler of Palmyra.WG					

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2		Caroline	Mtd.	Documentation. Born in Virginia	Junius	E. Williams town	Walt Gable-Records of the Seneca Co. Historian's Office	Slave, brought to Junius from Virginia by owner Thomas Helm who appears in the 1810 census of Wolcott, Seneca, NY. Her daughter, un-named was b. 20 April 1808. This birth were recorded by Helms, by law, in a doc. dated 13 March 1809 to Silas Halsey, Esq., Clerk of Seneca Co. He mentions forwarding doc. along to Mr. H. Cuyler of Palmyra.WG					
2		Dinah & Zachary	Af-Am	Mother and son	Varick	unknown	Seneca Co.Hist.Office-research on Seneca Co. Af-Am.	Zachary born to Dinah 1 August 1847.					
2		Hank	Af-Am	Born enslaved	Ovid	unknown	"Slaves in Ovid in 1821-22". pp 568-69 of Book II of Seneca County Historical Records bookat the Seneca Co. Historian's Office.	Born 28 Feb 1802 to unknown mother, recorded by owner Charles Thompson. WG					
		Jack	Mtd.	Mentioned in will of owner	Junius	unknown	http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/fayette.htm	Will of Daniel Sayre: "and to my wife my negro man Jack until he shall have attained the age of 20 years and then to be freed or emancipated".20 Feb 1813. TLW					
2		Jack	Af-Am	Enslaved child	Ovid	unknown	"Slaves in Ovid in 1821-22". pp 568-69 of Book II of Seneca County Historical Records bookat the Seneca Co. Historian's Office.	Birth on March 1807 recorded by owner William Himrod. Possibly the son of Sarah and brother of Jack. WG					

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2		Leusy (Lucy) & Debra	Af-Am	Enslaved children with different mothers	Ovid	unknown	"Slaves in Ovid in 1821-22". pp 568-69 of Book II of Seneca County Historical Records book at the Seneca Co. Historian's Office.	Child "Leusy" born to deceased mother on 9 Feb 1806 and Debra born 13 Feb 1806 and recorded by Daniel Buckbee as executor of owner John Miller, deceased. WG					
2		Lucy	Af-Am	Early Af-Am	Waterloo	Kingdom	The Seneca Falls of David B. Lum, ed. by Arnold Barben, SFHS 1970. P. 17. SFHS	"Col. Chamberlain, living at the Kingdom, built the state dam here in 1816. He boarded his workmen in the little red house on the corner of Fall and State, hiring Lucy, a colored woman, as cook."					
2		Phillis and family	Af-Am	Enslaved family	Ovid	unknown	"Slaves in Ovid in 1821-22". pp 568-69 of Book II of Seneca County Historical Records book at the Seneca Co. Historian's Office.	On 17 July 1815, David Seamons records the facts of his ownership of 3 slaves:"I brought with me from the State of Maryland...a woman named Phillis...about 35 years old...a boy John about 6 as of last March, these two I purchased; one boy named Joseph who was born...after I bought her, he was 3 years old last January, these I owned better than 18 months before I came to this state. There has been 1 female born since I came to this state-Saphire, born Dec 1813."					

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2		Prime	Af-Am	Early Af-Am brought to Ovid by Halsey family in 1804	Ovid	unknown	SFHS Scrapbook Collection.	Was described as a whaler from Southampton, brought by John Halsey to clear land and build a cabin before bringing the family from Southampton. He was brought back to NY to live but became homesick for the ocean and wanted to be a sailor so Halsey let him go if he'd pay him \$80, which Prime did over the years.TLW					
		Sarah & son Hero	Af-Am	Enslaved mother & son	Ovid	unknown	"Slaves in Ovid in 1821-22". pp 568-69 of Book II of Seneca County Historical Records bookat the Seneca Co. Historian's Office.	Mother Sarah has birth of her son Hero on 31 Aug 1801 recorded by owner William Himrod, "tanner and currier" of Ovid. Walt Gable(WG)					
2		Sate (Sadie) and child Elizabeth	Af-Am	Enslaved mother & daughter	Ovid	unknown	"Slaves in Ovid in 1821-22". pp 568-69 of Book II of Seneca County Historical Records bookat the Seneca Co. Historian's Office.	Birth of Elizabeth on 3 Nov 1809 to mother Sate, recorded by owner Nathaniel Sutton					
2		Susannah	Af-Am	Enslaved child	Ovid	unknown	"Slaves in Ovid in 1821-22". pp 568-69 of Book II of Seneca County Historical Records bookat the Seneca Co. Historian's Office.	Child Susan's birth on 4 March 1804 recorded without name of mother by owner John Seely. WG					

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Appendix II

African Americans in Seneca County from Census Records,
1850-1880

Sorted by Name/Township Compiled by Tanya Warren
Historical New York Research Associates
Project sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Walter Gable, Seneca County Historian
Funded by Preserve New York
2005-06

**African Americans in the 1850, 1860, and 1870 Census of Seneca County, New York
Sorted by Name/Township**

Surname	First name	Freed/seeier?	Year	City/Town	Ward	Page	Age	Sex	Colo	Hse#	Fam.#	Occupation/ Relation	Mar stat	Years res	Birthplace	House mat.	R. E. Value	Val Pers Prop	Sch./ Nat.	21+.	Illit.	Notes	Person of color not taxed	
Abraham	C	*	1860	Waterloo-T		161	55	M	B	1216	1243	Laborer			MD							ill.		
Alexander	Edward		1880	Seneca Falls		37	60	M	B	368	393	Farm laborer	W		KY								w/ John VanDuyn-farmer	
Allen	John		1860	Waterloo-T		146	14	M	B	1098	1126				PA								w/ Joseph Gray-farmer	
Anderson	Nabby		1850	Seneca Falls-T		559	73	F	M	1196	2118				CT								wife of John Anderson- white, b. Sweden.	
Anthony	Alfred		1870	Seneca Falls-V		113	10	M	M	908	935				NY									
Anthony	Jennie		1870	Seneca Falls-V		113	2	F	M	908	935				NY							school		
Anthony	Josephine		1870	Seneca Falls-V		113	29	F	M	908	935	House keeper			NY									
Anthony	William		1870	Seneca Falls-V		113	12	M	M	908	935				NY									
Armwood	Amy		1870	Ovid-V		18	23	F	B			Domestic servant			NY									
Armwood	Mary		1870	Varick		7	23	F	W	60	64	Wife			OH									
Armwood	Timothy		1870	Varick		7	34	M	B	60	64	Farm laborer			NY								"Has no residence"- related to Tim Armwood of Ledyard	
Armwood	William		1870	Ovid-V		18	6 mo.	M	B						NY								"Has no residence"- related to Tim Armwood of Ledyard	
Barnard	John		1850	Seneca Falls-T		600	29	M	B	2441	2574	Laborer			CT								ill.	
Barnard	Maria		1850	Seneca Falls-T		600	27	F	B	2441	2574				CT								ill.	
Barnard	William H.		1850	Seneca Falls-T		600	9 mo.	M	B	2441	2574				NY									
Bartram	Julia		1880	Ovid-T		42	26	F	B	1	1	none			NY								Willard Asylum-insane	
Bement	J. R.		1850	Waterloo-T		418	2	M	M	1111	1177				NY									
Bement	John		1860	Waterloo-V		89	14	M	M	1152	664				NY							school		
Black/Bogart	Pompey		1850	Lodi		11	30	M	B	80	80	Laborer			NY								w/ John Crisfield	
Boston	Hardee	*	1870	Covert		26	25	M	B	225	225	Farm laborer			VA								ill.	w/ Addison Borrom-farmer
Brook	Joseph	*	1880	Fayette		25	61	M	B	251	257	Stone mason	W		VA								Inmate Seneca Co. Poor House.	
Brown	Edward	*	1850	Fayette		269	24	M	B	38	39	Farmer			NY								parents b. LA & NY	
Brown	Emily		1880	Junius		24	11	F	B	4	4	step-child			NY								parents b. LA & NY	
Brown	Eva		1880	Junius		24	9	F	B	4	4	step-child			MD		400						next to Rev. Tinkham	
Brown	Jane		1850	Lodi		39	19	F	B	293	295				NY									
Brown	Janet		1850	Fayette		269	17	F	B	38	39				NY							school	w/ William Coan	
Brown	Joseph		1850	Ovid		257	22	M	B	1842	1880	Hostler			NY									
Brown	Manerva		1850	Waterloo-T		418	27	F	M	1111	1177				NY								w/ Hiram Wilkin, Hotel	
Bryant	Ann		1850	Ovid		230	65	F	B	1691	1724				NY		400	200						
Bryant	Ann		1870	Ovid-V		17	100	F	B	142	151	Keeps house			NY									

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Surname	First name	Freed/see/er?	Year	City/Town	Ward	Page	Age	Sex	Colo	Hse#	Fam.#	Occupation/ Relation	Mar stat	Years res	Birthplace	House mat.	R. E. Value	Val Pers Prop	Sch./ Nat.	21+.	Illit.	Notes	Person of color not taxed
Bryant	Moses		1850	Ovid		230	68	M	B	1691	1724	Laborer			PA						ill.	Father born in Africa!	
Bryant	Moses		1880	Ovid-T		35	57	M	B	309	321	Laborer	M		NY								
Bryant	Moses		1870	Ovid-V		17	47	M	B	141	150	Farm laborer			NY							mother b. MD	
Bryant	Rosetta		1880	Ovid-T		35	37	F	B	309	321	Keeps house	M		NJ		150						
Bryant	Rosetta		1870	Ovid-V		17	25	F	B	141	150	Keeps house			NJ								
Buckley	Sarah		1850	Seneca Falls-T		607	8	F	B	2501	2640				NY								
Bunnell	Alfred		1880	Romulus		1	37	M	B	1	1	none			NY							Willard Asylum-insane	
Burnett	Mary		1880	Fayette		25	60	F	B	251	257	Servant	W		PA							Inmate Seneca Co. Poor House.	
Bush	Maria		1880	Ovid-T		31	28	F	B	1	1	housework			NY							Willard Asylum-insane	
Butler	Alfred		1880	Lodi		23	40	M	B	263	263	Servant			SC								
Butler	Beumont		1880	Lodi		8	35	M	B	94	94	boarder			NY		2000	400					
Butler	Harriet		1860	Seneca Falls	2	27	24	F	B	171	184				NY								
Butler	June		1850	Seneca Falls-T		607	15	F	B	2501	2640				NC							w/ Halsey family	
Butler	Solomon		1880	Seneca Falls		34	55	M	B	320	339	Drayman	W		NY								
Butler	Solomon		1850	Seneca Falls-T		607	36	M	B	2501	2640	Teamster			NY		5000	1000					
Butler	Solomon		1860	Seneca Falls	2	27	40	M	B	171	184	Drayman			NY								
Butler	Solomon		1870	Seneca Falls-V		144	50	M	B	1164	1199	Carting			NY								
Butner	Alfred	*	1870	Lodi		40	33	M	B	365	367	Farm laborer			NC						ill.	w/ Silas Halsley	
Cain	Jacob		1880	Seneca Falls		28	47	M	B	261	275	Furniture dealer	S		PA								
Carmikel	Ellen	*	1860	Waterloo-T		160	65	F	B	1213	1240				MD						ill.		
Carter	Henry		1880	Ovid		20	45	M	B	214	223	Servant	W		NJ							w/ Edward Black-farmer	
Chapman	Susan		1850	Waterloo-T		424	45	F	B	1150	1220				MD		800						
Chapman	William	*	1870	Seneca Falls-V		89	22	M	B	705	723	Coachman			NJ						ill.		
Clay	Anne E.	*	1870	Seneca Falls-V		113	33	F	B	903	929	Keeps house			VA								
Clay	Annie		1880	Seneca Falls		42	6	F	M	416	438	daughter			VA								
Clay	Della		1880	Seneca Falls		42	9	F	M	416	438	daughter			NY								
Clay	Eliza		1880	Seneca Falls		42	42	F	M	416	438	Keeps house			NY								
Clay	Mary		1880	Seneca Falls		42	16	F	M	416	438	daughter			NY								
Clay	Mary E.		1870	Seneca Falls-V		113	4	F	B	903	929				NY								
Clay	Nelson		1880	Seneca Falls		42	48	M	M	416	438	Cooper			VA		500				ill.		
Clay	Nelson		1880	Seneca Falls		42	11	M	M	416	438	son			VA						ill.		
Clay	Nelson	*	1870	Seneca Falls-V		112	40	M	B	903	929	Cooper			NY								
Clay	Nelson		1870	Seneca Falls-V		113	1	M	B	903	929				NY								
Clegget	Lucretia		1880	Waterloo		6	17	F	B	38	38	Servant			VA							Main St. w/ Geo. Wallace-clergyman	
Cole	David		1880	Ovid-T		61	32	M	B	376	392	boarder	S		MD								

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Cole	David	*	1870	Ovid-V		18	21	M	B	146	155	Farm laborer			MD						Main ST.	
Cole	Elizabeth	*	1870	Waterloo-V		72	56	F	B	512	520	Keeps house			MD							
Cole	Elizabeth	*	1860	Waterloo-V		110	45	F	B	827	846				MD							
Cole	ElizabethMary		1880	Waterloo		12	62	F	M	105	105	Keeps house	M		NY							
Cole	Francis		1880	Waterloo		12	20	M	M	105	105	son-laborer	S		VA					ill.		
Cole	Frank		1870	Waterloo-V		72	11	M	B	512	520				VA							
Cole	Mary		1880	Waterloo		12	42	F	M	105	105	step-child	S		VA	500	250			ill.		
Cole	Mary	*	1870	Waterloo-V		72	30	F	B	512	520	Domestic servant			VA					ill.		
Cole	Mary J.	*	1860	Waterloo-V		110	22	F	B	827	846				NY				school			
Cole	William		1880	Waterloo		12	52	M	M	105	105	Farm laborer	M		VA							
Cole	William	*	1870	Waterloo-V		72	40	M	B	512	520	Laborer			MD	100	50			ill.		
Cole	William	*	1860	Waterloo-V		110	35	M	B	827	846	Farm laborer			MD					ill.		
Cole	William C.		1880	Waterloo		56	50	M	B	14	14	Farmer	M		MD							
Cornell	Charles		1860	Lodi		11	40	M	B	81	81	Farm laborer			NY						w/ Jackson Miller-farmer	
Coryell	Charles		1850	Lodi		21	30	M	B	148	149	Laborer			NY						w/ Nath'l Feagles	
Coryell	Charles		1870	Lodi		42	54	M	B	384	387	Farm laborer			NJ		400				w/ Rich. Van Lieu-farmer	
County	Thomas		1850	Waterloo-T		380	12	M	M	816	863				NY						w/ Addison Knox-lawyer	
Cromwell	Mary		1860	Waterloo-V		132	11	F	B	990	####	Servant			NY						w/ E. Childs, MD	
Cummings	Charles		1860	Waterloo-V		97	3 mo.	M	B	723	739				NY		70					
Cummings	Henry		1860	Waterloo-V		97	40	M	B	723	739				NY							
Cummings	Nancy E.		1860	Waterloo-V		97	3	F	B	723	739				NY							
Cummings	Sarah		1860	Waterloo-V		97	21	F	B	723	739				NY							
Dabnay	Betsy		1880	Fayette		26	16	F	B	283	283	Servant	S		VA						w/ Newman Noyes-farmer	
Darrow	Edward		1880	Lodi		4	23	M	M	43	43	Farm laborer	S		NY						w/ Gilbert Crisfield-farmer	
Dayton	Emily		1870	Seneca Falls-V		161	27	F	B	1310	1342	Domestic servant			NY					ill.	/ Jonathan Burroughs-farmer	
Dayton	Samuel		1870	Seneca Falls-V		161	30	M	B	1310	1342	Farm laborer			NY					ill.	/ Jonathan Burroughs-farmer	
De Witt	Platt		1870	Tyre		16	55	M	B	126	120	Farm laborer			NY						w/ Dr. Schoonmaker family	
De Witt	Platt		1850	Tyre		492	35	M	B	1646	1757	Laborer			NY						w/ D. Schoonmaker	
De Witt	Platte		1880	Tyre		23	65	M	B	255	268	Laborer	S		NY					ill.	w/ David Odell	
Demond	Aaron		1860	Waterloo-T		155	36	M	B	1167	1195	Laborer			NJ					ill.		
Demond	Able		1870	Covert		20	3	M	B	73	73				NY							
Demond	Ann Eliza		1870	Covert		20	9	F	B	73	73				NY							
Demond	Darwin		1870	Covert		20	10	M	B	73	73				NY				school			
Demond	Hartless		1860	Waterloo-T		155	76	M	B	1168	1196				NY							
Demond	Hiram		1860	Waterloo-V		105	37	M	B	785	802	Laborer			NY		500				w/ James Rucy-farmer	
Demond	Isaac		1870	Ovid-T		44	35	M	B	203	215	Farm laborer			NY	200	50			ill.		

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Demond	James		1860	Waterloo-T		155	4	M	B	1167	1195				PA						ill.			
Demond	Jane		1860	Waterloo-V		127	33	F	B	949	971	Servant			NY						school			
Demond	Maria		1860	Waterloo-T		155	40	F	B	1167	1195				NY						school			
Demond	Mary A.		1860	Waterloo-V		105	42	F	B	785	802				NY							w/ Franklin Gage-contractor		
Demond	Mary J.		1860	Waterloo-T		155	3	F	B	1167	1195				NY	200	50							
Demond	Micra		1860	Waterloo-T		155	53	F	B	1168	1196				PA						ill.			
Demond	Moses		1860	Waterloo-V		105	11	M	B	785	802				NY									
Demond	Phebe		1870	Covert		20	47	F	B	73	73				NY									
Demond	Quam		1870	Covert		20	74	M	B	73	73				PA		50				ill.			
Demond	Thomas		1860	Waterloo-V		105	17	M	B	785	802				CT									
Demont	Annie		1880	Waterloo		10	27	F	B	116	120	wife	M		NY									
Demont	Cornelia		1860	Waterloo-V		132	14	F	B	992	1018	Servant			NY									
Demont	Hercules		1880	Waterloo		10	24	M	B	116	120	Farm laborer	M		NY							w/ Elias Disbrow-gas filters		
Demun	Aaron	*	1850	Waterloo-T		426	25	M	B	1168	1241	Laborer			NY									
Demun	Andren		1850	Ovid		222	18	M	B	1621	1650	Laborer			NY									
Demun	C. E.		1850	Waterloo-T		402	4	F	M	993	1045				NY						ill.			
Demun	Charles		1860	Covert		207	11	M	B	1609	1609				NY									
Demun	Charles W.		1850	Ovid		222	1	M	B	1621	1650				NY									
Demun	Clara		1860	Ovid-V		167	29	F	B	1300	1300	Domestic			NY									
Demun	Clara M.		1850	Ovid		222	15	F	B	1621	1650				NY									
Demun	Clarissa		1850	Romulus		180	14	F	B	1343	1361	Domestic			PA									
Demun	Darwin		1860	Covert		207	5	M	B	1609	1609				NY									
Demun	Emogene		1850	Waterloo-T		402	2	F	M	993	1045				Unk.							w/ Amos Story		
Demun	Fanny		1860	Ovid-V		162	27	F	B	1258	1250	Domestic			NY								w/ Robert Britton-Tailor	
Demun	Hannah	*?	1850	Ovid		230	40	F	B	1688	1720				NY							b. in Seneca Co., NY		
Demun	Harrison		1860	Covert		207	10	M	B	1609	1609				NY								w/ John D. Coe	
Demun	Harry		1850	Ovid		230	40	M	B	1688	1720	Laborer			NJ	600	600							
Demun	Hiram		1850	Waterloo-T		425	28	M	B	1156	1227	Laborer			NY								b. in Seneca Co., NY	
Demun	Isaac		1850	Ovid		222	14	M	B	1621	1650				NY						school		b. in Seneca Co., NY	
Demun	Jane		1850	Waterloo-T		402	24	F	M	993	1045				NY						school		b. in Seneca Co., NY	
Demun	Lydia M.		1850	Ovid		222	11	F	B	1621	1650				NY						school		b. in Seneca Co., NY	
Demun	Mary		1860	Covert		207	3	F	B	1609	1609				NY						school		b. in Seneca Co., NY	
Demun	Mary		1850	Waterloo-T		425	32	F	B	1156	1227				NY								b. in Seneca Co., NY	
Demun	Moses		1850	Waterloo-T		425	1	M	B	1156	1227				NJ	7020								
Demun	Olive		1850	Ovid		222	6	F	B	1621	1650				NY									
Demun	Phebe		1860	Covert		207	27	F	B	1609	1609				NY									

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Demun	Phebe C.		1850	Ovid		222	28	F	M	1621	1650				NY							
Demun	Priscilla		1860	Covert		207	8	F	B	1609	1609				NY				school			
Demun	Quam		1860	Covert		207	64	M	B	1609	1609	Farmer			NY				school			
Demun	Quam		1850	Ovid		222	55	M	B	1621	1650	Farmer			NY				school			
Demun	Sally Ann		1850	Ovid		222	5	F	B	1621	1650				NY				school			
Demun	Thomas		1850	Waterloo-T		402	37	M	B	993	1045	Boatman			NY							
Demun	Webster		1850	Waterloo-T		402	7	M	M	993	1045				NY	190						
Demun	William		1860	Waterloo-V		80	18	M	B	598	598				NJ							
Demun/Dem	Theadore		1850	Ovid		240	27	M	B	1763	1797	Laborer			NY						w/ John Covert	
Demund	Aaron		1880	Waterloo		14	56	M	B	137	161	Farm laborer	M		NJ	450			ill.			
Demund	Aaron		1870	Waterloo-T		23	40	M	B	199	190	Farm laborer			NJ				ill.			
Demund	Amelia		1870	Ovid-T		34	3	F	B	109	118				NJ				ill.			
Demund	Charles		1880	Ovid-T		79	8	M	B	491	516	son			NJ				school			
Demund	Clarence		1880	Ovid-V		52	4	M	B	270	280	son			NY							
Demund	Cora E.		1880	Lodi		14	1	F	B	183	183	daughter			NY							
Demund	Edward		1880	Ovid-T		51	11	M	B	264	274	son			NY						parents b. PA & CT	
Demund	Edward		1870	Ovid-T		53	1	M	B	283	296				NY							
Demund	George		1880	Ovid-T		51	14	M	B	264	274	son			NY							
Demund	George		1870	Ovid-T		53	4	M	M	283	296				NY							
Demund	Harriet		1880	Lodi		14	22	F	B	183	183	wife	M		NY							
Demund	Harrison		1880	Lodi		14	29	M	B	183	183	Farmer	M		NY	500						
Demund	Harry		1870	Ovid-T		34	79	M	B	109	118	Farmer			NY							
Demund	Harry		1880	Ovid-T		79	58	M	B	491	516	Laborer	M		NY							
Demund	Hartless		1870	Waterloo-T		23	15	M	B	199	190				NY							
Demund	Henry		1870	Ovid-T		34	48	M	B	109	118	Farm laborer			NJ				ill.		w/ Nath'l Rowley-farmer	
Demund	Hiram		1870	Waterloo-V		84	58	M	B	611	620	Laborer			NY							
Demund	Isaac		1880	Ovid-V		52	48	M	B	270	280	Laborer	M		NY							
Demund	John		1870	Ovid-T		48	14	M	B	238	251	Farm laborer			NY							
Demund	John		1870	Ovid-T		53	7	M	B	283	296				NY							
Demund	Lauretta		1870	Ovid-T		34	7 mo.	F	M	109	118				NY							
Demund	Maria		1880	Ovid-V		52	46	F	B	270	280	wife	M		NY							
Demund	Maria		1880	Waterloo		14	63	F	B	137	161	wife	M		NY							
Demund	Maria		1870	Waterloo-T		23	50	F	B	199	190	Keeps house			NY							
Demund	Mary		1870	Seneca Falls-V		103	45	F	B	823	844	Keeps house			PA							
Demund	Mary		1880	Waterloo		54	65	F	B	587	587	Laundress	W		NY							
Demund	Mary J.		1870	Waterloo-T		23	14	F	B	199	190				NY	600	200					

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Demund	Mary Lucinda		1880	Ovid-T		51	8	F	B	264	274	daughter			NY							
Demund	Mary M.		1870	Waterloo-V		84	53	F	B	611	620	Keeps house			NY					school		
Demund	Millie		1880	Ovid-T		79	12	F	B	491	516	daughter			NY					school		
Demund	Moses		1870	Waterloo-V		84	22	M	B	611	620	Boatman			NY							
Demund	Nancy		1880	Ovid-T		79	51	F	B	491	516	wife	M		NY							
Demund	Nancy E.		1870	Ovid-T		34	40	F	M	109	118	Keeps house			NY						w/ Abraham Covert	
Demund	Nora		1880	Ovid-T		79	10	F	B	491	516	daughter			NJ		300				w/ John Crisfield-retired farmer	
Demund	Pompey		1870	Lodi		41	62	M	B	373	376	Farm laborer			NJ							
Demund	Priscilla		1870	Ovid-T		61	15	F	B	345	356	Domestic servant			NJ							
Demund	Sidney B.		1880	Ovid-T		51	2	M	B	264	274	son			NJ							
Demund	Susan		1880	Ovid-T		51	38	F	B	264	274	wife	M		NY							
Demund	Susan		1870	Ovid-T		53	29	F	M	283	296	Keeps house			NY							
Demund	Theodore		1880	Ovid-T		51	51	M	B	264	274	Laborer	M		NY							
Demund	Theodore		1870	Ovid-T		53	41	M	B	283	296	Farm laborer			VA						w/ Goodman-Hotel	
Demund	Theodore C.		1880	Ovid-T		51	6	M	B	264	274	son			NY		500	250				
Demund	Willet		1870	Ovid-T		53	5	M	B	283	296				NY							
Demund	William		1870	Ovid-T		34	9	M	B	109	118				NY							
Demund	William		1880	Ovid-T		79	17	M	B	491	516	son			NY							
Depuy	Mary		1880	Waterloo		7	30	F	M	4	9	Keeps house-wif	M		NY							
Depuy	Morris		1880	Waterloo		7	35	M	M	4	9	Barber	M		NY							
Depuy	Morrison		1870	Waterloo-V		27	25	M	B	215	219	Barber			NY							
DeWitt	Platt		1860	Tyre		129	50	M	B	1323	1332	Laborer			NY						w/ Ephraim Schoonmaker-MD	
Dillsworth	Angeline		1850	Seneca Falls-T		607	13	F	B	2500	2639				PA					ill.		
Dillsworth	J. A.		1850	Seneca Falls-T		607	38	F	M	2500	2639				NY							
Dorston	Maria		1860	Waterloo-V		80	55	F	B	600	600	Servant			NY						w/ Eliz. Skaats	
Douglas	George		1860	Waterloo-V		133	4	M	B	1001	1029				NY		200	40		ill.		
Douglas	Henry		1860	Waterloo-V		133	44	M	B	1001	1029	Laborer			NY					ill.		
Douglas	Henry		1860	Waterloo-V		133	10	M	B	1001	1029				NY					ill.		
Douglas	Louise		1860	Waterloo-V		133	34	F	B	1001	1029				NY							
Douglas	Mary		1860	Waterloo-V		133	6	F	B	1001	1029				NY							
Douglass	George		1880	Waterloo		27	28	M	B	283	283	son-laborer	S		NY		400			ill.		
Douglass	George		1870	Waterloo-V		26	14	M	B	211	214				NY					ill.		
Douglass	Henry		1880	Waterloo		27	66	M	B	283	283	Farm laborer	M		NY							
Douglass	Henry		1870	Waterloo-V		26	55	M	B	211	214	Laborer			NY					school		
Douglass	Henry		1870	Waterloo-V		26	20	M	B	211	214	Laborer			NY					ill.		
Douglass	James		1880	Waterloo		27	18	M	B	283	283	son-laborer	S		NY					school		

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Douglass	James		1870	Waterloo-V		26	8	M	B	211	214				NY							Parents b. in MD		
Douglass	Louisa		1850	Junius		190	30	F	B	1363	1455				NY									
Douglass	Louisa		1880	Waterloo		27	61	F	B	283	283	wife	M		NY									
Douglass	Louisa		1870	Waterloo-V		26	52	F	B	211	214	Keeps house			NY									
Douglass	Mary		1870	Waterloo-V		26	16	F	B	211	214				NY							w/ Mary Bigelow. This is Henry's (of Waterloo) wife but he is not in the 1850 NY census-could he be in Canada?		
Dubois	Jane		1880	Ovid-T		43	56	F	B	1	1	Whitewasher			NY							Willard Asylum-insane		
Duer	Amanda		1850	Ovid		217	25	F	B	1592	1619				NY							w/ Charles Ingersoll		
Duer	Ann		1850	Ovid		209	57	F	B	1535	1560				NJ									
Duer	Charles		1850	Ovid		209	34	M	B	1535	1560				NJ									
Duer	Charlotte		1850	Ovid		219	25	F	B	1606	1633				NY									
Duer	George		1850	Ovid		211	28	M	B	1542	1567	Laborer			NJ							w/ Lewis Coombs		
Duer	Harrison		1850	Ovid		218	25	M	B	1593	1620	Laborer			NY							w/ Harrison Wilson		
Duer	Henry		1850	Lodi		51	40	M	B	394	396	Laborer			NY							w/ Abram Van Dosen		
Duer	Martin		1850	Ovid		214	21	M	B	1565	1590	Laborer			NY							w/ Bodine family		
Duer	Nelson		1850	Ovid		228	23	M	B	1666	1698	Laborer			NY							w/ David Covert		
Duer	Sally Ann		1850	Ovid		209	19	F	B	1535	1560				NY							w/ John Scott		
Duman	Dora		1860	Waterloo-V		64	10	F	B	421	478	Servant			NY							w/ Sterling Hadley-Lawyer		
Dumond	Cornelia		1880	Seneca Falls		39	34	F	M	393	413	sister	S		NY									
Dumond	Dora		1880	Seneca Falls		39	30	F	M	393	413	boarder/hairdress	S		NY									
Dumond	Fred		1880	Seneca Falls		39	5	M	M	393	413	son			NY									
Dumond	Mary		1880	Seneca Falls		39	5	F	M	393	413	daughter			NY									
Ellis	Charles	*	1880	Lodi		9	12	M	B	105	105	Servant			VA							w/ Monroe Miller-farmer		
Forter	Moses	*	1880	Covert		18	12	M	B	183	183	Servant	S		VA							w/ William Disbrow-farmer		
Freeman	Frank		1870	Seneca Falls-V		28	18	M	B	215	217	Waiter			NY							At the Globe Hotel		
Freeman	Mary		1880	Seneca Falls		23	38	F	B	217	228	wife	M		NY									
Freeman	S. L.		1850	Waterloo-T		362	8	M	M	682	721				NY									
Freeman	William		1880	Seneca Falls		23	49	M	B	217	228	Waiter	M		NY							w/ Tho. M'Clintock		
Freeman	William		1870	Seneca Falls-V		117	42	M	B	935	964	Barber			NY		250							
Gamore	Abu	*?	1860	Seneca Falls	1	4	30	M	B	24	26	Servant			PA	300					ill.	w/ Richard Gay		
Gaston	Anderson	*	1870	Lodi		42	18	M	B	380	383	Farm laborer			GA							ill.	w/ Ford Miller-farmer	
Gaton	Delpha		1850	Waterloo-T		382	18	F	B	827	874				NY									

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Gaton	Elizabeth		1860	Waterloo-V		119	20	F	B	895	915	Servant			NY							
Gaton	Emma J.		1880	Seneca Falls		39	36	F	M	393	413	wife	M		NY						born in Ontario Co., NY	
Gaton	Samuel		1880	Seneca Falls		39	38	M	B	393	413	Farm laborer	M		NY						w/ Franklin Gage	
Gaton	Victoria		1860	Romulus		84	19	F	M	652	652	Domestic			NY						w/ Samuel Birdsall-post master	
Gaunt	Susan		1860	Waterloo-T		56	14	F	B	428	426	Servant			NY						w/ Henry Welles, druggist	
Gay	Abba G.		1870	Seneca Falls-V		90	54	F	B	715	738	Domestic servant			NJ		1500		ill.		w/ Richard Gay-gentleman	
Gilmore	Abigail		1880	Seneca Falls		47	60	F	B	500	531	Head-self	S		NJ							
Goldson	Richard		1880	Ovid-T		28	30	M	B	1	1	Coachman			VA						Willard Asylum-insane	
Gonnon (Gov	Abby	*?	1850	Seneca Falls-T		591	30	F	B	2383	2573				NJ						w/ Richard Gay	
Goodlow	Charles		1880	Lodi		8	25	M	B	94	94	Farm laborer	M		NC							
Goodlow	Charles	*	1870	Lodi		35	22	M	B	322	326	Farm laborer			NC							
Goodlow	Iris		1880	Lodi		8	2	F	B	94	94	daughter			NY							
Goodlow	Lizzie		1880	Lodi		8	5	F	B	94	94	daughter			NY							
Goodlow	Lydia		1880	Lodi		8	25	F	B	94	94	wife	M		NY							
Goodlow	Willie		1880	Lodi		8	7	M	B	94	94	son			AL					ill.	w/ John S. Bogart-farmer	
Grace	Jane		1880	Ovid-T		44	86	F	B	1	1	none			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Graves	Gerty	*	1870	Waterloo-V		65	17	F	B	455	463				Can.							
Gray	Charles H.	*	1870	Seneca Falls-V		93	18	M	B	739	757	Barber			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Gray	Frances		1860	Seneca Falls	1	20	21	F	B	134	138	Servant			NY						w/ Willoughby Hazar	
Gray	Mary		1880	Ovid-T		44	23	F	B	1	1	none			DE							
Green	Isaac		1880	Romulus		3	42	M	B	1	1	none			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Griffin	Sarah		1880	Ovid-T		44	72	F	B	1	1	none			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Groloman	Margarette		1850	Ovid		222	65	F	B	1621	1650				NJ							
Haley	Larra		1870	Waterloo-V		27	19	F	B	215	219	Hair dresser			NY							
Hall	Catherine		1860	Seneca Falls-V			14	F	B	12	14				NY					school		
Hamilton	Alice		1870	Varick		14	24	F	B	123	126	Keeps house			MD	500	150					
Hamilton	Anna		1870	Varick		14	5 mo.	F	B	123	126				NY							
Hamilton	Eda		1870	Varick		14	4	F	B	123	126				NY							
Hamilton	Elisha	*	1870	Varick		14	31	M	B	123	126	Farmer			NY							
Hamilton	Minnie L.		1870	Varick		14	2	F	B	123	126				NY							
Hardy	Antoinette		1880	Fayette		31	36	F	B	309	309	Servant	S		NY						w/ Hannah Stacy. Parents b. MD.	
Hazard	Ann		1850	Waterloo-T		418	76	F	M	1111	1177				MA					ill.		
Hazard	Cordelia		1850	Waterloo-T		418	14	F	M	1111	1177				VT							
Hazard	Ebenezer		1850	Waterloo-T		418	74	M	M	1111	1177	Laborer			NY							
Hazard	Ebenezer, Jr.		1850	Waterloo-T		418	24	M	M	1111	1177				NY							

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Hazzard	Abrose		1860	Waterloo-T		165	6	M	M	1235	1263				NY		500					
Hazzard	Ambrose		1870	Waterloo-T		15	16	M	B	128	119	Farm laborer			NY							
Hazzard	Anna		1860	Waterloo-V		88	82	F	B	1152	664				NY							
Hazzard	Charles		1860	Waterloo-T		165	2	M	M	1235	1263				NY				school		w/ David William-farmer	
Hazzard	Cordeia		1860	Waterloo-T		165	25	M	M	1235	1263				NY		100	50				
Hazzard	Ebenezer		1860	Waterloo-T		165	35	M	M	1235	1263	Laborer			NY							
Hazzard	Ebenezer		1860	Waterloo-V		88	80	M	B	1152	664				VT							
Hazzard	Frances		1860	Waterloo-T		165	4	M	M	1235	1263				VT							
Hazzard	Frances		1870	Waterloo-V		11	39	F	B	93	94	Keeps house			NY		100					
Hazzard	Frances		1860	Waterloo-V		88	34	F	B	1152	664				NY							
Hazzard	Jessy		1880	Waterloo		12	6	F	M	105	105				NY				school			
Hazzard	William		1860	Waterloo-T		165	8	M	M	1235	1263				NY							
Hazzard	William		1870	Waterloo-V		11	50	M	B	93	94	Laborer			NY							
Hazzard	William		1860	Waterloo-V		88	39	M	B	1152	664	Laborer			NY							
Henderson	Ruby		1880	Seneca Falls		41	80	F	B	434	463	Keeps house	W		CT							
Henderson	Ruby	*	1860	Seneca Falls-T		128	50	F	B	937	944				NY				school			
Henderson	Sarah M.		1860	Seneca Falls	3	65	14	F	M	467	474				NY				school			
Henderson	William		1860	Seneca Falls	3	65	16	M	M	467	474	Barber's apprentice			CT						See 1859 map of Bridgeport	
Henry	Edward		1870	Seneca Falls-V		103	38	M	B	825	846	Barber			NY		900					
Henry	Hattie M.		1870	Seneca Falls-V		104	5	F	B	825	846				NY							
Henry	Phebe		1870	Seneca Falls-V		104	35	F	B	825	846	Keeps house			NY							
Hill	Louisa		1850	Seneca Falls-T		587	75	F	B	2353	2485				CT				ill.		w/ Elias Wagman	
Hixon	Marcus		1850	Waterloo-T		424	60	M	B	1150	1220	Laborer			NJ				ill.			
Hixon	William		1850	Junius		470	31	M	B	1476	1576	Laborer			NY						w/ Joseph Clark	
Holland	Harriet		1880	Seneca Falls		9	50	F	B	84	84	Cook	S		NY						Globe Hotel	
Holland	Robert	*	1870	Seneca Falls-V		107	19	M	B	858	880	Domestic servant			GA						w/ Josiah T. Miller-lawyer	
Hudson	Eugene		1880	Romulus		5	20	M	B	1	1	none			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Hughes	Susan		1880	Seneca Falls		23	18	F	B	217	228	daughter	W		NY							
Hunt	Patrick	*	1870	Junius		15	23	M	B	125	122	Farm laborer			MS				ill.		w/ Hugh Thorn-farmer	
Hutchinson	Mary A.		1850	Seneca Falls-T		564	25	F	B	2164	2289				PA						boarding house	
Jackson	Abram		1880	Ovid-T		60	12	M	B	365	380	son			NJ		300					
Jackson	Andrew		1880	Ovid-T		60	36	M	B	365	380	Laborer	M		Unk.					ill.		
Jackson	Andrew		1880	Ovid-T		60	9	M	B	365	380	son			NY					ill.		
Jackson	Benjamin		1880	Fayette		24	52	M	B	251	257	Whitewasher	W		NY						Inmate Seneca Co. Poor House.	
Jackson	Benjamin		1870	Seneca Falls-V		113	53	M	B	908	935	Laborer			VA							

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Jackson	Celia		1880	Ovid-T		60	9	F	B	365	380	daughter			VA								
Jackson	Charlotte		1870	Ovid-V		18	55	F	B	145	154	Keeps house			MD								
Jackson	Cornelia		1880	Ovid-T		60	33	F	B	365	380	Keeps house	M		MD								
Jackson	Cornelia		1860	Waterloo-T		52	22	F	B	400	395				MD								
Jackson	Cornelia		1850	Waterloo-T		419	12	F	B	1116	1183				NY								
Jackson	David		1880	Ovid-T		60	2 mo.	M	B	365	380	son			NY								
Jackson	Elizabeth		1850	Waterloo-T		398	19	F	B	964	1015				NY								
Jackson	Emma	*	1860	Fayette		180	53	F	B	1361	1397	Servant			NY		150			ill.			
Jackson	Francis		1880	Ovid-T		60	8	M	B	365	380	son			NY								
Jackson	George		1850	Ovid		221	14	M	M	1616	1643				PA	700	250			ill.			
Jackson	George		1880	Ovid-T		60	3	M	B	365	380	son			NY						ill.		
Jackson	George		1880	Seneca Falls		53	1	M	M	498	539	son			NY								
Jackson	George	*	1850	Waterloo-T		410	44	M	M	1051	1106	Laborer			NY								
Jackson	George	*	1860	Waterloo-V		126	60	M	B	944	966				NY								
Jackson	Harriet		1880	Seneca Falls		53	48	F	B	498	539	Keeps house	M		NY								
Jackson	Isabel		1880	Seneca Falls		53	12	F	M	498	539	daughter			NY								
Jackson	James A.		1850	Waterloo-T		419	14	M	B	1116	1183				NY								
Jackson	Jason		1860	Waterloo-V		126	8	M	B	944	966				NY							w/ Tho. M'Clintock	
Jackson	John		1870	Lodi		42	23	M	B	385	388	Farm laborer			NY						ill.	w/ John A. Rumsey-Manf.	
Jackson	John		1850	Waterloo-T		410	6	M	B	1051	1106				NJ							ill.	
Jackson	John		1860	Waterloo-V		126	14	M	B	944	966				MD							ill.	
Jackson	Lavina		1850	Waterloo-T		410	11	F	B	1051	1106				MD							ill.	
Jackson	Lavina		1860	Waterloo-V		126	19	F	B	944	966				NY						school		
Jackson	Lewis		1860	Waterloo-T		52	1	M	B	400	395				NY						school		
Jackson	Lucretia		1860	Waterloo-V		126	9	F	B	944	966				NY						school		
Jackson	M. E.		1850	Waterloo-T		419	16	F	B	1116	1183				NY						school		
Jackson	Maria		1860	Waterloo-T		52	48	F	B	400	395				NY						school		
Jackson	Maria		1850	Waterloo-T		419	38	F	B	1116	1183				NY								
Jackson	Mary		1860	Waterloo-T		52	26	F	B	400	395				VA	700							
Jackson	Mary		1850	Waterloo-T		362	17	F	B	682	721				MD								
Jackson	S. A.	*	1850	Waterloo-T		410	35	F	B	1051	1106				NY								
Jackson	Sarah	*	1860	Waterloo-V		126	55	F	B	944	966				NY								
Jackson	Sopronia		1860	Varick		22	28	F	M	168	168				NY								
Jackson	Susan		1870	Seneca Falls-V		89	60	F	B	705	723	Cook			MD								
Jackson	Thomas	*	1860	Waterloo-T		52	58	M	B	400	395	Laborer			NY								
Jackson	Thomas	*	1850	Waterloo-T		419	44	M	B	1116	1183	Whitewasher			NY								

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Jackson	Viola		1870	Lodi		42	20	F	M	385	388	Keeps house			NY							
Jackson	William	*	1860	Varick		22	30	M	M	168	168	Laborer			NY							
Jackson	William		1850	Waterloo-T		410	4	M	B	1051	1106				Unk.	100					w/ James Van Houten-carpenter	
Jackson	William		1860	Waterloo-V		126	12	M	B	944	966				NY						w/ Mr. Sebring	
James	Elizabeth		1860	Seneca Falls-V		95	40	F	B	12	14				NY	6000	600			ill.		
James	Elizabeth		1870	Seneca Falls-V		95	60	F	B	750	768	Keeps house			PA							
James	Martha		1850	Seneca Falls-T		593	13	F	M	2396	2526				PA	17,000	400					
James	Mary		1870	Seneca Falls-V		95	4	F	B	750	768				NY							
James	Sarah E.	*	1850	Seneca Falls-T		593	36	F	B	2396	2526				Unk.	700						
James	Thomas	*	1850	Seneca Falls-T		593	37	M	M	2396	2526	Barber			PA							
James	Thomas		1860	Seneca Falls-V			43	M	B	12	14	Barber			Can.							
Jefferson	William		1880	Ovid-T		28	38	M	B	1	1	Boatman			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Johnson	Abram	*	1880	Ovid-T		61	43	M	B	377	393	Laborer	M		TX						w/ Lewis Huff-farmer	
Johnson	Abram	*	1870	Ovid-V		18	38	M	B	147	156	Tends steam engine			VA		400			ill.		
Johnson	Anna		1880	Lodi		20	5	F	B	241	241	daughter			VA							
Johnson	Annie		1850	Fayette		331	16	F	M	534	559				NY							
Johnson	Aurelia		1880	Lodi		20	27	F	B	241	241	wife	M		NY							
Johnson	C. M.		1850	Fayette		331	6 mo.	M	B	534	559				NY							
Johnson	Festus		1850	Fayette		331	13	M	M	534	559				NY							
Johnson	Florence		1880	Lodi		20	4	F	B	241	241	daughter			NY							
Johnson	George W.		1850	Fayette		331	4	M	B	534	559				VA							
Johnson	Lucina Ray		1850	Fayette		331	42	F	B	534	559				VA							
Johnson	Mary	*	1880	Ovid-T		61	38	F	B	377	393	wife	M		NY							
Johnson	Mary E.	*	1870	Ovid-V		18	29	F	B	147	156	Keeps house			VT							
Johnson	Prince		1850	Fayette		331	13	M	B	534	559				NY							
Johnson	R. S.		1850	Fayette		331	42	M	B	534	559	Cook			NY							
Johnson	Sarah M.		1850	Fayette		331	7	F	B	534	559				NY							
Johnson	Stephan A.		1850	Fayette		331	20	M	B	534	559	Laborer			NY							
Johnson	William		1880	Lodi		20	36	M	B	241	241	Farm laborer	M		NY							
Johnson	William		1880	Lodi		20	1	M	B	241	241	son			NY							
Johnson	William	*	1870	Varick		8	21	M	B	67	71	Farm laborer			NY							
Johnson	William R.		1850	Fayette		331	11	M	B	534	559				NY							
Jones	Edward	*	1870	Romulus		68	20	M	B	381	380	Farm laborer			VA						w/ Joseph Johnson-farmer	
King	David		1880	Romulus		6	39	M	B	1	1	none			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
King	John	*	1870	Lodi		39	35	M	B	357	359	Farm laborer			NC					ill.		
King	Mary Bell		1880	Ovid-T		61	6	F	B	376	392	gr. daughter			NY						parents b. SC, VA	

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Kingsley	Carrie		1870	Waterloo-V		65	2	F	B	455	463				Can.							
Kingsley	Charles		1870	Waterloo-V		65	3	M	B	455	463				NY							
Kingsley	Jessie		1870	Waterloo-V		65	1	F	B	455	463				NY							
Kingsley	Mary		1870	Waterloo-V		65	24	F	B	455	463	Keeps house			NY							
Kingsley	Wells	*	1870	Waterloo-V		65	36	M	B	455	463	K. H. & milliner			NY							
Knapp	Primus		1880	Ovid-T		28	47	M	B	1	1	Laborer			Unk.						Willard Asylum-insane	
Laury	Thomas		1880	Romulus		6	59	M	B	1	1	none			PA						Willard Asylum-insane	
Lewis	Alfred		1850	Seneca Falls-T		607	1	M	B	2500	2639				NY							
Lewis	Hannah		1850	Seneca Falls-T		607	18	F	B	2500	2639				NY							
Lytle	Orin		1880	Waterloo		12	50	M	W	105	105	Sawyer	S		PA							
Maderas	Emma		1880	Lodi		36	28	F	B	472	472	Keeps house	W		NC							
Maderas	Wilmina		1880	Lodi		36	6	F	B	472	472	daughter			NY							
Manliff	Byron		1870	Varick		13	20	M	B	107	110	Engineer			NY						w/ Jacob Ogden-lawyer	
Marshall	George		1850	Covert		72	14	M	B	554	557				NJ						Willard Asylum-insane	
Marshall	Hannah		1850	Covert		72	50	F	B	554	557				NJ	100						
Marshall	John		1850	Covert		72	49	M	B	554	557	Laborer			MA							
Marshall	John		1880	Romulus		9	80	M	B	1	1	none			NY				school			
Marshall	Samuel		1850	Covert		72	26	M	B	554	557				NY							
Martin	Charlotte		1880	Seneca Falls		42	35	F	B	421	443	wife			VA							
Martin	Ellen		1880	Seneca Falls		42	11	F	B	421	443	daughter			VA							
Martin	George		1880	Seneca Falls		42	9	M	B	421	443	son			NY							
Martin	John		1880	Seneca Falls		42	40	M	B	421	443	Teamster			NY							
Martin	Kittie		1880	Seneca Falls		43	4	F	B	421	443	daughter			NY							
Martin	Margaret		1880	Seneca Falls		42	14	F	B	421	443	daughter			NY							
Martin	Sarah		1880	Seneca Falls		42	7	F	B	421	443	daughter			NY							
Mason	Andrew		1850	Lodi		30	14	M	B	222	223				NY						w/ Isaac Neal	
Mason	Catherine		1850	Lodi		30	7	F	B	222	223				MD	600	250			ill.		
Mason	Catherine		1860	Lodi		52	17	F	B	405	405				NY					ill.		
Mason	Clara B.		1850	Lodi		30	16	F	B	222	223				MD	440				ill.		
Mason	Flora	*	1850	Waterloo-T		410	60	F	B	1049	1104				NY							
Mason	Harriet		1860	Lodi		52	20	F	B	405	405				NY							
Mason	Harriette		1850	Lodi		30	9	F	B	222	223				NY				school			
Mason	Isaac		1850	Lodi		21	20	M	B	144	145	Laborer			NY				school			
Mason	Isaac		1870	Lodi		26	39	M	B	241	246	Farm laborer			NY				school			
Mason	Mary Ann		1850	Lodi		30	5	F	B	222	223				NY				school			
Mason	Mary J.		1870	Lodi		26	37	F	B	241	246	Keeps house			NY							

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Mason	Sylva		1850	Lodi		30	45	F	B	222	223				NY			100				
Mason	Sylvia		1870	Lodi		24	64	F	B	218	223	Keeps house			NY							
Mason	Sylvia		1860	Lodi		52	63	F	B	405	405				MD		500	150			Note: Lodi, Rom. & Ovid didn't indicate race! Extrap. from earlier entries. Add'l entries may be missing.TLW	
Mason	William	*	1870	Lodi		24	74	M	B	218	223	Farmer			NY						b. in Seneca Co., NY	
Mason	William	*	1850	Lodi		21	54	M	B	222	223	Laborer			NY						b. in Seneca Co., NY	
Mason	William	*	1860	Lodi		52	70	M	B	405	405	Farm laborer			NY						b. in Seneca Co., NY	
Mason	William H.		1850	Lodi		30	10 mo	M	B	222	223				MD							
Mathews	Clara		1880	Seneca Falls		29	50	F	B	268	282	boarder	W		MD							
Matthews	Jessie		1870	Seneca Falls-V		103	3 mo.	F	B	823	844				NY							
Matthews	Sarah		1870	Seneca Falls-V		103	37	F	B	823	844	Domestic servant			NY							
Mayfield	George		1850	Varick		135	24	M	B	1013	1023	Laborer			NY						w/ Lewis Manning	
McChesney	Phebe		1880	Ovid-T		47	24	F	B	1	1	none			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
McIntire	Alice		1860	Seneca Falls	2	41	7	F	M	279	291				PA		200			ill.		
McIntire	Joseph		1860	Seneca Falls	2	41	45	M	M	279	291	Cartman			PA							
McIntire	Josephine		1860	Seneca Falls	2	41	16	F	M	279	291				NY							
McIntire	Maria		1860	Seneca Falls	2	41	41	F	M	279	291				NY					school		
McIntire	Martha		1860	Seneca Falls	2	41	16	F	M	279	291				NY					school		
McIntire	Mary Ann		1860	Seneca Falls	2	41	2	F	M	279	291				NY					school		
McIntire	Sarah		1860	Seneca Falls	2	41	21	F	M	279	291				NY							
Meriweather	M. A.		1860	Waterloo-T		159	48	F	B	1205	1232				NY		260	15				
Middleton	George		1850	Lodi		19	4	M	B	138	139				NY							
Middleton	George		1860	Ovid-V		163	13	M	B	1262	1262				NJ							
Middleton	Harriet		1850	Lodi		19	26	F	B	138	139				NY							
Middleton	Harriet		1860	Ovid-V		163	35	F	B	1262	1262				NY							
Middleton	Harrison		1850	Lodi		19	1	M	B	138	139				NY			150			b. in Seneca Co., NY	
Middleton	William		1850	Lodi		19	25	M	B	138	139	Laborer			NY						b. in Seneca Co., NY	
Middleton	William		1860	Ovid-V		163	40	M	B	1262	1262	Laborer			NY					school	b. in Seneca Co., NY	
Mills	Georgianna		1880	Ovid-T		47	27	F	B	1	1	none			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Mills	Julia		1860	Waterloo-V		82	19	F	B	613	614	Inmate			PA							
Mills	Thomas		1860	Seneca Falls-V			25	M	B	12	14	Barber			NY						County Jail-grand larceny	
Minney	Robert	*	1860	Fayette		178	60	M	B	1343	1379	Servant			VA						w/ Luther Opydye-"formerly slave"	

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Moody	Ferris		1850	Seneca Falls-T		607	27	M	B	2500	2639	Boatman			NY		250	300				
Moody	Ferris		1860	Seneca Falls	2	48	38	M	B	336	346	Cartman			PA							
Moody	Julia		1860	Seneca Falls	2	48	42	F	M	336	346				NY					ill.		
Moore	Cortney	*	1870	Seneca Falls-V		156	21	M	B	1265	1297	Farm laborer			GA							
Moore	Martha	*	1870	Seneca Falls-V		156	18	F	B	1265	1297	Keeps house			VA							
Morgan	James		1880	Romulus		9	25	M	B	1	1	none			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Morris	Jackson		1880	Ovid-T		28	72	M	B	1	1	Farmer			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Morris	John		1880	Ovid-T		79	22	F	B	491	516	step-child			VA						w/ George Seekill-farmer	
Morris	Malachi	*	1870	Tyre		5	22	M	B	33	29	Farm laborer			NC							
Morris	Malki		1880	Tyre		11	29	M	B	122	128	Laborer	M		VA							
Morris	Maria		1880	Ovid-T		79	27	F	B	491	516	step-child			NJ							
Morris	Minnie		1880	Tyre		11	24	F	B	122	128	Keeps house-wife	M		NJ							
Murray	Harry		1880	Lodi		23	60	M	B	267	267	Servant			NJ						w/ George Neal-farmer	
Murray	Henry		1870	Ovid-T		59	47	M	B	325	338	Farm laborer			NY						w/ the Beyea family	
Murray	Juliette		1860	Seneca Falls	2	48	11	F	B	336	346				NY					school		
Musharve	Judah		1880	Covert		2	92	F	B	23	23	Care of family	S		NJ						Noted as "helpless", also "formerly a slave in this state" and for birthplace of her parents, "nobody knows".TLW	
Musharve	Judah		1850	Covert		60	60	F	B	470	472	Domestic			NJ						w/ Eliz. Tunison	
Nobles	Dewitt C.		1880	Fayette		46	30	M	M	465	465	Barber	M		NY							
Oliver	John D.		1880	Romulus		9	54	M	B	1	1	none			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Paine	Barbara		1850	Waterloo-T		402	25	F		995	1047				NY	500						
Paine	Rachel		1870	Waterloo-V		11	38	F	B	92	93	Keeps house			NY					ill.		
Paine	William	*	1850	Waterloo-T		402	40	M	B	995	1047	Whitewasher			VA							
Paine	William		1850	Waterloo-T		402	1 mo.	M		995	1047				NY							
Paine	William		1870	Waterloo-V		11	46	M	B	92	93	Laborer			NY							
Patterson	Samuel	*	1850	Lodi		50	80	M	B	385	387	Laborer			MD	150						
Philips	Adra		1860	Waterloo-V		107	1	F	B	801	818				US						Willard Asylum-insane	
Philips	Charles		1860	Waterloo-V		106	44	M	B	801	818				NY					ill.		
Philips	Eva		1860	Waterloo-V		107	7	F	B	801	818				NY							
Philips	Francis		1860	Waterloo-V		107	20	M	B	801	818				NY							
Philips	Helen		1860	Waterloo-V		106	34	F	B	801	818				NY							
Philips	Jane		1860	Waterloo-V		107	3	F	B	801	818				NY							

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Philips	Josephine		1880	Ovid-T		33	38	F	B	1	1	none			NY							
Preston	Fidelia		1870	Ovid-V		18	32	F	M	144	153	Keeps house			NY							
Preston	Fidella		1870	Ovid-V		18	4 mo.	F	M	144	153				NY					school		
Preston	Frank L.		1870	Ovid-V		18	13	M	M	144	153				NY					school		
Preston	Levi A.		1870	Ovid-V		18	30	M	M	144	153	Barber			NY							
Preston	Minnie L.		1870	Ovid-V		18	6	F	M	144	153				NY							
Prine	Albert		1850	Waterloo-T		370	3	M	M	795	842				NY							
Prine	C. L.		1850	Waterloo-T		370	1	F	M	795	842				NY							
Prine	Lovina		1850	Waterloo-T		370	26	F	M	795	842				NY							
Prine	William		1850	Waterloo-T		370	36	M	B	795	842	Boatman			NY							
Pryor	Helen		1850	Seneca Falls-T		593	30	F	M	2396	2526				PA							
Purdy	Tamal		1880	Ovid-T		33	47	F	B	1	1	housework			US						Willard Asylum-insane	
Quick	Hiram		1850	Varick		129	28	M	B	971	980	Laborer			NJ						w/ Jesse Abott	
Ray	Abram		1850	Waterloo-T		419	1	M	M	1111	1178				VT							
Ray	Albert		1850	Waterloo-T		418	7	M	M	1111	1178				NY						w/ George Pryor	
Ray	John		1860	Waterloo-T		160	28	M	B	1213	1240	Laborer			NY							
Ray	Levi		1850	Fayette		331	20	M	M	534	559	Fiddler			NY							
Ray	Matilda		1850	Waterloo-T		357	17	F	B	654	688				NY							
Ray	Sally A.		1860	Waterloo-T		160	33	F	B	1213	1240				NY							
Ray	Sylvia		1850	Waterloo-T		402	6	F	B	995	1047				NY		65					
Ray	Zipha		1850	Waterloo-T		419	5	F	M	1111	1178				NY							
Reader	Charlotte		1850	Seneca Falls-T		560	11	F	M	2145	2270				NY						w/ Horace Silsby	
Reed	Almira		1880	Lodi		8	49	F	M	88	88	Keeps house	M		NY						Head of household.	
Reed	Charles		1880	Lodi		8	27	M	M	89	89	Laborer	M		NY							
Reed	Cora		1880	Lodi		8	7	F	M	88	88	daughter			NY							
Reed	Erving		1880	Lodi		8	13	M	M	88	88	son			NY							
Reed	Fenton		1880	Lodi		8	16	M	M	88	88	son			NY							
Reed	Fred		1880	Lodi		8	4	M	M	88	88	son			NY							
Reed	Jennie		1880	Lodi		8	22	F	M	89	89	wife	M		NY							
Reed	Louisa		1880	Lodi		8	2	M	M	89	89	son			NY							
Reed	Sam		1880	Lodi		8	2 mo.	M	M	89	89	son			NY							
Ridault	Peter	*	1870	Seneca Falls-V		89	10	M	B	707	725	Domestic servant			MD						w/ Marg. Aumack	
Riley	Jane		1860	Seneca Falls	1	20	47	F	B	135	139	Servant			NY						merchant	
Riney	Jane		1880	Seneca Falls		54	70	F	B	504	545	Servant	S		MD						w/ Alfred Brim-Bookkeeper	
Robbins	LaFayette		1860	Covert		207	3	M	B	1609	1609				NY						b. in Seneca Co., NY	
Robinson	Hattie		1880	Seneca Falls		42	25	F	B	417	439	Keeps house	M		NC							

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Robinson	Monde		1880	Seneca Falls		42	4	F	B	417	439	daughter			NY							
Robison	William	*	1870	Seneca Falls-V		95	22	M	B	750	768	Laborer			VA					ill.	w/ Eliz. James	
Roseboom	Anthony		1870	Waterloo-V		26	35	M	B	215	219	Barber			NY		2000	500				
Roseboom	Anthony		1860	Waterloo-V		80	25	M	B	597	597	Barber			NY							
Roseboom	Anthony		1860	Waterloo-V		108	25	M	M	810	827				NY		200					
Roseboom	Emma		1870	Waterloo-V		26	25	F	B	215	219	Keeps house			NY						2nd entry for 1860-moved	
Roy	Addison	*	1870	Waterloo-V		11	40	M	B	87	88	Farm laborer			VA					ill.	w/ Pparley Howe-farmer	
Sanford	Lee		1880	Ovid-T		61	21	M	B	377	393	nephew			VA							
Scott	Brad		1880	Ovid-T		35	25	M	B	308	320	Laborer	S		NC							
Scott	Fanny		1880	Lodi		5	1	F	B	48	48	daughter			NC							
Scott	Frank		1880	Lodi		5	28	M	B	48	48	Farm laborer	M		NY							
Scott	Franklin	*	1870	Lodi		39	20	M	B	357	359	Farm laborer			NY							
Scott	Hettie		1880	Lodi		5	3	F	B	48	48	daughter			NY							
Scott	Johny		1880	Lodi		5	5	M	B	48	48	son			NC							
Scott	Susan		1880	Lodi		5	23	F	B	48	48	Keeps house	M		NC					ill.	w/ Herman (?) Halsey-farmer	
Shirter	Benjamin		1860	Waterloo-T		155	84	M	B	1167	1195				NY					school		
Shirter	Mary		1860	Waterloo-T		154	16	F	B	1134	1164				PA					ill.		
Short	Jane		1850	Waterloo-T		350	22	F	B	644	678				NY						w/ Harley Brownell-hotel	
Shorter	Alice		1880	Waterloo		10	19	F	B	116	119	dau-servant	S		NY							
Shorter	Alice		1870	Waterloo-V		9	10	F	B	73	74				NY							
Shorter	Alida		1880	Waterloo		53	15	F	B	577	577	Servant	S		NY							
Shorter	Anna		1870	Waterloo-V		11	17	F	B	86	87	Domestic servant			NY							
Shorter	Benjamin		1870	Junius		32	73	M	B	263	257	Farm laborer			NY							
Shorter	Benjamin	*	1860	Waterloo-T		161	75	M	B	1216	1243				NY							
Shorter	Cornelia		1880	Waterloo		10	25	F	B	116	119	dau-servant	S		NY						w/ Abram Sweet-merchant	
Shorter	Cornelia		1880	Waterloo		33	25	F	B	337	351	Servant			PA							
Shorter	Elizabeth		1870	Waterloo-V		9	7	F	B	73	74				NY							
Shorter	Elsie		1880	Waterloo		14	2	F	B	137	161	adopted daughter			NY							
Shorter	Jane		1880	Waterloo		10	54	F	B	116	119	wife-washing	M		NY							
Shorter	Jane		1850	Waterloo-T		402	20	F	B	995	1047				NY							
Shorter	Jane		1870	Waterloo-V		9	45	F	B	73	74	Keeps house			NY							
Shorter	John		1880	Waterloo		10	54	M	B	116	119	Barber	M		NY							
Shorter	John		1850	Waterloo-T		402	20	M	B	995	1047	Laborer			NY							
Shorter	John		1870	Waterloo-V		9	43	M	B	73	74	Barber			NY							
Shorter	Julia		1880	Waterloo		10	9	F	B	116	119	daughter			PA					ill.		
Shorter	Lida		1880	Waterloo		10	17	F	B	116	119	dau-servant	S		PA					ill.		

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Shorter	Maggie		1880	Waterloo		10	32	F	B	116	119	dau-servant	S		NY							w/ Jedediah Pierce-2nd entry	
Shorter	Maggie		1870	Waterloo-V		9	12	F	B	73	74				NY							w/ Charles Morgan-hardware	
Shorter	Pattie		1880	Waterloo		10	11	F	B	116	119	daughter			NY								
Shorter	Rachel		1870	Junius		32	70	F	B	263	257				NY								
Shorter	Rachel	*	1860	Waterloo-T		161	60	F	B	1216	1243				MD		5				ill.		
Shorter	Rachel		1870	Waterloo-V		9	6 mo.	F	B	73	74				MD							ill.	
Sims	Edward N.		1880	Junius		24	2	M	B	4	4	son			LA							parents b. D.C. & "south"	
Sims	Henrietta		1880	Junius		24	36	F	B	4	4	wife of Henry	M		NY							parents b. VA & MD	
Sims	Henry		1880	Junius		24	60	M	B	4	4	Laborer	M		NY								
Sims	Henry	*	1870	Junius		18	50	M	B	158	154	Farm laborer			NY								
Sims	Henry L.		1880	Junius		24	4	M	B	4	4	son			NY								
Sims	Margarette		1870	Junius		18	36	F	B	158	154	Keeps house			VA							ill.	
Sims	Walter		1880	Junius		24	6	M	B	4	4	son			NY								
Sisson	Ellen		1870	Junius		23	67	F	B	203	198	Keeps house			NY		100					ill.	
Sisson	Isaac		1870	Junius		23	68	M	B	203	198	Farm laborer			CT							ill.	
Skank	Sanford (?)		1860	Waterloo-V		80	25	M	B	597	597	Barber			NY							ill.	
Smart	Frank		1880	Seneca Falls		9	22	M	B	83	83	Servant	S		MO							w/ J. Rumsey-pump manf.	
Smiley	Caroline		1860	Seneca Falls-V			50	F	M	12	14	Washer woman			NY							ill.	
Smith	Adeline		1880	Fayette		7	31	F	M	66	66		S		NY							Willard Asylum-insane	
Smith	Adeline		1860	Fayette		215	11	F	M	1607	1651				NY								
Smith	Adeline		1850	Varick		135	1	F	M	1018	1028				NY								
Smith	Anna		1850	Varick		136	1	F	M	1020	1031				NY								
Smith	Anthony		1860	Varick		30	66	M	M	228	224				NY							Blind	
Smith	Anthony		1850	Varick		135	53	M	B	1019	1029				PA		1680	375				ill.	
Smith	Arthur		1870	Ovid-T		34	1	M	B	110	119				PA								
Smith	Cady		1860	Varick		30	3	M	M	229	225				PA							ill.	
Smith	Caroline		1860	Varick		30	1	F	M	229	225				NY								
Smith	Catherine		1880	Ovid-T		49	24	F	B	1	1	none			PA							ill.	w/ Anna Dunlap
Smith	Catherine		1860	Varick		30	65	F	M	228	224				PA		200	160				ill.	
Smith	Catherine		1850	Varick		135	53	F	B	1019	1029				PA							ill.	
Smith	Catherine		1850	Waterloo-T		411	26	F	M	1059	1114				NY							ill.	
Smith	Charles		1850	Fayette		322	17	M	B	425	444	Farmer			NY							ill.	
Smith	Charles		1870	Ovid-T		34	49	M	B	110	119	Farmer			NY							school	
Smith	Charles		1860	Varick		30	8	M	M	229	225				NY							school	
Smith	Edward		1860	Varick		34	3	M	M	264	261				NY							school	
Smith	Elvira		1860	Varick		34	7 mo.	F	M	264	261				NY								

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Smith	Franklin		1860	Varick		34	13	M	M	264	261				NY								
Smith	Frederick		1880	Fayette		7	26	M	M	66	66	Laborer	S		VA							Inmate Seneca Co. Poor House.	
Smith	Frederick		1860	Fayette		215	6	M	M	1607	1651				NY			70			ill.		
Smith	George		1860	Varick		34	5	M	M	264	261				NY						ill.		
Smith	Georgianna		1860	Varick		30	11	F	M	229	225				NY						school		
Smith	Hettie		1860	Fayette		215	4	F	M	1607	1651				NY						school		
Smith	Isabelle		1860	Fayette		215	1	F	M	1607	1651				NY								
Smith	James H.		1850	Varick		135	3	M	M	1020	1030				NY								
Smith	Jefferson		1850	Varick		135	25	M	B	1020	1030	Laborer			NY								
Smith	John		1880	Fayette		7	60	M	B	66	66	Laborer	M		NY								
Smith	John		1860	Fayette		215	39	M	M	1607	1651	Sawyer			NY								
Smith	John		1860	Fayette		215	9	M	M	1607	1651				NY							w/ Peter Hohler-farmer/innkeeper	
Smith	John		1850	Varick		135	29	M	B	1018	1028	Laborer			NY								
Smith	Louisa		1880	Fayette		7	57	F	W	66	66	keeps house	M		NY								
Smith	Louisa		1860	Fayette		215	38	F	M	1607	1651				NY								
Smith	Louisa		1850	Varick		135	28	F	M	1018	1028				NY								
Smith	Lucy		1860	Fayette		215	13	F	M	1607	1651				PA		150						
Smith	Lucy		1850	Varick		135	3	F	M	1018	1028				PA								
Smith	Lucy		1870	Waterloo-V		27	24	F	B	215	219	Domestic servant			NY						school		
Smith	Madison		1860	Varick		30	30	M	M	229	225	Laborer			NY								
Smith	Madison		1850	Varick		136	25	M	B	1020	1031				NY								
Smith	Mary		1870	Ovid-T		46	14	F	B	216	229	Domestic servant			NY								
Smith	Mary		1850	Varick		135	10 mo	F	M	1020	1030				NY								
Smith	Mary J.		1860	Varick		34	10	F	M	264	261				NY								
Smith	May		1860	Varick		34	9	F	M	264	261				NY								
Smith	Nancy E.		1860	Varick		34	31	F	M	264	261				NY								
Smith	Nancy E.		1850	Varick		135	21	F	M	1020	1030				NY								
Smith	Oliver		1850	Waterloo-T		411	22	M	M	1059	1114	Boatman			NY								
Smith	Sally Ann		1860	Varick		30	28	F	M	229	225				NY		100						
Smith	Sarah		1860	Varick		34	7	F	M	264	261				NY						ill.		
Smith	Sarah A.		1850	Varick		136	18	F	M	1020	1031				NY						school		
Smith	Sophronia		1850	Varick		135	10	F	B	1019	1029				NY						school		
Smith	Susan		1870	Ovid-T		34	22	F	B	110	119	Keeps house			NY						school		
Smith	Thomas		1880	Fayette		25	81	M	B	251	257	Shoemaker	W		NY						school		

**African Americans in the 1850, 1860, and 1870 Census of Seneca County, New York
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Smith	Thomas	1860	Varick		34	34	M	M	264	261				NY							
Smith	William	1860	Varick		30	6	M	M	229	225				NY							
Steward	Jenette	1860	Waterloo-V		82	6	F	B	613	614	Inmate			NY						County Jail-vagrant	
Stewart	?	1870	Fayette-V		25	14	M	B	125	125	Domestic			NJ							
Stewart	Ann	1870	Seneca Falls-V		28	45	F	B	215	217	Cook			NY						At the Globe Hotel	
Suzey	Lucy	1870	Covert		6	26	F	B	42	43	Keeps house			NY							
Suzey	Sylvester	1860	Waterloo-V		80	21	M	B	597	597	Barber			NY							
Suzey	Sylvester F.	1870	Covert		6	30	M	B	42	43	Barber			NY		50					
Taylor	Lewis	1860	Romulus		84	19	M	M	652	652	Farm laborer			NY						born in Ontario Co., NY	
Ten Eyck	Cornelia	1860	Fayette		250	13	F	B	1867	1912				NY						w/ Henry K. Dey-farmer	
Ten Eyck	Cornelia	1870	Fayette-V		7	22	F	B	64	63	Domestic			NY						w/ Henry K. Dey-farmer	
Ten Eyck	William	1870	Fayette-V		7	4 mo.	M	B	64	63				NY						w/ Edward Halsey	
Thomas	Charles	1880	Seneca Falls		28	4	M	B	268	282	son			MD							
Thomas	George	1880	Ovid-T		54	31	M	B	290	302	Laborer	M		MD							
Thomas	James B.	1880	Ovid-T		54	6	M	B	290	302	son			NY							
Thomas	Jennie	1880	Seneca Falls		28	12	F	B	268	282	daughter			NY							
Thomas	John	* 1870	Seneca Falls-V		156	25	M	B	1266	1298	Domestic servant			NY						b. in "Palestine"	
Thomas	John P.	1880	Seneca Falls		28	44	M	B	268	282	Laborer	M		MD							
Thomas	Mary	1880	Ovid-T		54	32	F	B	290	302	wife	M		NY							
Thomas	Mary	* 1870	Seneca Falls-V		156	25	F	B	1266	1298	Keeps house			MD							
Thomas	Mary C.	1880	Seneca Falls		28	41	F	B	268	282	wife	M		MD							
Thompson	Abram	1870	Junius		3	38	M	B	22	19	Farm laborer			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Thompson	Catherine	1850	Romulus		201	44	F	B	1487	1512				NY					ill.		
Thompson	Cora	1850	Waterloo-T		367	11	F	B	719	761				NY					ill.		
Thompson	Harriet	1870	Seneca Falls-V		169	28	F	B	1380	1410	Domestic servant			NY						At the Globe Hotel	
Thompson	Harriet	1850	Waterloo-T		367	7	F	B	719	761				NY						w/ Abraham Sweet	
Thompson	Harriet	1860	Waterloo-V		93	17	F	B	690	703	Servant			NY						w/ Peter Robinson	
Thompson	Isabella	1870	Seneca Falls-V		169	2	F	B	1380	1410				NY						w/ Peter Robinson	
Thompson	Julius	1880	Ovid-T		30	49	M	B	1	1	Laborer			NY						w/ Peter Robinson	
Thompson	Maria	1850	Waterloo-T		367	25	F	B	719	761				NY					ill.	w/ John W. Sherman-farmer	
Thompson	Mary	1870	Junius		3	39	F	B	22	19	Keeps house			NY							
Thompson	Mary	1870	Seneca Falls-V		28	25	F	B	215	217	Laundress			NY						w/ John Sayer	
Timblo	Sarah	1850	Seneca Falls-T		617	43	F	B	2689	2732				NY						w/ Peter Miller	
Townsend	Abraham	1860	Waterloo-T		154	35	M	B	1134	1164	Laborer			NY			25		ill.		
Townsend	Jane	1860	Waterloo-T		154	30	F	B	1134	1164				NY					ill.		

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Tunison	Judah		1860	Covert		207	70	F	B	1607	1607	Domestic			NY						AKA Judah Musharve-w/ Eliz. Tunison-see 1850	
Turner	Harmon	*	1870	Seneca Falls-V		153	26	M	B	1238	1272	Domestic servant			VA					ill.	w/ Lois Benham-teacher	
Vader	William		1870	Ovid-T		31	42	M	B	81	87	Farm laborer			NY					ill.	w/ William Jewett-Farmer	
Van Horn	Cornelius		1850	Ovid		258	43	M	B	1891	1931				NY							
Van Horn	Cornelius		1880	Romulus		13	38	M	B	4	4	Farm laborer	M		NY							
Van Horn	Ellen		1880	Romulus		13	25	F	B	4	4	wife	M		NY							
Van Horn	George		1850	Ovid		258	43	M	B	1891	1931				NJ		300					
Van Horn	Geritt Smith		1880	Ovid-T		35	30	M	B	308	320	son			PA	700				ill.		
Van Horn	Gerrit Smith		1870	Ovid-V		17	19	M	B	143	152				NY							
Van Horn	Hannah		1850	Ovid		258	43	F	B	1891	1931				NY							
Van Horn	Hannah		1870	Ovid-V		17	48	F	B	143	152	Keeps hse. & dyes			NY						school	
Van Horn	Harriet		1880	Ovid-T		35	32	F	B	308	320	daughter			NY						school	
Van Horn	Helen		1870	Ovid-V		18	11	F	B	143	152				NY						school	
Van Horn	John		1850	Ovid		258	43	M	B	1891	1931				NJ							
Van Horn	John		1870	Ovid-V		17	20	M	B	143	152				NY							
Van Horn	Matilda		1850	Ovid		258	43	F	B	1891	1931				NY							
Van Horn	Matilda		1870	Ovid-V		17	26	F	B	143	152				NJ							
Van Horn	Nellie		1880	Romulus		13	3	F	B	4	4	daughter			PA							
Van Horn	Richard		1850	Ovid		258	43	M	B	1891	1931	Moulder			NY						school	
Van Horn	Richard		1880	Ovid-T		35	77	M	B	308	320	Laborer	W		NY						school	
Van Horn	Richard		1870	Ovid-V		17	64	M	B	143	152	Grave digger			NY						school	
Van Horn	Samuel		1870	Ovid-V		17	15	M	B	143	152				NY							
Wagoner	Alice		1880	Waterloo		54	19	F	B	587	587	Waiter	S		NY	500				ill.		
Wagoner	Alice		1870	Waterloo-V		12	10	F	B	99	100				NY						ill.	
Wagoner	Alice		1860	Waterloo-V		89	6 mo.	F	M	656	668				NY							
Wagoner	Amelia		1860	Waterloo-V		89	5	F	M	656	668				NY						ill.	
Wagoner	Augusta		1870	Waterloo-V		12	18	F	B	99	100	Domestic servant			NY						school	
Wagoner	Augusta		1860	Waterloo-V		89	8	F	M	656	668				NY						school	
Wagoner	Clarence		1870	Waterloo-V		12	16	M	B	99	100				NY						school	
Wagoner	Clarence		1860	Waterloo-V		89	7	M	M	656	668				NY							w/ Margaret Schooley
Wagoner	Cornelia		1870	Waterloo-V		12	15	F	B	99	100	Domestic servant			NY							w/ Goodman-Hotel
Wagoner	Josephine		1870	Waterloo-V		12	36	F	B	99	100	Keeps house			NY	300	50					
Wagoner	Josephine		1860	Waterloo-V		89	28	F	M	656	668				NY						school	
Wagoner	Mary		1860	Waterloo-T		54	41	F	M	416	413	Servant			NY						school	

Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life
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Wagoner	Mary		1870	Waterloo-V		12	20	F	B	99	100	Domestic servant			NY					school		
Wagoner	Mary E.		1860	Waterloo-V		89	10	F	M	656	668				NY					school		
Wagoner	Sarah		1870	Waterloo-V		12	13	F	B	99	100	Domestic servant			NY							
Wagoner	Sarah		1860	Waterloo-V		89	3	F	M	656	668				NY							
Walker	William B.		1880	Romulus		13	30	M	B	1	1	none			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Walton	Augusta		1880	Waterloo		10	25	F	M	118	122	wife	M		NY							
Walton	John		1880	Waterloo		10	10	M	M	118	122	son			NY							
Walton	Lewis		1880	Waterloo		10	35	M	M	118	122	Head-self	M		NY							
Watkins	Celinda		1880	Seneca Falls		9	26	F	B	84	84	Servant	S		NY						Globe Hotel	
Webb	George		1860	Waterloo-V		80	40	M	B	598	598	Barber			NY	300	200					
Webb	Sarah		1860	Waterloo-V		80	25	F	M	598	598				NY							
Wells	Sarah		1880	Ovid-T		50	27	F	B	1	1	none			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Wesson	Roland		1880	Lodi		5	39	M	B	59	59	Farm laborer	M		VA						lives alone.	
Whipple	Jessie P.		1870	Varick		7	2	F	W	60	64	step-child			NY							
White	Antoinette		1880	Ovid-T		34	32	F	B	1	1	none			NY						Willard Asylum-insane	
Whitmore	?		1870	Junius		3	13	F	B	22	20				NY						w/ David Blaine-Preacher	
Whitmore	Anna		1870	Junius		32	30	F	B	263	257	Keeps house			NJ					ill.		
Whitmore	Eva		1870	Junius		3	11	F	B	22	20				NY							
Whitmore	Gertrude		1870	Seneca Falls-V		30	15	F	B	226	228	Domestic servant			NY							
Whitmore	Harvey		1870	Junius		32	31	M	B	263	257	Farm laborer			NY							
Whitmore	Helen		1870	Junius		3	33	F	B	22	20	Keeps house			NY							
Whitmore	Josephine		1870	Junius		3	1	F	B	22	20				NY							
Whitmore	Mary		1870	Waterloo-T		1	16	F	B	3	2	Domestic servant			NY		800				w/ Mary Whartonby	
Whitmore	Thomas		1870	Junius		3	66	M	B	22	20	Farm laborer			NY							
Whitmore	Thomas		1870	Junius		3	2	M	B	22	20				PA							
Williams	Benjamin		1850	Waterloo-T		410	28	M	M	1055	1110	Barber			VA							
Williams	Betsey		1850	Waterloo-T		350	58	F	M	644	678				NY							
Williams	Betsey		1850	Waterloo-T		402	59	F	M	993	1045				NY						w/ Len Fatzinger-Manf.	
Williams	Catherine		1850	Waterloo-T		410	28	F	M	1055	1110				NY						w/ Harley Brownell-hotel	
Williams	Catherine		1860	Waterloo-V		108	27	F	M	810	827				NY	400	150			ill.		
Williams	Charles		1860	Waterloo-V		108	10	M	M	810	827				NY							
Williams	Edward		1880	Waterloo		37	25	M	B	398	398	Laborer	M		NY							
Williams	Emma		1850	Waterloo-T		410	6	F	M	1055	1110				NY							
Williams	Georgianna		1850	Waterloo-T		410	3	F	M	1055	1110				NY							
Williams	Georgianna		1860	Waterloo-V		108	14	F	M	810	827				NY					ill.		
Williams	Henry		1860	Waterloo-V		108	7	M	M	810	827				NY	300						

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Williams	John		1860	Waterloo-V		108	5	M	M	810	827				NY								
Williams	Matilda		1860	Waterloo-V		77	17	F	M	579	580	Servant			NY								
Williams	Reuben		1850	Waterloo-T		410	1 mo.	M	M	1055	1110				NY								
Williams	Sarah		1880	Waterloo		37	23	F	B	398	398	Keeps house-wif	M		NY								
Wilson	Ann		1850	Waterloo-T		398	5	F	B	964	1015				NY						ill.		
Wilson	Hannah		1850	Waterloo-T		398	49	F	B	964	1015				NY						ill.		
Wilson	Harriet		1850	Waterloo-T		398	15	F	B	964	1015				NY								
Wilson	Marinda		1850	Waterloo-T		398	10	F	B	964	1015				NY								
Wilson	Richard		1850	Waterloo-T		398	60	M	B	964	1015	Laborer			NY								
Wise	Hester		1870	Ovid-T		34	55	F	B	110	119	Keeps house			PA								
Wright	Joshua	*	1860	Seneca Falls	3	65	37	M	B	467	474	Barber			NJ	1200	200						
Wright	Joshua W.	•	1850	Seneca Falls-T		574	36	M	B	2269	2394	Barber			NY								
Wright	Joshua W.	*	1870	Seneca Falls-V		93	47	M	B	739	757	Barber			MD	4000	500						
Wright	Mary E.		1870	Seneca Falls-V		93	35	F	B	739	757	Keeps house			NY								
Wright	Samantha		1860	Seneca Falls	3	65	42	F	M	467	474				NJ	400							
Wright	Semantha		1850	Seneca Falls-T		574	39	F	B	2269	2394				NY								
Wycoff	George		1880	Seneca Falls		28	60	M	B	287	309	Laborer	M		NY						father b. VA		
Wycoff	Jane		1880	Seneca Falls		28	59	F	B	287	309	wife	M		NY								
Wykoff	George		1870	Seneca Falls-V		36	50	M	M	259	290	Whitewasher			NY						ill.		
Wykoff	Jane		1870	Seneca Falls-V		36	39	F	M	259	290	Keeps house			NY						ill.		
Yancey	Albert	•	1880	Ovid-T		61	60	M	B	376	392	Laborer	M		VA						ill.		
Yancey	Albert	*	1870	Ovid-V		18	46	M	B	146	155	Farm laborer			VA						ill.		
Yancey	Alexander	*	1870	Ovid-V		18	19	M	B	146	155	Farm laborer			VA					school	ill.		
Yancey	Asenath	*	1870	Ovid-V		18	48	F	B	146	155	Keeps house			VA					school			
Yancey	King	•	1880	Ovid-T		61	15	M	B	376	392	son of Albert			VA					school			
Yancey	King	*	1870	Ovid-V		18	6	M	B	146	155				VA								
Yancey	Nancy E.	*	1870	Ovid-V		18	16	F	B	146	155				VA								
Yancey	Seena	•	1880	Ovid-T		61	60	F	B	376	392	Keeps house	M		VA								

Appendix III

Seneca Falls Names Associated with the
Free Soil Party, 1848

Compiled by Walter Gable
Seneca County Historian
Project sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
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2005-06

**Seneca Falls Names Associated with
Free Soil Party, 1848**

Hse.	# Mtg.	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	6/13/1848 To the Freemen of SF	7/19/1848 Tribune Free Soil Convention Wyoming	8/4/1848 Courier Free Soil County Convention	8/16/1848 Free Soil Meeting This Eve.	8/22/1848 Names, Free Soil Union	9/29/1848 Signers Active in Free Soil	10/3/1848 Mtg. Friends of FS
gone	6	Latham	E S	x						
	6	Latham	E.S.			x				
	6	Latham	E S				x			
	6	Latham	E S					x		
	6	Latham	E S						x	
	6	Latham	E S							x
yes	5	Bascom	Ansel	x		x	x	x	x	
gone?	5	Failing	A	x						
	5	Failing	A.			x				
	5	Failing	A				x			
	5	Failing	A					x		
	5	Failing	Abem (?)							x
yes	5	Martin	Joshua	x						
	5	Martin	J				x			
	5	Martin	Joshua						x	
	5	Martin	Joshua							x
gone	5	Milliken	N.J.			x				
	5	Milliken	N J				x			
	5	Milliken	N J						x	
	5	Milliken	N J							x
	5	Milliken	N J							x
??	5	Smalldridge	Robt							x
	5	Smallbridge	Robert				x			
	5	Smallbridge	Robt						x	
	5	Smalldridge	R	x						
	5	Smalldridge	Richard				x			
yes	5	Stanton	H. B.	x						
	5	Stanton	H.B .			x				
	5	Stanton	H.B.			x				
	5	Stanton	H B				x			
	5	Stanton	H B					x		
gone	5	Tillman	S D	x						
	5	Tillman	S.D.			x				
	5	Tillman	S D				x			
	5	Tillman	S D (sec)					x		

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	5	Tillman	S D						x	
	5	Tillman	S D							x
yes	5	Underhill	Jas H	x						
	5	Underhill	J.H.			x				
	5	Underhill	J H				x			
	5	Underhill	J H					x		
	5	Underhill	J H							x
yes	4	Babcock	Joseph	x			x			
	4	Babcock	J.			x				
	4	Babcock	J M				x			
yes	4	Hoskins	C L	x						
	4	Hoskins	C.L.			x				
	4	Hoskins	Chas. L.(sec)			x				
	4	Hoskins	C L				x			
gone	4	Keeler	C B	x						
	4	Keeler	C.B.			x				
	4	Keeler	C B				x			
	4	Keeler	C B					x		
??	4	Latham	Oliver S.	x						
	4	Latham	O S				x			
	4	Latham	O S						x	
	4	Latham	O S							x
xx	4	Mattison	W.C.	x						
	4	Mattison	W.C.			x				
	4	Mattison	W C				x			
	4	Mattison	W C (sec)					x		
??	4	Race	Whiting	x						
	4	Race	Whiting				x			
	4	Race	Whiting						x	
	4	Race	Whiting							x
yes	3	Bull	Julius	x		x				x
xx	3	Carr	Thomas	x			x			x
xx	3	Carson	James P	x			x			
xx	3	Carter	J	x						
yes	3	Chamberlain	J P	x		x	x			
xx	3	Chapman	John C.	x		x	x			
xx	3	Clark	John S	x						
xx	3	Collier	I	x						
	3	Collier	I.			x				
	3	Collier	Isaac				x			
gone	3	Crowninshield	Jacob	x						
	3	Crowninshield	J				x			
	3	Crowninshield	Jacob							x

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yes	3	Demott	Lewis	x						
	3	Demott	Lewis				x			
	3	Demott	L				x			
xx	3	Dickinson	J W	x						
	3	Dickinson	J.W.			x				
	3	Dickinson	John W				x			
xx	3	Goetchius	W.R.			x				
	3	Goetchius	W R				x			
	3	Goetchius	W.R.	x						
yes	3	Heath	H H	x						
	3	Heath	H.H.			x				
	3	Heath	H H				x			
yes	3	Hocknell	Geo	x						
	3	Hocknell	G.			x				
	3	Hocknell	Geo				x			
xx	3	Kinyon	C	x						
	3	Kinyon	C.			x				
	3	Kinyon	C				x			
yes	3	Latham	O B	x						
	3	Latham	O.B.			x				
	3	Latham	O B				x			
xx	3	Mathews	Jacob						x	
	3	Mathews	Jacob							x
	3	Matthews	J.			x				
yes	3	McClary	G H	x						
	3	McClary	G.H.			x				
	3	McClary	G H				x			
yes	3	Metcalf	Joseph	x						
	3	Metcalf	Jos						x	
	3	Metcalf	Jos							x
xx	3	Minor	Ransom	x						
	3	Minor	B.			x				
	3	Minor	R				x			
yes?	3	Pixley	Charles	x						
	3	Pixley	C.			x				
	3	Pixley	C				x			
??	3	Pollard	W P	x						
	3	Pollard	W.			x				
	3	Pollard	W P				x			
yes	3	Race	Washburn	x						
	3	Race	Washington				x			
	3	Race	Washburn				x			
xx	3	Runyan	Benj. S.	x						

**Seneca Falls Names Associated with
Free Soil Party, 1848**

	3	Runyan	S	x					
	3	Runyan	R S				x		
??	3	Sackett	J.	x					
	3	Sackett	Jonathan			x			
	3	Sackett	J				x		
???	3	Tyler	E J	x					
	3	Tyler	E.J.			x			
	3	Tyler	E J				x		
??	3	Wheeler	John W.	x					
	3	Wheeler	J.W.			x			
	3	Wheeler	John W				x		
xx	3	Wilcoxon	S.	x					
	3	Wilcoxon	S.			x			
	3	Wilcoxon	S				x		
gone	3	Woodworth	A O	x					
	3	Woodworth	A.O.			x			
	3	Woodworth	A O				x		
xx	2	Arnett	W	x					
	2	Arnett	W				x		
	2	Aspell	R	x					
	2	Aspell	R				x		
xx	2	Barber	C W	x			x		
	2	Barton	H	x			x		
xx	2	Bellows	G	x					
	2	Bellows	Garry				x		
xx	2	Benham, Jr.	Henry	x					
	2	Benham, Jr	H				x		
??	2	Cady	Albert A	x			x		
xx	2	Caldwell	Hiram	x			x		
xx	2	Carr	Francis F.	x			x		
xx	2	Chester	J	x			x		
xx	2	Clark	J.S.			x			
xx	2	Clark	J S				x		
xx	2	Cook	James	x					
xx	2	Cook	James				x		
yes	2	Cowing	John P	x					
	2	Cowing	J.P.			x			
xx	2	Daley	A				x		
	2	Daly	Asa	x					
??	2	Daniels	Geo. B.	x					
	2	Daniels	G.B.			x			
xx	2	Ditmars	A W	x					
	2	Ditmars	A W				x		

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xx	2	Eastman	Stephen	x					
	2	Eastman	S				x		
xx	2	Edson	George	x					
	2	Edson	E.	x					
	2	Edson	E				x		
	2	Edson	G				x		
xx	2	Egleston	J				x		
	2	Egleston	Jas				x		
xx	2	Gamber	J.			x			
	2	Gamber	J				x		
yes	2	Gay	J.S.			x			
	2	Gay	John S				x		
gone	2	Gibbs	A C	x					
	2	Gibbs	A C				x		
	2	Gibbs	L G				x		
yes	2	Gibbs	Lucius S						
xx	2	Giddings	L G	x					
	2	Giddings	L G				x		
xx	2	Glazier	Wm	x					
	2	Glazier	W				x		
gone?	2	Gould	S.S.	x					
	2	Gould	S S				x		
xx	2	Graham	James	x					
	2	Graham	J P				x		
xx	2	Hatch	John	x					
	2	Hatch	John				x		
xx	2	Henry	F W	x					
	2	Henry	F W				x		
yes?	2	Holley	B	x					
	2	Holly	Birdsall				x		
xx	2	Hood	E	x					
	2	Hood	N E				x		
yes	2	James	Thomas	x					
	2	James	Thomas				x		
yes?	2	Johnson	J B	x					
xx	2	Johnson	A.D.			x			
	2	Johnson	A D				x		
	2	Johnson	J B				x		
xx	2	Jones	Walton	x					
	2	Jones	W				x		
gone	2	Keeler	Silas				x		
	2	Keeler	Dr. Silas (chair)					x	
xx	2	Kerr	T H	x					

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	2	Kerr	T H				x			
xx	2	Langs	John	x						
	2	Langs	John				x			
gone	2	Latham	N.J.	x						
	2	Latham	N J				x			
xx	2	Lewes	Wm				x			
xx	2	Lewes	George				x			
	2	Lewis	George H.	x						
	2	Lewis	William	x						
xx	2	Lewis	C.N.	x						
	2	Lewis	C N				x			
gone?	2	Lum	D.B.	x						
	2	Lum	D B				x			
xx	2	Mabie	D.	x						
	2	Mabie	D				x			
xx	2	Manning	J.Y.			x				
	2	Manning	John Y. (chair)			x				
gone?	2	Martin	J.W.			x				
	2	Martin	Joshua W/m				x			
xx	2	McKee	W	x						
	2	McKee	William				x			
xx	2	Miller	S.			x				
	2	Miller	S.E.			x				
xx	2	Mumford	T.J.			x				
	2	Mumford	Thomas J				x			
xx	2	Norcott	E.			x				
	2	Norcott	Ellison				x			
xx	2	Norris	Cyrenus A.	x						
	2	Norris	C A				x			
xx	2	Palmer	H A	x						
	2	Palmer	H A				x			
gone	2	Partridge	E				x			
	2	Partridge	E	x						
xx	2	Royston	T P	x						
	2	Royston	T P				x			
yes	2	Seymour	Henry	x						
gone	2	Seymour	H.W.			x				
	2	Seymour	H W				x			
	2	Seymour	Henry				x			
gone?	2	Shoemaker	John				x			
	2	Shoemaker	Henry				x			
	2	Shoemaker	John							x
	2	Shoemaker, J	Henry	x						

**Seneca Falls Names Associated with
Free Soil Party, 1848**

xx	2	Stecher	G	x						
	2	Stecher	George				x			
yes	2	Tyler	Orrin							x
	2	Tyler	Oren							
xx	2	Van Dusen	R	x						
	2	Van Dusen	R				x			
xx	2	Vanfleet	John C	x						
	2	Vanfleet	John C				x			
xx	2	Wheeler	R B				x			
	2	Wheeler	R B	x						
xx	2	Wicks	Orman	x						
	2	Wicks	Orman				x			
??	2	Wilcoxon	James	x						
	2	Wilcoxon	J.			x				
	2	Wilcoxon	James				x			
yes	2	Wright	J				x			
xx	2	Wright	John	x						
	1	Ackerman	J.H.			x				
	1	Ashdoun	Samuel				x			
	1	Aumock	John				x			
	1	Avery	Willard S	x						
	1	Avery	W J				x			
	1	Babcock	L				x			
	1	Baker	Nathan	x			x			
	1	Baldy	L B	x						
	1	Beach	J.			x				
	1	Beadle	J.			x				
	1	Beavers	E	x						
	1	Bedell	Reuben	x						
	1	Bedell	D	x						
	1	Bedell	Isaac				x			
	1	Bedell	A				x			
	1	Bedell	R				x			
	1	Beebe	J L				x			
	1	Bellows	M L	x						
	1	Bellows	M B	x						
	1	Benham	B				x			
	1	Benham	Danl				x			
	1	Best	Jacob	x						
	1	Bevers	E				x			
	1	Boardman	D	x						
	1	Bockoven	A				x			
	1	Borth	E				x			

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1	Bortle	W					x		
1	Brainard	G					x		
1	Branch	Simon	x						
1	Brim	G F					x		
1	Brown	Chas C					x		
1	Brown	J K					x		
1	Buckout	A.	x						
1	Burke	J.	x						
1	Burr	W					x		
1	Burret	SydneyL					x		
1	Burrett	Stephen							
1	Burritt	S					x		
1	Burroughs	T.				x			
1	Burnett	W					x		
1	Burton	C.				x			
1	Butler	S					x		
1	Campbell	David L					x		
1	Campbell	Alex							
1	Carpenter	E	x						
1	Carson	L.M.	x						
1	Carson	C M					x		
1	Carson	L S					x		
1	Carter	Benjamin S	x						
1	Carthy	W F					x		
1	Casement	D					x		
1	Casy	Richard					x		
1	Chamberlain	E.				x			
1	Chapman	T N					x		
1	Chatfield	Levi S							
1	Cheeney	A F					x		
1	Cheney	Asa G	x						
1	Clark	Christopher	x						
1	Clark	Darius							
1	Cock	Jacob F	x						
1	Cole	Oris	x						
1	Coleman	J M					x		
1	Coleman	C C					x		
1	Collier	A T					x		
1	Conklin	James K	x						
1	Conklin	John	x						
1	Conklin	Wm	x						
1	Conkling	John					x		
1	Conkling	L W					x		

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1	Connelly	Thomas				x			
1	Conway	Peter				x			
1	Corey	T F	x						
1	Cornell	Hiram				x			
1	Cosad	J.			x				
1	Coy	J M				x			
1	Crandall	K H				x			
1	Crane	Chas	x						
1	Crawford	Levi				x			
1	Crawford	Edward				x			
1	Crosby	P.			x				
1	Crosby	Thos				x			
1	Cross	J J				x			
1	Cross	W H				x			
1	Crouch	Elias				x			
1	Dale	J.			x				
1	Davis	Jabez	x						
1	Day	W M	x						
1	Demott	Anthony	x						
1	Denison	B				x			
1	Denison	James				x			
1	Dernett	A				x			
1	Dewell	S H				x			
1	Dey	John G.				x			
1	Dias	Robert	x						
1	Disbrow	P.			x				
1	Dodge	J S				x			
1	Downs	A	x						
1	Dunlap	G.			x				
1	Duram	J.W.			x				
1	Duram	P.			x				
1	Dwyer	Denis	x						
1	Earle	Isaac				x			
1	Eastman	Chas C				x			
1	Egleston	L	x						
1	English	W A				x			
1	Farnsworth	L				x			
1	Farr	W J				x			
1	Ferguson	J.			x				
1	Field	Wm P				x			
1	Finnegan	T.			x				
1	Fitch	John	x						
1	Floyd	Zekiel	x						

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1	Follet	Frederick							
1	Foster	W H	x						
1	Frautz	D				x			
1	Freebody	C.T.			x				
1	Gates	Seth M		x					
1	Gay	R.C.	x						
1	Gibbs	S.S.	x						
1	Goodwin	H				x			
1	Gould	Alfred				x			
1	Gove	D H				x			
1	Greenleaf	D.D.			x				
1	Gregory	John				x			
1	Grove	D A	x						
1	Haas	Daniel L	x						
1	Hadley	S.G.			x				
1	Hall	Chas H	x						
1	Halsey	Sylvester	x						
1	Hancock	J G				x			
1	Hanks	C.D.			x				
1	Hapst	Joseph				x			
1	Hart	H.C.			x				
1	Hatfield	A				x			
1	Havan	H	x						
1	Henion	H				x			
1	Hill	L J				x			
1	Hill	W H				x			
1	Hoster	M.			x				
1	Howe	I				x			
1	Hoyt	G R				x			
1	Hubbard	E P	x						
1	Hubbard	H W				x			
1	Hued	Geo	x						
1	Hunland	J				x			
1	Hunt	John			x				
1	Illick	A.F.			x				
1	Illick	Samuel F. (sec)			x				
1	Jackson	Chas C				x			
1	James	J.T.	x						
1	Jessup	T				x			
1	Jewitt	Freeborn G							
1	Johnson	J A				x			
1	Jones	Thomas	x						
1	Jordan	John	x						

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1	Keeler	D.W.			x				
1	Keith	Wm.	x						
1	Kendig	J.			x				
1	Kendig	D.S.			x				
1	Kennah	K R				x			
1	Kennedy	J.			x				
1	Kerr	J				x			
1	King	John G.			x				
1	King	W H				x			
1	Kline	Nelson				x			
1	Knox	A.T.			x				
1	Lamb	Edwin				x			
1	Lamb	George				x			
1	Lanaler	A R				x			
1	Lane	F B				x			
1	Larzelere	Aaron R	x						
1	Latham	F B	x						
1	Leach	John				x			
1	Lisk	I.			x				
1	Little	John	x						
1	Long	Franklin	x						
1	Long	H S				x			
1	Lott	John A							
1	Loughlin	Thos B				x			
1	Ludlum	S.			x				
1	Lusk	G W	x						
1	Lusk	T G E				x			
1	Mathew						x		
1	Matthews	V R				x			
1	Mauson	David				x			
1	McConnel	Owen				x			
1	McConnon	F B				x			
1	McCuo	L				x			
1	McCurdy	James S	x						
1	McCurdy	John	x						
1	McCurdy	Joel				x			
1	McDonald	P				x			
1	McDonall	J H				x			
1	McDuffie	W				x			
1	McEmery	Hugh				x			
1	McGrain	Hugh	x						
1	McGrain	John				x			
1	Melinds (?)	E.G.			x				

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1	Mensch	A.			x				
1	Milk	David				x			
1	Miller	John				x			
1	Mills	J	x						
1	Minaid	John	x						
1	Mocken	James				x			
1	Moore	L F	x						
1	Moore	J.M.			x				
1	Moore	N T				x			
1	Morgan	A				x			
1	Morgan	Hugh				x			
1	Morris	John	x						
1	Mynderse	Edwd	x						
1	Mynderse	C D	x						
1	Norton	W C				x			
1	O wen	Benjamin	x						
1	Osborn	Joseph	x						
1	Osman	John	x						
1	Owen	Benson			x				
1	Palmer	E W				x			
1	Palmer	T				x			
1	Parkhurst	J				x			
1	Parmelee	D				x			
1	Payne	S B				x			
1	Payne	T M				x			
1	Pelham	H G	x						
1	Pelham	A G				x			
1	Penoyar	W				x			
1	Phelps	R.W.			x				
1	Phillips	S.			x				
1	Pierson	S.			x				
1	Platt	Oscar F				x			
1	Platten	Charles	x						
1	Pollard	Henry	x						
1	Porter	Joseph				x			
1	Powel	A	x						
1	Powell	John R				x			
1	Powis	Henry	x						
1	Proudfoot	J				x			
1	Raeish	A				x			
1	Randall	Henry S							
1	Randolph	John							
1	Reiggle	Henry				x			

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1	Roberts	Henry H.	x						
1	Roberts	Hiram	x						
1	Roberts	H W				x			
1	Roberts,	E.			x				
1	Robinson	Henry	x						
1	Robinson	Wm. M.	x						
1	Robinson	J				x			
1	Root	Judge				x			
1	Rorenbeyer	M	x						
1	Roughton	John				x			
1	Russell	John J	x						
1	Sanderson	James				x			
1	Sayres	J.			x				
1	Sharp	Thos B	x						
1	Shethar	Jas S	x						
1	Shutts	Jasper	x						
1	Silsby	H C	x						
1	Simmers	B				x			
1	Skidmore	D	x						
1	Smith	Reuben	x						
1	Smith	James	x						
1	Smith	Pat	x						
1	Smith	Thomas	x						
1	Smith	Obadiah	x						
1	Smith	J.			x				
1	Smith	Geo.			x				
1	Smith	S				x			
1	Smith	P				x			
1	Smith	J				x			
1	Smith	James							x
1	Snyder	M D				x			
1	Southwell	A B	x						
1	Stevenson	George				x			
1	Stickles	Peter				x			
1	Stockman	J L				x			
1	Stoflet	L				x			
1	Straddey	W				x			
1	Stuart	J.			x				
1	Sules	L.			x				
1	Swaby	W.A.	x						
1	Sweet	W.E.			x				
1	Swift	C.S.			x				
1	Taylor	Samuel				x			

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1	Thomas	E F	x						
1	Thompson	Charles	x						
1	Tubbs	Nathan				x			
1	Turner	J.T.			x				
1	Twist	Delavan	x						
1	Twist	Charles				x			
1	Twist, Jr.	Moses				x			
1	Underhill	Cary				x			
1	Underwood	John C.							
1	Valentine	J W				x			
1	Van Aelstyn	Geo. L.	x						
1	Van Cleef	Wm G	x						
1	Van Near	P.			x				
1	Van Valkenbu	J				x			
1	Vankirk	Isaac				x			
1	Vantassel	Isaac	x						
1	Wakener	Lawrence				x			
1	Walters	Francis				x			
1	Ward	Phinial M		x					
1	Warner	H.L.			x				
1	Watkins	C.K.			x				
1	Weed	Thurlord							
1	Weeks	Ezra	x						
1	Weir	H S				x			
1	Welch, Jr.	Benjamin							
1	Westcott	H.P.	x						
1	White	D.C.			x				
1	Whitney	Aaron	x						
1	Whitwood	Calvin T	x						
1	Wikin	H.C.			x				
1	Wilber	Wm				x			
1	Wilkinson	O.W.			x				
1	Williams	W E				x			
1	Willman	L.			x				
1	Woodruff	J.S.			x				
1	Woodworth	S E	x						
1	Woodworth	H.			x				
1	Woodworth	J C				x			
1	Wright	Daniel G	x						
1	Wyant	Daniel	x						
1	Yost	W.			x				
1	Young	Andrew		x					

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Appendix IV

African Americans in Seneca County
from Directories, 1862-1881

Compiled by Tanya Warren
Historical New York Research Associates
Project sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Walter Gable, Seneca County Historian
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African Americans in Seneca County from Directories, 1862-1881

Surname	First Name	Year	Town	Page#	House#	Street(s)	Occupation	Work Address	Misc.
Butler	Solomon	1862-1863	Seneca Falls	39		State n. limits	Farmer		
Butler	Solomon	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	33		State n. Boston	Teamster		
Clay	Nelson	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	38		Clinton n. Daniels	Cooper		
Clay	Nelson	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	33		Clinton above Chapel	Cooper		
Cole	William	1862-1863	Waterloo	22	34	Mill	Laborer		House
Cole	Rufus	1874-1875	Waterloo	150		Grove	Laborer		House
Cole	William	1874-1875	Waterloo	150		Mill n. Elisha	Laborer		
Conway	Jeremy	1862-1863	Waterloo	22	190	Main	Barber		Boards at Eagle Hotel
Demmond	Mrs. A. K.	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	44		Ovid n. Fall	Cloak maker		Also known as Demund
DeMon	Dora	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	44		Howe's Block	Hairdresser	Howe's Block	Also known as Demund
Demond	Lauren	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	44		National Hotel	Paperhanger		Boards
Demond	Martin	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	44		VanCleeef n. Mynderse	Machinist		
Demond	Hiram	1874-1875	Waterloo	154		Walnut cor. Williams	Teamster		
DeMond	Dora	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	37		Mynderse	Hairdresser	8 State	Boards
DeMond	Lorin	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	37	17	Chapel	Paperhanger		
DeMond	Martin H.	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	37		VanCleeef n. Mynderse	Machinist		
DeMond	Martin	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	37		Mynd. above VanCleeef	none		
DeMond	Mary	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	37	5	Ovid	Dressmaker	5 Ovid	
DeMond	Mary D.	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	37	17	Chapel	Medical Electrician	17 Chapel	
Demond	Harkness	1881-1882	Waterloo	110		Walnut cor. Williams	Laborer		
Depuy	Morrison	1881-1882	Waterloo	110		Locust n. Main	Barber		House
Douglas	Mrs. Phillis	1862-1863	Geneva	65	21	High			Henry' mother-Rose Hill
Douglas	Henry	1862-1863	Waterloo	23	12	Elizabeth	Laborer		
Douglas	Henry, Sr.	1874-1875	Waterloo	155		Elizabeth n. Clarke	Farmer		
Douglas	Henry, Jr.	1874-1875	Waterloo	155		Elizabeth n. Clarke			Boards
Douglas	Henry, Sr.	1881-1882	Waterloo	111		Elizabeth n. Clarke	Laborer		
Douglas	Henry, Jr.	1881-1882	Waterloo	111		Elizabeth n. Clarke	none		
Fletcher	Henry	1862-1863	Waterloo	26	41	Walnut	Barber		Boards
Freeman	William L. G.	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	51		Howe's Block-basement	Hairdresser		"& Bath Rooms"
Freeman	William H.H.	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	37		Fall	Barber		
Gaton	Nancy	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	54		Cayuga n. Prospect	Domestic		Live-in
Gomar	Abby "Gay"	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	55	43	Cayuga	Domestic		Live-in
Hazard	William	1862-1863	Waterloo	30	51	Seneca	Laborer		

African Americans in Seneca County from Directories, 1862-1881

Surname	First Name	Year	Town	Page#	House#	Street(s)	Occupation	Work Address	Misc.
Hazard	William	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	60		Seneca n. Washington	Laborer		Boards
Hazard	Hamilton	1881-1882	Waterloo	117		West n. Main	Laborer		
Hazard	William	1881-1882	Waterloo	117		Seneca n. North	Laborer		
Henderson	William H.	1862-1863	Seneca Falls	49	10	Bridge	Barber		Boards
Henderson	Leonard	1874-1875	Waterloo	163	152	Main	Servant		Live-in
Henderson	Frank	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	49		Garden	Operative		Boards
Henderson	Mrs.(Widow)	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	49		Garden			
Holland	Mrs.	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	61		Canal n. Lock	Laundress		
Holland	Cornelius	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	50		Canal n. Lock	Laborer		House
Jackson	George	1862-1863	Waterloo	31	55	Walnut	Laborer		House
Jackson	Thomas	1862-1863	Waterloo	31	17	Seneca	none		House
Jackson	Hannah	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	52		Chapel n. Walnut			widow Benjamin
Jackson	Thomas	1881-1882	Waterloo	119		Elisha n. Stark	Laborer		
James	Thomas	1862-1863	Seneca Falls	51	30	State	Barber	86 Fall	
James	Sarah E.	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	64	28	State			Widow Thomas
Kinney	John	1862-1863	Seneca Falls	52		Chapel	Barber	11 E. Bayard	
Little	Orrin	1881-1882	Waterloo	123		Main n. Inslee			House.(Aka Oran Lytle)
Martin	John	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	76		Walnut n. Miller	File grinder		Boards
Martin	John	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	76	78	Cayuga	Gardner		
Martin	John	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	56		W. Fall n. Walnut	Bleacher		House
Morely	F.	1862-1863	Seneca Falls	58	14	Walnut	Laborer		
Paine	John W.	1874-1875	Waterloo	180		Centre n. North	Cartman		
Paine	William	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	64		n. State	Carpenter		
Paine	Joshua W.	1881-1882	Waterloo	129		Centre n. North	Cartman		
Robinson	Hattie	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	67	61	Mynderse			House
Roseboom	Anthony	1862-1863	Waterloo	41	184	Williams	Barber	180 Main	
Roseboom	Anthony	1874-1875	Waterloo	184		Walnut	Barber	Main n. Virginia	Boards
Roseboom	Anthony	1881-1882	Waterloo	132	180	Main	Barber	180 Main	
Roy	Addison	1874-1875	Waterloo	185	152	Main	Servant		Live-in
Shorter	Annie	1874-1875	Waterloo	187		Elizabeth n. Clarke	Domestic		Boards
Shorter	Jane	1874-1875	Waterloo	187		Elizabeth n. Clarke	Laundress		Boards
Shorter	John	1874-1875	Waterloo	187		Elizabeth n. Clarke	Barber	198 Main	Boards
Shorter	Margaret	1874-1875	Waterloo	187	12	Main	Domestic		Live-in
Smith	Lucy	1874-1875	Waterloo	188		Virginia cor North	Domestic		Live-in

African Americans in Seneca County from Directories, 1862-1881

Surname	First Name	Year	Town	Page #	House #	Street(s)	Occupation	Work Address	Misc.
Thomas	John	1874-1875	Seneca Falls	101		State n. Boston	Plasterer		SFHS Paper notes 142 State
Thomas	John	1881-1882	Seneca Falls	77		State n. Cayuga	Laborer		House
Thompson	Harriet	1874-1875	Waterloo	191		Elizabeth n. Clarke	Laundress		Boards
Waggoner	Josephine	1862-1863	Waterloo	47	43	Walnut			Also known as Wagner
Waggoner	Clarence	1874-1875	Waterloo	194		Walnut n. Railroad	Coachman		Boards
Waggoner	Augusta	1874-1875	Waterloo	194		Walnut n. Railroad	Laundress		Boards
Waggoner	Josephine	1874-1875	Waterloo	194		Walnut n. Railroad	Laundress		Boards
Waggoner	Sarah E.	1874-1875	Waterloo	194		Virginia n. Elizabeth	Domestic		Live-in
Waggoner	Clarence	1881-1882	Waterloo	139		Walnut n. Railroad	Laborer		aka Wagner
Waggoner	Josephine	1881-1882	Waterloo	139		Walnut n. Williams			widow Joshua
Walters	Lewis	1881-1882	Waterloo	139		Inslee cor. Williams	Laborer		aka Walton
Webb	George A.	1862-1863	Waterloo	48	41	Walnut	Barber	198 Main	
Webb	Mrs. Sarah	1874-1875	Waterloo	197		Walnut n. Railroad	Laundress		
Williams	Mrs. B.	1862-1863	Waterloo	48	20	Locust			
Williams	Mrs. Catherin	1862-1863	Waterloo	48	86	Elizabeth			
Williams	Edward	1881-1882	Waterloo	141		Elizabeth n. Clarke	Laborer		
Wright	Joshua W.	1862-1863	Seneca Falls	72	10	Bridge	Barber	10 Bridge	

Appendix V

**Genealogies of Families Related to the
Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and
African American Life in Seneca County, 1820-1880**

Organized alphabetically

Compiled by Tanya Warren
Historical New York Research Associates
Project sponsored by Seneca County Historian's Office
Walter Gable, Seneca County Historian's Office
Funded by Preserve New York
2005-06

Ackerman Family of Waterloo
by T. L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ABRAHAM JACOBUS¹ ACKERMAN was born in Passaic Co., NJ. He married CHRISTIANA MEAD. She was born in NY.

Child of ABRAHAM ACKERMAN and CHRISTIANA MEAD is:

2. i. HENRY MEAD² ACKERMAN, b. 02 Dec 1778, NY; d. 30 Jan 1860, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. HENRY MEAD² ACKERMAN (*ABRAHAM JACOBUS¹*) was born 02 Dec 1778 in NY, and died 30 Jan 1860 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married ESTHER. She was born 1783, and died 19 May 1869 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About HENRY MEAD ACKERMAN:

Burial: Maple Grove Cem. Lot 219

More About ESTHER:

Burial: Maple Grove Cem. Lot 219

Child of HENRY ACKERMAN and ESTHER is:

3. i. JACOB HENRY³ ACKERMAN, b. 15 Dec 1812, Passaic Co., NJ; d. 1886, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. JACOB HENRY³ ACKERMAN (*HENRY MEAD², ABRAHAM JACOBUS¹*) was born 15 Dec 1812 in Passaic Co., NJ, and died 1886 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married ANN BRUNDAGE 21 Nov 1832 in Hammondsport, NY¹. She died 1881 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About JACOB HENRY ACKERMAN:

Burial: Maple Grove Cem. Lot 219

Occupation: Harness manufacturer at 183 Main St. Today's 14 E. Main St. Still standing.

Religion: Waterloo Presyterian Church

Residence: Bet. 1856 - 1862, 21 Church, near the corner of Elisha St. 2nd house south on the west side of Church.

More About ANN BRUNDAGE:

Burial: Maple Grove Cem. Lot 219

Children of JACOB ACKERMAN and ANN BRUNDAGE are:

- i. MARY⁴ ACKERMAN, b. 1837, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- ii. CORNELIA ACKERMAN, b. 1843, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iii. JACOB H. ACKERMAN, JR., b. 1849, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 09 Jul 1921, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~darmi/Marriages18311832.html>.

Babcock Family of Seneca Falls

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JOSEPH¹ BABCOCK was born 1801 in CT. He married FIDELIA.

More About JOSEPH BABCOCK: Census: Bet. 1850 - 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY Religion: Congregational Church, Seneca Falls

Child of JOSEPH BABCOCK and FIDELIA is:

2. i. JOSEPH M.² BABCOCK, b. 1823, MA; d. Bet. 1863 - 1870, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. JOSEPH M.² BABCOCK (*JOSEPH¹*) was born 1823 in MA, and died Bet. 1863 - 1870 in NY. He married MARGARET MORGAN. She was born 1829 in NY.

Notes for JOSEPH M. BABCOCK: Possibly Joseph Maxwell Babcock born 21 Dec 1821 in Pittsfield, Berkshire, MA

More About JOSEPH M. BABCOCK: Census 1: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY Census 2: 1860, Lockport, Niagara, NY Occupation: 1850, Moulder

More About MARGARET MORGAN: Census: 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY as widow with children in house of Gertrude Hackett

Children of JOSEPH BABCOCK and MARGARET MORGAN are:

- i. CHARLES³ BABCOCK.
- ii. JOSEPH BABCOCK.
- iii. WILLIAM BABCOCK.
- iv. GEORGE BABCOCK.
- v. MARY E. BABCOCK, b. 1864.

Barker Family of Wayne County

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. DAVID¹ BARKER He married LYDIA SHOVE.

Notes for DAVID BARKER: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~scwhite/barker/dbarker1.html> David Barker, reared a family of twelve children. He owned a fine farm which was confiscated during the Revolutionary War, because he sold cattle to the British; and when peace was declared he joined Major VanAlstine's party in New York, and came to Canada, arriving in Adolphustown in 1784. He was not a Quaker, although he always attended Meeting. He and his family wore the plain dress and adopted Quaker customs; but he held strongly to the creed of the Church of England; and it was because of his influence that the members of the family of Abraham, his son, were baptized as soon as an Anglican clergyman came to Hallowell.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~scwhite/barker/dbarker6.html> David Barker, the subject of this sketch, was born in Rhode Island in 1732, being the youngest child of James Barker and Elizabeth Tucker, of that New England colony, and the youngest of ten children - six boys and four girls. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends, as well as his grandfather, who married Elizabeth Eaton (sic), to whom were born eight children. David Barker married 11th March, 1762, Lydia Shove, a daughter of Samuel Shove. They lived at or near Newport, R.I. until nine children had been born unto them; then they, in 1780, removed to New York, Dutchess County, within six miles of Poughkeepsie, to what is called the Mitchell farm; here two more children were born, namely, Abraham and Lydia. On the 16th of June, 1784, they reached Adolphustown in Canada, where their last child Caleb was born in 1786, making a total of twelve children. The principal incident or incidents of his life in causing his removal from his last abiding place were, being a Friend he was non-combatant, and on the 17th April, 1783, he was waylaid while returning homeward on his favorite palfry, by the ragged troopers of Washington's freebooters. ...The property of David Barker was confiscated in the belief he had sold some fat cattle to British forces...

Child of DAVID BARKER and LYDIA SHOVE is:

2. i. EDWARD² BARKER, b. 17 Nov 1766, Dartmouth, Bristol. MA; d. 29 Jul 1820, Adolphustown, Ontario, Canada.

Generation No. 2

2. EDWARD² BARKER (DAVID¹)¹ was born 17 Nov 1766 in Dartmouth, Bristol. MA², and died 29 Jul 1820 in Adolphustown, Ontario, Canada. He married SARAH GOULD³.

More About EDWARD BARKER:Burial: Adolphustown Friends Meetinghouse Yard

Children of EDWARD BARKER and SARAH GOULD are:

3. i. WILLIAM GOULD³ BARKER, b. 25 Jul 1809, Picton, Prince Edward, Ontario, Canada; d. 1897, Macedon, Wayne, NY.
- ii. DAVID BARKER, b. 30 Nov 1805, Adolphustown, Ontario, Canada.
- iii. LYDIA BARKER, b. 08 Aug 1814, Picton, Prince Edward, Ontario, Canada.

Generation No. 3

3. WILLIAM GOULD³ BARKER (EDWARD², DAVID¹) was born 25 Jul 1809 in Picton, Prince Edward, Ontario, Canada⁴, and died 1897 in Macedon, Wayne, NY. He married CAROLINE CORNELL 26 Feb 1834 in Clinton, Dutchess, NY⁵, daughter of WILLIAM CORNELL and AMY DOTY. She was born 20 Jul 1815 in Dutchess County,

Notes for WILLIAM GOULD BARKER:From: The History of Macedon Academy" via <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nywayne/index.html>

The men who founded and sustained the Academy should not be forgotten. The story of some of these has been told in the sketches of the pioneers but there were others who settled in the town at a later period in its history, and yet were active in beginning the school. The first thought of such a work, that has been mentioned, was planned by Wm. G. Barker, but it was not carried out by him. A little later Israel Woolsey said to a few friends, in substance, "Why may we not attempt such a school?" The effort was successfully made, and Macedon Academy was established

More About WILLIAM GOULD BARKER:Burial: Macedon Center Cemetery, Lot 10-5Census: 1880, Macedon, Wayne, NYProperty: 1860, Worth \$14,000.00-very wealthy farmer.

More About CAROLINE CORNELL:Burial: Macedon Center Cemetery, Lot 10-6

Children of WILLIAM BARKER and CAROLINE CORNELL are:

- i. ROBERT¹ BARKER, b. 16 Nov 1834, Walworth, Wayne, NY; d. 26 Jan 1836, Walworth, Wayne, NY.
- ii. EDWARD DAVID BARKER, b. 24 Jun 1837, Walworth, Wayne, NY.

More About EDWARD DAVID BARKER:Education: Bet. 1856 - 1857, Macedon Academy

- iii. ANN ELIZA BARKER, b. 18 Dec 1838, Walworth, Wayne, NY.

More About ANN ELIZA BARKER:Education: Bet. 1854 - 1855, Macedon Academy

- iv. EMILY BARKER, b. 19 Jan 1841, Walworth, Wayne, NY; d. 04 Feb 1887.

More About EMILY BARKER:Education: Bet. 1858 - 1859, Macedon Academy

- v. CHARLES BARKER, b. 10 Jun 1843, Monroe Co., NY.
- vi. ROBERT C. BARKER, b. 10 Jun 1843, Monroe Co., NY; d. 1916, Macedon, Wayne, NY; m. ALICE SMITH; b. 1846, Rochester, Monroe, NY; d. 14 Aug 1926, Macedon, Wayne, NY.

More About ALICE SMITH:Burial: Macedon Center Cemetery, Lot 128-4

- vii. WILLIAM CORNELL BARKER, b. 11 Feb 1851, Walworth, Wayne Co., NY; d. 06 Apr 1923.
- viii. DAVID E. BARKER, b. 23 May 1853, Monroe Co., NY; d. 06 Jan 1927, Macedon Center Cemetery, Lot 109
1.

Endnotes

- 1 International Genealogical Index, http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
- 2 <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=dmn4211&id=I399>, The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Vol. II, The Barker FamiliesTitle: The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Vol. II, The Barker FamiliesAuthor: Frank J. DohertyPublication: 1993 ,.
- 3 <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=dmn4211&id=I399>, The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Vol. II, The Barker FamiliesAuthor: Frank J. DohertyPublication: 1993 ,.
- 4 1860 Federal Census.
- 5 <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=jeffdgonson&id=I04618>.
- 6 1860 Federal Census.

The Barnes of Junius
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. CHARLES S.¹ BARNES was born 1797 in NY. He married LYDIA FAIRCHILD 10 Jun 1818 in Geneva, Ontario, NY¹. She was born 1797 in VT, and died 17 Nov 1864 in Junius, Seneca, NY.

More About CHARLES S. BARNES:

Census 1: 1850, Junius, Seneca, NY

Census 2: 1820, Penfield, Ontario, NY

Occupation: 1850, Carpenter

Property: 1853, .75 acres on Lot #16 in Junius, NY.²

Residence: 1818, W. Bloomfield, NY

More About LYDIA FAIRCHILD:

Burial: Southwick Cemetery, Junius, NY³

Residence: 1818, Geneva, Ontario, NY

Endnotes

1. <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~darmi/Marriages1818.html>.
2. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/junas.htm>.
3. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/southw.htm>.

The Barrett's of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. FREDERICK¹ BARRETT He married CHRISTINA BRAUN.

Child of FREDERICK BARRETT and CHRISTINA BRAUN is:

2. i. ELIAS² BARRETT, b. 1796, Elizabethtown, Lancaster, PA; d. Mar 1870, Williams Co., OH.

Generation No. 2

2. ELIAS² BARRETT (*FREDERICK*¹) was born 1796 in Elizabethtown, Lancaster, PA, and died Mar 1870 in Williams Co., OH¹. He married ELIZABETH HERBST.

More About ELIAS BARRETT:

Census 1: 1830, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 2: 1840, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 3: 1850, Madison, Williams, OH with his family and 2 Conklin children

Occupation: 1850, Farmer

Children of ELIAS BARRETT and ELIZABETH HERBST are:

i. MARY³ BARRETT.

ii. HARRIET BARRETT, b. 13 Apr 1838, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iii. SUSANNA BARRETT.

Endnotes

1. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:3150830&id=I0698>.

The Bascom Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JONATHAN¹ BASCOM He married FREEDOM CLARKE.

Child of JONATHAN BASCOM and FREEDOM CLARKE is:

2. i. SILAS² BASCOM, b. 29 Jun 1771, Southampton, MA; d. 05 Apr 1826, Marcellus, Onondaga, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. SILAS² BASCOM (*JONATHAN*¹)¹ was born 29 Jun 1771 in Southampton, MA, and died 05 Apr 1826 in Marcellus, Onondaga, NY². He married BETSEY HATCH³ 19 Apr 1801. She was born 05 Dec 1781, and died 02 Nov 1822 in Marcellus, Onondaga, NY⁴.

Notes for SILAS BASCOM:History of the Town of Skaneateles:A few years ago E. M. Leslie obtained a ledger which was kept here by John Meeker,merchant in 1806, and from it he gleaned the following names of residents (farmers, unless otherwise noted) of this section at that time:

Aaron Austin (farmer and clothier), Robert Aldridge, Jacobus Annis (tavern keeper), Jether Bailey, Richard Berry, Elijah Bowen, John Benscoten (on lot 84), Eli Barnes (miller in Col.

W. J. Vredenburg's mill), John Burns, Silas Bascom,
<http://web.cortland.edu/woosterk/ononcent.html>

More About SILAS BASCOM: Census 1: 1810, Marcellus, Onondaga, NY Census 2: 1820, Marcellus, Onondaga, NY

Children of SILAS BASCOM and BETSEY HATCH are:

- 1 i. ANSEL³ BASCOM, b. 01 Jan 1802, Marcellus, Onondaga, NY; d. 30 Aug 1862, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- 2 ii. DENISON BASCOM, b. 25 Jul 1805, Marcellus, Onondaga, NY.
 - iii. BETSY EMELINE BASCOM, b. 10 Jun 1812, Marcellus, Onondaga, NY; m. CARLTON WHITE SEELEY⁵, 1833; b. 30 Sep 1802; d. 01 Jul 1867, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁶.
 - iv. CHARLES BASCOM, b. 16 Nov 1816, Marcellus, Onondaga, NY; d. 05 Oct 1838.
 - v. GEORGE BASCOM, b. 11 Oct 1817, Marcellus, Onondaga, NY; d. 08 May 1838.
 - vi. NORMAN BASCOM, b. 14 Oct 1819, Marcellus, Onondaga, NY.
 - vii. FRANCES BASCOM, b. 15 Oct 1822, Marcellus, Onondaga, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. ANSEL³ BASCOM (*SILAS*², *JONATHAN*¹) was born 01 Jan 1802 in Marcellus, Onondaga, NY⁷, and died 30 Aug 1862 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁷. He married (1) JANE NICHOLS, daughter of AMOS NICHOLS and OLIVE HALSEY. She was born Abt. 1819 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY, and died Apr 1907 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married (2) ELIZA SHERWOOD⁸ 19 Sep 1827 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁸, daughter of ISAAC SHERWOOD and DAY. She was born Abt. 1807, and died 07 Jun 1845 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁹.

Notes for ANSEL BASCOM: From SFHS Scrapbook #11, p. 237: From The Reveille, 16 Jan 1903, B. F. Beach writes: "Bascom's Orchard I noticed the program published in your last issue of a Temperance celebration held in Bascom's Orchard 68 years ago last 4th of July. I was there and, of course, drank some of the good lemonade they had there, and ate some of the good things they had to eat. I remember the temperance banners as they floated in the air during the march. I suppose few persons now remember where that orchard was. The land now occupied by the houses of Mrs. Philo Cowing, Mrs. Erastus Roberts, the brick house Philo Cowing built from Ovid Street east to the old Episcopalian Church, south on Ovid street about 2/3 of the way to Green Street was the Bascom orchard. A part of the house of Mrs. Beck was Mr. Bascom's old office and stood about where Mrs. Cowing's house now stands. I think a few of the old apple trees are still on Mrs. Cowing's lot. Mr. Bascom owned nearly, if not all, of the land between Ovid and Spring Streets and Bayard and Green Streets. A strip of land between Green St. and the orchard proper was used as a park for holding picnics, etc., but all under the name of the Bascom Orchard. Mr. Westcott's present house was part of the Bascom residence. Mr. Halsey, president of the meeting, and who led the procession, was Mrs. Bascom's brother, then living several miles north of our village. I remember the most of that committee, not one of whom is living now. It was the first time I heard D. (Dexter) C. Bloomer speak. I was too young to comprehend fully what he said. The band consisted of base and snare drums, a bugle, flute and fife. Harvey Benham's son played the latter. He used to play at trainings and at 4th of Julys. I marched pretty close to the band and that, with the heat, gave me sick and nervous headache so that the next day Dr. Williams (the first homeopathic physician of Seneca Falls) had to be called in. Referring to Mr. Bascom, he was born in 1802 and died in 1862, acc. to the diary of August 28, '05. Note: Mr. Bascom sold the land on which Trinity Church was built to the society."

More About ANSEL BASCOM: Elected 1: 04 Jan 1848, State Representative from Seneca County, NY Elected 2: 1831, Mynderse Mills officially became the Village of Seneca Falls when it was incorporated on April 22, 1831. Ansel Bascom was selected as the first President of the Village (Mayor).

More About JANE NICHOLS: Burial: Restvale Cem. Residence 1: Bet. 1880 - 1907, 19 Green St., Seneca Falls probably behind her original house on Bayard Residence 2: 1870, Still at family home, next to Westcott residence, value of RE dropped to \$1600.00 as a widow.

More About ELIZA SHERWOOD: Cause of Death: Childbirth complications

Children of ANSEL BASCOM and JANE NICHOLS are:

- i. JENNIE NICHOLS^d BASCOM, b. 03 Mar 1853, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. GEORGE SPENCER BASCOM, b. 28 Aug 1856, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 05 Jan 1869, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iii. CAROLINE CROWNSHIELD BASCOM, b. 16 Jan 1858, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Children of ANSEL BASCOM and ELIZA SHERWOOD are:

- iv. ISAAC^d BASCOM, b. 15 Jan 1831, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 20 May 1835, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- v. MARY SHERWOOD BASCOM, b. 14 Oct 1835, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY¹⁰; m. EDWIN W. BULL.
- vi. ELIZA SHERWOOD BASCOM, b. 16 Aug 1837, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. FRANCIS BACON.
- vii. MINERVA SHERWOOD BASCOM, b. 15 Oct 1843, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. DAVID H. GORDON, 14 Apr 1887, Manhattan, New York¹¹.
- viii. HENRY BASCOM, b. 07 Jun 1845, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 03 Feb 1846, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

4. DENISON³ BASCOM (*SILAS*², *JONATHAN*¹) was born 25 Jul 1805 in Marcellus, Onondaga, NY. He married LYDIA SMITH¹² 09 Feb 1827.

Children of DENISON BASCOM and LYDIA SMITH are:

- i. ALFRED⁴ BASCOM.
- ii. ANSEL E. BASCOM, b. 06 Jun 1832.
- iii. AUSTIN S. BASCOM.
- iv. ELLEN BASCOM.
- v. CHARLES BASCOM.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:fpVxV1hdJgoJ:www.rovers.net/~bbascom/gedcom/d0000/g0000083.html+%22ansel+Bascom%22&hl=en&ie=UTF-8>.
- 2 <http://www.rovers.net/~bbascom/gedcom/d0000/g0000070.html>.
- 3 <http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:fpVxV1hdJgoJ:www.rovers.net/~bbascom/gedcom/d0000/g0000083.html+%22ansel+Bascom%22&hl=en&ie=UTF-8>.
- 4 <http://www.rovers.net/~bbascom/gedcom/d0000/g0000070.html>.
- 5 <http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:fpVxV1hdJgoJ:www.rovers.net/~bbascom/gedcom/d0000/g0000083.html+%22ansel+Bascom%22&hl=en&ie=UTF-8>.
- 6 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=gen1775&id=I09618>.
- 7 Family Search IGI, http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
- 8 <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~darmi/Marriages1827.html>.
- 9 <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ny/cayuga/newspapers/patriot01.txt>.
- 10 Rootsweb.
- 11 http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
- 12 <http://www.rovers.net/~bbascom/gedcom/d0000/g0000070.html>.

The Bellows Family of Seneca Falls & Waterloo
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. THOMAS¹ BELLOWS He married DELIVERANCE BUTTONS.

Children of THOMAS BELLOWS and DELIVERANCE BUTTONS are:

- i. MARY² BELLOWS, b. 02 Nov 1774, Hebron, Washington, NY.
- ii. WILLIAM EATON BELLOWS, b. 16 Nov 1776, Hebron, Washington, NY.
- iii. DEBORAH BELLOWS, b. 16 Jul 1778, Hebron, Washington, NY.
- iv. JOHN R. BELLOWS, b. 06 Jun 1780, Hebron, Washington, NY.
2. v. DANIEL BELLOWS, b. 12 Feb 1781, Hebron, Washington, NY.
- vi. JR. BELLOWS THOMAS, b. 01 Mar 1783, Hebron, Washington, NY.
- vii. JERUSHA BELLOWS, b. 01 Aug 1785, Hebron, Washington, NY.
3. viii. MATTHIAS BUTTON BELLOWS, b. 09 Apr 1788, Hebron, Washington, NY; d. 01 May 1854, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ix. THANKFUL BELLOWS, b. 19 Mar 1791, Hebron, Washington, NY.
- x. SUSAN BELLOWS, b. 06 Aug 1794, Hebron, Washington, NY.
- xi. DELIA BELLOWS, b. 23 Mar 1797, Hebron, Washington, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. DANIEL² BELLOWS (*THOMAS*¹) was born 12 Feb 1781 in Hebron, Washington, NY¹.

More About DANIEL BELLOWS:

Census: Bet. 1810 - 1820, Junius, Seneca, NY

Child of DANIEL BELLOWS is:

4. i. WILLIAM EATON³ BELLOWS, b. 20 Feb 1805, Hebron, Tolland, CT.

3. MATTHIAS BUTTON² BELLOWS (*THOMAS*¹) was born 09 Apr 1788 in Hebron, Washington, NY, and died 01 May 1854 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married MARIA FLYNN. She died 10 Nov 1882 in CA.

Children of MATTHIAS BELLOWS and MARIA FLYNN are:

- i. CARLOS RALPH³ BELLOWS.
- ii. MARTIN LUTHER BELLOWS.
- iii. CHARLES FREDERICK BELLOWS.
- iv. JAMES W. BELLOWS, b. 1824, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 15 Apr 1864, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. CAROLINE NANCY BOARDMAN, 22 Aug 1854, Seneca Falls, NY²; b. Sep 1834, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- v. MARY JANE BELLOWS.
- vi. HENRY BELLOWS.
- vii. HELEN BELLOWS.
- viii. ANNA MARIA BELLOWS.

Generation No. 3

4. WILLIAM EATON³ BELLOWS (*DANIEL*², *THOMAS*¹) was born 20 Feb 1805 in Hebron, Tolland, CT³. He married HARRIET BRADLEY 06 Jul 1828, daughter of SAMUEL BRADLEY and LOVINA LEWIS. She was born 27 Mar 1800 in CT, and died 27 Nov 1877 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY³.

More About HARRIET BRADLEY:

Property 1: 1860, RE value @\$1000.00 for house on Mynderse St. while living with son Wm. L.

Property 2: 1870, RE value @\$2000.00 for house on Mynderse St. while living with son Wm. L.

Child of WILLIAM BELLOWS and HARRIET BRADLEY is:

5. i. WILLIAM LEWIS⁴ BELLOWS, b. 10 Sep 1829, Dresden, Yates, NY; d. 03 May 1907, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 4

5. WILLIAM LEWIS⁴ BELLOWS (*WILLIAM EATON*³, *DANIEL*², *THOMAS*¹) was born 10 Sep 1829 in Dresden, Yates, NY³, and died 03 May 1907 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY³. He married CAROLINE PLATE³ 30 Oct 1851 in Lockport, NY³, daughter of PLATE and ELIZABETH. She was born 25 Aug 1831 in Niagara Co., NY³, and died 22 Oct 1896 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About WILLIAM LEWIS BELLOWS:

Census 1: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY with mother Harriet and grandmother Lovina Bradley

Census 2: Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY with family & mother on Mynderse St. next to Rev. Knight.

Census 3: 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY still with family & mother who owns the property

Occupation 1: 1860, Machinist

Occupation 2: 1880, Superintendent of machine shop

Religion 1: 1896, Member of the Congregational Church of Seneca Falls

Religion 2: Bet. 1845 - 1860, Seneca Falls Wesleyan Methodist Church

Residence 1: Bet. 1850 - 1870, 11 Mynderse St. (2006 address) Old # 7 Mynderse

Residence 2: 1900, 11 Mynderse with son Wm. & his family.

Children of WILLIAM BELLOWS and CAROLINE PLATE are:

i. HARRIET ELIZABETH⁵ BELLOWS, b. 29 Jul 1852, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 05 Feb 1856, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

ii. GEORGE ARNOLD BELLOWS, b. 06 Jun 1856, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 10 May 1910, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; m.

HARRIET MINERVA PALMER, 27 Sep 1877, Seneca Falls, NY; b. 1858, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁴; d. 11 Apr 1921, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Notes for GEORGE ARNOLD BELLOWS:

Moved to Waterloo and became owner of 33 Main St.-today's home of the Memorial Day Museum. His desk, photos and other items are on display in the house.

More About GEORGE ARNOLD BELLOWS:

Census: 1900, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Occupation: Physician
Residence 1: 1900, 36 Main St., Waterloo, NY
Residence 2: 1878, Detroit, Wayne, MI

- iii. CAROLINE HENRIETTA BELLOWS, b. 12 Feb 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. Bef. 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
iv. WILLIAM WALLACE BELLOWS, b. 25 Oct 1865, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. MARGARET L. ARBUCKLE⁵, 27 Dec 1885, Seneca Falls, NY; b. 15 Nov 1863, Brooklyn, NY.

More About WILLIAM WALLACE BELLOWS:
Occupation 1: 1880, Telephone message boy at age 14
Occupation 2: 1900, Jeweller
Residence: 1900, 11 Mynderse as Head of household with father living there

Endnotes

1. <http://www.gis.net/~bkinmonth/d7.htm>.
2. <http://www.gis.net/~bkinmonth/d28.htm#P138>.
3. http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
4. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2120291&id=I106626556>.
5. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2120291&id=I106626526>.

The Bement Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ASA¹ BEMENT was born 04 Feb 1738 in Whethersfield, Hartford, CT, and died 28 Jan 1814 in Whethersfield, Hartford, CT. He married RUTH NEAL. She was born 11 May 1738 in At sea, and died 15 Jan 1820 in Whethersfield, Hartford, CT.

Notes for ASA BEMENT: <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=markm&id=I16944>: "ASA BEMENT removed from Wethersfield to Stockbridge, Massachusetts. between 1762 and 1764, and continued to reside at the latter place until his death. For some years, his time there, was the house built by the Reverend John Sergeant, of sainted memory, apostle to the Stockbridge Indians, and which was added to and lived in by his successor, the Reverend Jonathan Edwards, until his departure to become President of Princeton College. Both Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Bement are said to have left this house because of fever and ague (possibly malaria). (Source: Stockbridge Past and Present; or Records of an Old Mission Station. 77,260). Both he and his son Asa were Revolutionary soldiers, serving in Captain Ezra Whittlesey's Company, Third Berkshire County Regiment of Massachusetts militia, in October 1780 "on an alarm to the Westward." He represented Berkshire in the Massachusetts Legislature of 1779 and 1806, and had considerable influence and estate at Stockbridge, and large land possessions in Tioga and Broome County, New York. Shortly after the Revolution, the Chenango Purchase was made, and Mr. Bement was one of the sixty associates, largely from Massachusetts, in whom in 1787, was vested by purchase, the title to a tract comprising 230,400 acres, lying between the Chenango River and Owego Creek, in Central New York, laid out for ten townships and known as the Boston Ten Towns. The greater part of the proprietors, and their families, immediately took possession of these lands, and thus it came to pass that the section embraced in the counties of Tioga and Broome were filled with a New England population, while the fertile lands of Western New York, were yet an almost unbroken wilderness. The settlers from Stockbridge, of whom there were many, seemed to have been generally distributed throughout the Purchase.

By deed of 16 Feb 1802, which described him as "Gentleman", Mr Bement conveyed to his son-in-law, Perley Simonds, one hundred acres in Tioga County; and, by deed of 19 Jan 1807, he conveyed to his son, John Bement, a tract of land in the same county, situated between the Chenango and Owego Rivers, and, by another deed, he conveyed lands in Union, Tioga County, to his daughter Rebecca, wife of Lemuel Barnes. (Source: Tioga County Land Records, Liber 2, ff109, 540). His will of 17 Nov 1813 proved 5 April 1814, named wife Ruth, son Asa, to whom he gave land in Broome County; daughter Ruth, widow of Elisha Barnes, and the sons and other daughters hereafter named. (Source: Berkshire Registry of Probate, File Number 3174).

Chronicles of the Bement Family in America; 1928, pp. 106-108

Asa Bement served in Captain Ezra Whittlesey's company of the Berkshire County militia at the Alarm of 1780. (Source: DAR #41976, Volume 42, p. 360) He is buried in Stockbridge Child of ASA BEMENT and RUTH NEAL is:

2. i. JOHN² BEMENT, b. 15 Sep 1776, Brimfield, Hampden, MA; d. 31 Mar 1843, Victor, Ontario, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. JOHN² BEMENT (ASA¹) was born 15 Sep 1776 in Brimfield, Hampden, MA¹, and died 31 Mar 1843 in Victor, Ontario, NY². He married MARY ELIZABETH HITCHCOCK 19 May 1799 in Brimfield, Hampden, MA³, daughter of PETER HITCHCOCK.

Notes for JOHN BEMENT: <http://www.bementfamily.com/report1b.htm> "JOHN BEMENT removed with his father-in-law and other pioneers from Brimfield, Massachusetts to Homer, Cortland County, New York, settling finally at Genoa, Cayuga County, New York. At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, this section of the Empire State was but a wilderness and those early pioneers were well suited to the labor of wresting a home from its grasp. The law of progress was stamped upon their characters and their energy was devoted to the advancement and general improvements of their age. In addition to farming, he was a manufacturer of shoes, and in 1811 took out the first patent for pegged boots

Children of JOHN BEMENT and MARY HITCHCOCK are:

3. i. JEREMY³ BEMENT, b. 08 Aug 1807, Geneseo, Livingston, NY; d. 28 Jul 1849, Detroit, Wayne, MI.
- ii. JOSEPH BEMENT, b. Homer, Cortland, NY.

Notes for JOSEPH BEMENT:

JOSEPH BEMENT, after leaving the family home at Geneseo, Livingston County, New York, he was, for many years, in the produce commission business at Detroit, Michigan, and is said to have held a position in the United States Customs Department.

- iii. LUCY BEMENT, b. Homer, Cortland, NY; m. GARDNER KELLOGG CLARK.

Notes for GARDNER KELLOGG CLARK:

<http://www.bementfamily.com/report1b.htm>

REV. GARDNER KELLOGG CLARK was for a time in the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Preble, Cortland County, New York. His brother, the Reverend Laban Clark, an eminent Methodist clergyman, was one of the founders of Wesleyan College.

Generation No. 3

3. JEREMY³ BEMENT (JOHN², ASA¹) was born 08 Aug 1807 in Geneseo, Livingston, NY⁴, and died 28 Jul 1849 in Detroit, Wayne, MI⁴. He married RHODA DENISON 18 Apr 1830 in Skaneateles, Onondaga, NY⁴, daughter of DANIEL DENISON and HANNAH JONES. She was born 22 May 1806 in Berne, Albany, NY, and died Aft. 1880 in Rochester, Monroe, NY.

Notes for JEREMY BEMENT: JEREMY BEMENT was a manufacturer of carriages at Seneca Falls, New York in 1831-1843; president of the village, and otherwise prominent, and had business interests in Buffalo, New York. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=markm&id=I00023>

Notes for RHODA DENISON: <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=markm&id=I01411>

"RHODA DENISON was a descendant of Captain John Denison of Stonington, Connecticut. She was associated with the early group of suffragists and abolitionists. At one time she was manager of one of those "underground stations," whereby slaves were enabled secretly to make their way to the Northern states. (Source: American Biographical Library, The Biographical Cyclopaedia of American Women, Volume I, Daughters of America; or Women of the Century, Davis, Katharine Bement, The National Kindergarten Association, page 117)"

Most of the genealogical and biographical information for this report was supplied via

Rootsweb by:
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DuBois, PA 15801

(814) 371-7391 Mark_Deb_Montgomery@softhome.net

More About RHODA DENISON: Census 1: 1860, Buffalo, Erie, NY Census 2: 1830, Skaneateles, Onondaga, NY Census 3: 1870, Dunkirk, Chautauqua, NY with daughter Frances Davis and family. Census 4: 1880, Rochester, NY with daughter Frances Davis and family Residence: 1880, 123 Monroe St., Rochester, Monroe, NY

Marriage Notes for JEREMY BEMENT and RHODA DENISON: Elias Denison is listed in the 1830 census of Skaneateles.

Children of JEREMY BEMENT and RHODA DENISON are: **4. FRANCES FREEMAN⁴ BEMENT (JEREMY³, JOHN², ASA¹) was born 15 Aug 1838 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY, and died Aft. 1913. She married OSCAR DAVIS 05 Nov 1856 in Buffalo, Erie, NY⁶.**

- i. ALONZO SYDNEY⁴ BEMENT, b. 08 Mar 1831, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 26 Jan 1880, Utica, Oneida, NY.

More About ALONZO SYDNEY BEMENT: Religion: 1838, Attended the Seneca Falls Baptist Sunday Schools⁵
- ii. ANNA MARIA BEMENT, b. 10 Nov 1832, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 12 Feb 1897, Detroit, Wayne, MI; m. EDWARD REES.

More About ANNA MARIA BEMENT: Occupation: 1860, Commercial School teacher in Buffalo NY Religion: 1838, Attended the Seneca Falls Baptist Sunday Schools⁵
- iii. iv. DENNISON BEMENT, b. 27 Feb 1834, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 02 Jan 1835, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- v. vi. HENRY CLAY BEMENT, b. 01 Aug 1835, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 03 Jul 1836, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- vii. CHARLOTTE AMELIA BEMENT, b. 19 Oct 1836, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 16 Aug 1853.
- viii. FRANCES FREEMAN BEMENT, b. 15 Aug 1838, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. Aft. 1913. EDWARD DENISON BEMENT, b. 18 May 1843, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. RHODA BEMENT, b. 1836.

More About RHODA BEMENT: Census: 1860, Living in Buffalo NY with mother(?) Rhoda and sibs

More About FRANCES FREEMAN BEMENT: Census: 1860, Living with mother Rhoda and sibs and husband and baby Kate

Child of FRANCES BEMENT and OSCAR DAVIS is:

- i. KATHERINE BEMENT⁷ DAVIS, b. 15 Jan 1860, Buffalo, Erie, NY; d. 10 Dec 1935, Pacific Grove, CA.

Notes for KATHERINE BEMENT DAVIS: <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=markm&id=I16937>: "KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS, Ph.D., resided at Bradford Hills, New York about 1913 where she was superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women. When the horror of the Messina earthquake fell upon Italy in 1908, killing 83,000 people, she was sojourning at Syracuse, seeking rest. Immediately, however, she went unofficially to the hospital, and later into the streets of the city, seeking to help and comfort the wounded, distracted, and homeless sufferers. For three months Miss Davis, who had become the representative of the American Red Cross, persevered in a steady, earnest effort towards the uplift and material comfort of the stricken populace, and, at the end thereof made over the much improved situation to the regular officials and returned to her home work in Bedford. America and Italy both showed their appreciation of her endeavor on behalf of humanity. One year later, President Taft

on behalf of the American Red Cross, presented Miss Davis with a specially engraved medal. The Italian Red Cross, through the Italian Ambassador, also presented her a medal. Finally, the City of Syracuse bestowed upon her an engrossed parchment diploma. (Source: Vide "Who's Who in America, 1922-23, p. 874). (Source: Chronicles of the Bement Family in America, 1928, p. 326)" Katharine Bement Davis appointment as New York City Correction Commissioner on Jan. 1, 1914, made news across the country and around the world. For the first time in the city history a woman had been named to run a major municipal agency. Davis had become quite possibly the country's highest ranking female municipal agency executive in terms of department size, status and powers. She had charge of 5,500 inmates in nine city prisons and jails operated by 650 uniformed and civilian employees with a \$2 million annual budget. Her "elevation" to that position was a breathtaking development in the midst of the suffrage struggle then taking place. Her 13 years as superintendent at the states' Bedford Hills reformatory for women. Under her, it had gained national and international recognition for penal reforms.

Davis readily acknowledged being a third generation believer in woman's suffrage. Maternal grandmother Rhoda Denison Bement used to tell Katharine about having participated in pre-Civil War abolitionist and temperance activities, and about attending the Women's Convention of 1848 in the Wesleyan Chapel at Seneca Falls, N.Y. The site is now a national women's history shrine as the "birthplace" of the Women's Rights Movement that marks its 150th anniversary in 1998.

Katharine's mother, born Frances Freeman Bement, was 10 years old when the women's rights convention was held in her home town. Frances was the last of eight children born to Rhoda and Jeremy Bement in that Finger Lakes community. Katharine was proud that she had been given the Bement family name as her own second or middle name. She never dropped it or reduced it to a middle initial but always spelled it out in her large, sprawling signature. Any official agency letterhead of her own always included the fully-spelled "Bement" (believed derived from "Beaumont"). Indeed, research indicates that only once she allowed it to be initialized on her stationery. That was part of a three-initial monogram on her personal stationery in retirement. Occasionally, when the printing of a document that included her name was not carried out under her direct control, her middle name might wind up reduced to an initial to conserve space. Sometimes her first name came out as "Catherine." More often "Katharine" became "Katherine," an "e" wrongly replacing the second "a."

Davis said that her situation at Bedford Hills had left her little opportunity to be active in the suffrage cause. That changed from Day One as Commissioner. The Woman Suffrage Party invited her to be a guest of honor at a New Year's reception in its Manhattan headquarters, and she accepted. Carrie Chapman Catt, the movement's national president, recognized Davis had what today would be called "star quality." Catt called her "a superwoman." On weekends, she would join other women marching in parades or holding rallies for the right to vote. She became a national vice president in the movement, the suffragist party's borough leader in Manhattan, and the suffragists' Progressive candidate.

The suffragists had mounted Davis' candidacy to spotlight the denial of voting rights to women. Davis was the only female candidate for statewide "delegate at large" on a major party ticket. Correction Commissioner Davis was undismayed by not winning election (that had not been the prime purpose), joined other forward-looking leaders of New York's woman suffrage movement founding in July, 1915 an organization planning ahead to when the vote would be won. That organization remains vibrant to this day: the Women's City Club of New York, whose initial purpose was to prepare women to take an active, informed role in municipal government as voters once that franchise was won.

Katharine was among those suffragists who eventually succeeded in gaining the key breakthrough that signaled inevitable passage for the federal amendment -- New York State enfranchisement of women in 1917. By that time, she had become chairperson of the City Parole Commission. When passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920 successfully ended the national movement for suffrage, Davis (then general secretary of the Rockefeller-funded Bureau of Social Hygiene) was among those who helped launch the National American Woman Suffrage Association's successor organization: the League of Women Voters. Katharine became the League's social hygiene committee chairwoman and a district leader. In 1922, a national poll conducted by the LWV named Davis among the "12 greatest living American women."

Source: Copyright 1997 by Thomas C. McCarthy and the New York City Department of Corrections. All rights reserved.

Information is also available on the internet at: http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc/html/kbd_1.html

Endnotes

- 1 <http://www.bementfamily.com/report1b.htm>.
- 2 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=markm&id=I16938>.
- 3 <http://www.bementfamily.com/report1b.htm>.
- 4 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=markm&id=I00023>.
- 5 Records of the Seneca Falls Baptist Church Sunday School. SFHS Archives.
- 6 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=markm&id=I00023>.

The Boardman Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ELIJAH¹ BOARDMAN was born 31 Mar 1752 in Newington, CT¹, and died 26 Jul 1814 in Junius, Seneca, NY¹. He married NANCY DEMING 06 Apr 1780. She was born 11 Dec 1762, and died 18 Mar 1846 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for ELIJAH BOARDMAN:

Elijah and wife and 9 children left Vermont and expected to settle in Ohio. Upon reaching Bridgeport in Seneca County, he asked after his brother, Benajah, and after visiting him decided to settle in Seneca County. He located a lot in Junius on today's Garden St. extension where two brick homes still exist from this family. His circa 1835 and the other circa 1855 and owned by descendant Janette Pfeiff who supplied most of the genealogical material for this report.

More About ELIJAH BOARDMAN:

Military service: Rev. War in the Lexington Alarm of 1775.

Children of ELIJAH BOARDMAN and NANCY DEMING are:

- i. LUCY² BOARDMAN, b. 10 Oct 1780, St. Albans, VT; m. JOHN WEST.
- ii. FRANCIS BOARDMAN, b. 05 Mar 1784, St. Albans, VT; d. 1813, Fayette, Seneca, NY.
- iii. POLLY BOARDMAN, b. 23 Feb 1786, St. Albans, VT; d. 1826, Fayette, Seneca, NY; m. GEORGE MARTIN; d. 1826, Fayette, Seneca, NY.
- iv. BARZELLAI BOARDMAN, b. 16 Oct 1792, St. Albans, VT.
- v. ELIJAH BOARDMAN, b. 02 Jun 1795, St. Albans, VT; m. LUCINDA CRANE.
- vi. NANCY BOARDMAN, b. 12 Mar 1798, St. Albans, VT; m. WILLIAM PRATT.
- vii. DEMING BOARDMAN, b. 10 Oct 1799, St. Albans, VT; d. 19 Dec 1891, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. DEMING² BOARDMAN (*ELIJAH*¹) was born 10 Oct 1799 in St. Albans, VT, and died 19 Dec 1891 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY¹. He married POLLY CRANE 16 Mar 1816 in Tyre, Seneca, NY, daughter of STEPHEN CRANE and POLLY MASCO. She was born 09 Jan 1797, and died 17 Dec 1870 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for DEMING BOARDMAN:

Had "large business interests in Jordan, NY and for a series of years made weekly visits to that place." SFHS Papers

More About DEMING BOARDMAN:

Occupation: Farmer & Auctioneer

Religion 1: 1833, Appears as a Class Leader in the records of the quarterly conference of the Seneca Falls Methodist Church records.

Religion 2: 1843, Transfers to the Wesleyan Methodist Church over the issue of slavery

Children of DEMING BOARDMAN and POLLY CRANE are:

- i. LUCY AMANDA³ BOARDMAN, b. 21 Apr 1818, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. WILLIAM HENRY BOARDMAN, b. 25 Dec 1820, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iii. BURNETT B. BOARDMAN, b. 28 Jan 1823, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 12 Dec 1904, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. HENRIETTA PORTER, 26 Mar 1847, Seneca Falls, NY; d. 07 Feb 1917.
- iv. MARY JANE BOARDMAN, b. 17 Oct 1825, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 1825, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- v. MELINDA JANE BOARDMAN, b. 11 Dec 1827, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 1909, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- vi. LUCINDA AMARILLA BOARDMAN, b. 18 Dec 1829, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. HARVEY BENHAM, JR..
- vii. MALCOLM DEMING BOARDMAN, b. 22 Jun 1832, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. Montana.
- viii. NANCY CAROLINE BOARDMAN, b. 02 Sep 1834, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 20 Aug 1911, Syracuse, NY; m. JAMES W. BELLOWS.

More About JAMES W. BELLOWS:
Occupation: Physician of Seneca Falls

- ix. CHARLES DEMING BOARDMAN, b. 22 Feb 1839, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. Janette Pfeiff of Seneca Falls-Pedigree chart.

The Bockoven Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ABRAHAM¹ BOCKOVEN He married ELIZABETH THOMAS.

Child of ABRAHAM BOCKOVEN and ELIZABETH THOMAS is:

2. i. PETER² BOCKOVEN, b. 20 Apr 1786, Mendham, Morris, NJ; d. 07 Jul 1879, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. PETER² BOCKOVEN (ABRAHAM¹) was born 20 Apr 1786 in Mendham, Morris, NJ, and died 07 Jul 1879 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married RACHEL RIGGS 23 Nov 1805 in Morristown, NJ^{1,2}. She was born 1790 in Somerset Co., NJ², and died 1872 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About RACHEL RIGGS:

Census: 1860, Seneca Falls with son George and family

Children of PETER BOCKOVEN and RACHEL RIGGS are:

3. i. GEORGE WASHINGTON³ BOCKOVEN, b. 17 Jul 1816, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 20 Jul 1897, NY.

ii. PHEBE BOCKOVEN, m. GEORGE POWIS.

iii. BETSEY ANN BOCKOVEN, m. WILLIAM BOARDMAN.

iv. ABRAM BOCKOVEN, b. 1810, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. GEORGE WASHINGTON³ BOCKOVEN (PETER², ABRAHAM¹) was born 17 Jul 1816 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY³, and died 20 Jul 1897 in NY. He married (1) MARIA WOODRUFF 01 Nov 1838 in Seneca Falls, NY³, daughter of CHARLES WOODRUFF and SARAH BARTLEY. She was born 13 Jan 1817 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁴, and died 09 Apr 1847 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married (2) FESSONIA CHATHAM 18 Oct 1848 in Seneca Falls, NY⁵. She was born 31 Mar 1827, and died 1900 in Canoga, Seneca, NY.

More About GEORGE WASHINGTON BOCKOVEN:

Burial: Canoga Cem.

Census: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Occupation: 1850, Farmer

More About FESSONIA CHATHAM:

Burial: Canoga Cem.

Children of GEORGE BOCKOVEN and MARIA WOODRUFF are:

- i. FRANCES⁴ BOCKOVEN, b. 1839.
- ii. PETER BOCKOVEN, b. 1840; d. 1863.

More About PETER BOCKOVEN:

Burial: Canoga Cem.

Military service: Civil War. Died at the Battle of Gettysburg

- iii. MARY BOCKOVEN, b. 1843.
- iv. SUSAN ELIZABETH BOCKOVEN, b. 1845.

Children of GEORGE BOCKOVEN and FESSONIA CHATHAM are:

- v. CHAUNCEY⁴ BOCKOVEN, b. 16 Sep 1849, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- vi. GEORGE A. BOCKOVEN, d. 1897, NY.
- vii. LAURA BOCKOVEN, b. 20 Oct 1851, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

- 1. Portrait & Biographical Record, 321.
- 2. FamilySearch IGI.
- 3. Portrait & Biographical Record, 321.
- 4. http://maxpages.com/elizawoodruffs/Benjamin_1684_page_1.
- 5. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=jabaill&id=I10840>.

The Bunker/Bonker Family of Seneca Falls

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JOEL D.¹ BUNKER was born Abt. 1807 in NY. He married HANNAH BONKER, daughter of OLIVER BONKER and HANNAH. She was born 22 Jan 1813 in Mentz, Cayuga, NY¹, and died 24 Jun 1884 in Grass Lake, Jackson, MI¹.

Notes for JOEL D. BUNKER: The ancestry of Joel D. Bunker has been difficult to trace. It appears he may related to the Bunker/Bonker family of Montezuma (Mentz), Cayuga, NY family. This family includes an Oliver Bunker who has Hannah M., who in turn marries Joel Bunker. This may have been a cousin marriage. There is a John Bunker who appears in Grass Lakes, MI as early as 1850, with a son named Joel, born 1838 in NY. This John could be the brother of Joel Bunker and may be the connection Joel's family had to migrate to Grass Lakes MI where at least Hannah Bunker died in 1884. Joel and family all appear in Grass Lakes by the 1870 census.

More About JOEL D. BUNKER: Census 1: 1840, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY Census 2: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY Census 3: 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY Census 4: 1870, Grass Lake, Jackson, MI Occupation: Cooper

Children of JOEL BUNKER and HANNAH BONKER are:

- i. M. A.² BUNKER, b. 1834, NY.
- ii. MARTIN BUNKER, b. 1839, NY.
- iii. HANNAH M. BUNKER, b. 1841, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iv. BRADFORD F. BUNKER, b. 23 Feb 1851, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. Kathleen Decker Genealogy, <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/signers.htm>.

The Bonnel Family of Waterloo

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JACOB¹ BONNEL He married MARY SCHOOLEY.

Child of JACOB BONNEL and MARY SCHOOLEY is:

2. i. HENRY² BONNEL, b. 28 Nov 1767, Morris County, NJ; d. 28 Jul 1829, Wayne County, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. HENRY² BONNEL (*JACOB*¹) was born 28 Nov 1767 in Morris County, NJ¹, and died 28 Jul 1829 in Wayne County, NY. He married ELIZABETH SIMCOCK 22 Apr 1795 in Mendham, Morris, NJ², daughter of NATHAN SIMCOCK and CHARITY. She was born 27 Apr 1775 in Mendham, Morris, NJ³, and died 17 Mar 1849 in Wayne County, NY⁴.

More About HENRY BONNEL:

Religion: Quaker

More About ELIZABETH SIMCOCK:

Religion: Quaker

Children of HENRY BONNEL and ELIZABETH SIMCOCK are:

- 1 i. CHARLES³ BONNEL, b. 02 Nov 1801, Mendham,, Morris, NJ; d. 25 Apr 1879, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- 2 ii. HENRY BONNEL, b. 14 Jan 1807, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 1894, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. CHARLES³ BONNEL (*HENRY*², *JACOB*¹) was born 02 Nov 1801 in Mendham,, Morris, NJ, and died 25 Apr 1879 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married DEANNA DELL 27 Sep 1825 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY, daughter of RICHARD DELL and RACHEL SHOTWELL. She was born 11 Jan 1809 in Hardwick, Warren, NJ⁴, and died 19 Feb 1879 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY⁵.

More About CHARLES BONNEL:Burial: Quaker Cemetery, Nine Foot Road, Waterloo, Seneca, NY⁵

More About DEANNA DELL:Burial: Quaker Cemetery, Nine Foot Road, Waterloo, Seneca, NY⁵

Children of CHARLES BONNEL and DEANNA DELL are:

- i. RACHEL DELL⁴ BONNEL, b. 30 Jun 1827, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; m. EDMUND W. MITCHELL, 08 Nov 1848; b. 21 Mar 1822; d. 22 Feb 1886, Waterloo, Seneca, NY⁶.

More About RACHEL DELL BONNEL:Burial: Quaker Cemetery, Nine Foot Road, Waterloo, Seneca, NY⁷
Education: Bet. 1846 - 1847, Macedon Academy⁸

- ii. ELIZABETH BONNEL, b. 23 Jul 1829, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About ELIZABETH BONNEL:Education: Bet. 1846 - 1847, Macedon Academy

- iii. HENRY SCHOOLEY BONNEL, b. 11 Oct 1831, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iv. PHOEBE WILSON BONNEL, b. 11 Mar 1834, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- v. MARY T. BONNEL, b. 23 Aug 1838, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 25 Jan 1842, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About MARY T. BONNEL:Burial: Quaker Cemetery, Nine Foot Road, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

4. HENRY³ BONNEL (*HENRY*², *JACOB*¹) was born 14 Jan 1807 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY, and died 1894 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married MARY DELL 30 Sep 1829 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY⁹, daughter of RICHARD DELL and RACHEL SHOTWELL. She was born 28 Sep 1811, and died 1884 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Notes for HENRY

BONNEL:<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/quakers.htm>

"A single society of Friends has had its origin and decay outside of the Village of Waterloo; its site was the south side of Lot 67. A society of Friends held their first meeting at the dwelling of Benjamin Hampton, north of the present meeting-house. Organizing, they erected a log house some time in 1806. The builders selected a site in the midst of the woods; the trees were cut, and a portion of their trunks incorporated in the sides of the structure. The membership of this forest-society of Quakers consisted of Henry Bonnell and wife, daughter Mary and son Jacob;

More About HENRY BONNEL:Burial: Quaker Cemetery, Nine Foot Road, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Notes for MARY DELL:The marriage of Mary Dell to Henry Bonnel was the union of 2 brothers to 2 sisters, Henry being the brother of Charles Bonnel and Mary being the sister of Charles' wife, Deanna Dell Bonnel.

More About MARY DELL:Burial: Quaker Cemetery, Nine Foot Road, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Children of HENRY BONNEL and MARY DELL are:

- i. HANNAH S.⁴ BONNEL, b. 11 Aug 1830, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- ii. WILLIAM RICHARD BONNEL, b. 05 Jul 1835, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iii. LUCRETIA M. BONNEL, b. 21 Sep 1838, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iv. HENRY BONNEL, b. 06 Apr 1843, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- v. GEORGE ALBERT BONNEL, b. 28 Apr 1849, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- vi. MARY BONNEL.
- vii. JACOB BONNEL.

Endnotes

- 1 Jake Harding Genealogy, Ancestry.com, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:3066014&id=I2985>.
- 2 International Genealogical Index, http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
- 3 Jake Harding Genealogy, Ancestry.com, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:3066014&id=I2985>.
- 4 International Genealogical Index, http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
- 5 Research of Charles Lenhart.
- 6 Biography of Rachel Dell Bonnel by Judith Wellman, 2.
- 7 Research of Charles Lenhart.
- 8 History of Macedon Academy, 1841-1891. Fairport, NY: Mail Steam Printing House, 1892.
- 9 Ancestry.com, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=dawnajl&id=I11427>.

Phebe Bowdish Dean of Waterloo & Macedon

By Tanya Warren 2005

Generation No. 1

1. GIDEON BOWDISH (WILLIAM1) was born 11 Jul 1748 in New Bedford, MA.

Child of GIDEON BOWDISH is:

2. i. WILLIAM BOWDISH, b. 13 Jun 1790, NY; d. 18 Aug 1856, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. WILLIAM BOWDISH (GIDEON2, WILLIAM1) was born 13 Jun 1790 in NY1, and died 18 Aug 1856 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married ELEANOR BURNET 01 Nov 1824 in Junius, Seneca, NY1. She was born 01 Oct 1805 in Phelps, Ontario, NY1, and died 02 Apr 1878 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Children of WILLIAM BOWDISH and ELEANOR BURNET are:

3. i. PHEBE BOWDISH, b. 26 Oct 1825, Junius, Seneca, NY; d. Aft. 1900, Syracuse, Onondaga, NY.

ii. MARY B. BOWDISH, b. 03 Jan 1829, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

4. iii. GIDEON BOWDISH, b. 13 Jul 1833, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 12 Jan 1908, CA.

iv. HELEN M. BOWDISH, b. Abt. 1835, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. PHEBE BOWDISH (WILLIAM3, GIDEON2, WILLIAM1) was born 26 Oct 1825 in Junius, Seneca, NY, and died Aft. 1900 in Syracuse, Onondaga, NY. She married GEORGE DEAN. He was born Abt. 1821 in NY, and died Feb 1852 in Macedon, Wayne, NY.

Notes for PHEBE BOWDISH: Women's Loyal League, wrote letter referencing ECS call to loyal women. Phebe B. Dean, Waterloo, NY, participated in the Friends of

Human Progress annual meetings for the following years: 1853-55,57-59,61-67,69,71.HWS, vol. 2, p. 877
http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives/exhibits/old/urr/FHP_WATERLOO.HTML

More About PHEBE BOWDISH: Census 1: 1850, Macedon, Wayne, NY Census 2: 1860, Waterloo, Seneca, NY with her widowed mother and Phebe's 2 young sons. Census 3: 1870, Living next door (with her son George) to her sister Mary, her brother Gideon and his young family and mother Eleanor. Property: 1870, Worth \$7000. Sister Mary, next door has the family farm worth \$15,000. Census 4: 1880, Cortlandville, Cortland, NY with her son George, son Charles, widower and Charles' 3 children. Census 5: 1900, Syracuse, Onondaga, NY with sister Mary Bowdish and niece Flora Bowdish. Occupation: 1900, "Retired Lady".

More About GEORGE DEAN: Burial: Old Quaker Cemetery, Macedon Center, NY Census: 1850, Macedon, Wayne, NY Occupation: Physician, Macedon, NY Religion: Quaker

Children of PHEBE BOWDISH and GEORGE DEAN are:

- i. CHARLES DEAN, b. 1847, Macedon, Wayne, NY.
- ii. GEORGE W. DEAN, b. 1849, Macedon, Wayne, NY.

More About GEORGE W. DEAN: Occupation: 1880, Works in Chair factory in Cortlandville, NY

4. GIDEON BOWDISH (WILLIAM3, GIDEON2, WILLIAM1) was born 13 Jul 1833 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY, and died 12 Jan 1908 in CA. He married JENETTE.

More About GIDEON BOWDISH: Census: 1870, Waterloo, Seneca, NY. Active member of the Waterloo Historical Society.

Children of GIDEON BOWDISH and JENETTE are:

- i. PERCIVAL BOWDISH, b. CA.
- ii. JOHN BOWDISH, b. CA.

Endnotes

- 1.[http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:L8qDKEsN3M8J:www.bowdishplayground.org/genealogy/wmbowdish/grpf0243.html+%22william+Bowdish%22++eleanor&hl=en&ie=.](http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:L8qDKEsN3M8J:www.bowdishplayground.org/genealogy/wmbowdish/grpf0243.html+%22william+Bowdish%22++eleanor&hl=en&ie=)

The Bradford Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ALEXANDER¹ BRADFORD He married LOIS PENDLETON.

Child of ALEXANDER BRADFORD and LOIS PENDLETON is:

2. i. PAUL PENDLETON² BRADFORD, b. 14 Jul 1795, Pawcatuck, New London, CT; d. 02 Oct 1865, Fulton, Oswego, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. PAUL PENDLETON² BRADFORD (*ALEXANDER¹*) was born 14 Jul 1795 in Pawcatuck, New London, CT¹, and died 02 Oct 1865 in Fulton, Oswego, NY². He married RHODA BABCOCK. She was born 07 Mar 1798 in Westerly, Washington, RI, and died 15 Aug 1877 in Milwaukee, WI.

More About PAUL PENDLETON BRADFORD:

Burial: Mount Adna Cemetery, Fulton, NY

Children of PAUL BRADFORD and RHODA BABCOCK are:

3. i. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN³ BRADFORD, b. 20 Aug 1819, Stonington, CT; d. 27 Dec 1901, Montclair, Essex, NJ.
4. ii. ALEXANDER P. BRADFORD, b. 25 Nov 1829, Westerly, Washington, RI; d. 01 Mar 1908, Fulton, Oswego, NY.
- iii. HARRIET A. BRADFORD.
- iv. WILLIAM DUDLEY BRADFORD.
- v. JESSE BABCOCK BRADFORD.
- vi. ABBY A. BRADFORD.

Generation No. 3

3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN³ BRADFORD (*PAUL PENDLETON², ALEXANDER¹*) was born 20 Aug 1819 in Stonington, CT, and died 27 Dec 1901 in Montclair, Essex, NJ³. He married (1) JULIA W.. She died Bef. 1900. He married (2) MARY ARMORY HOWE 16 Jul 1845⁴, daughter of AMORY⁵ HOWE and MARY BRIGHAM. She was born 22 May 1818 in Marlborough, Middlesex, , MA⁵, and died 11 Mar 1872 in Charlotte, MI⁵.

More About BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRADFORD:

Census 1: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 2: 1860, Milo, Yates, NY

Census 3: 1870, Charlotte, Eaton, MI

Census 4: 1880, Darian, Fairfield, CT

Census 5: 1890, Montclair, Essex, NJ

Occupation 1: Wesleyan Methodist minister

Occupation 2: 1870, Congregational minister

Children of BENJAMIN BRADFORD and MARY HOWE are:

5. i. ARMORY HOWE⁴ BRADFORD, b. 14 Apr 1846, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. CORNELIA FOSTER BRADFORD, b. 04 Dec 1847, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 1935, Montclair, Essex, NJ.

Notes for CORNELIA FOSTER BRADFORD:

Whittier House was a settlement house founded by Cornelia Foster Bradford. It began in December 1893 in response to the economic depression of the time and the influx of immigrants into Jersey City during the Progressive Era.

Cornelia Bradford was born in New York in 1847 and educated at Houghton Seminary in Clinton, NY, and Olivet College in Michigan. Her interest in social reform was influenced by her father, Benjamin Franklin Bradford. A Methodist and Congregationalist church minister, the Rev. Bradford was a descendant of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth Colony and worked for abolitionism, prohibition, and women's rights. The Bradford family moved to Chester, NJ, in 1890.

In 1893, Cornelia Bradford visited Toynbee Hall and worked at Mansfield House in East London, England, two settlement houses offering assistance to poor urban residents. Upon her return to the United States, she stayed at Hull House in Chicago, the first settlement in the United States founded by Jane Addams. After these experiences, Bradford began in Jersey City what would become the first of eighteen settlements in New Jersey.

The selection of Jersey City by Bradford came from her desire to work in a major city comparable to that of Chicago. She chose to locate in the First Ward of Jersey City where immigrant groups settled after their entry into America through Ellis Island. Traditionally known as Paulus Hook, the area was where the Associates of Jersey Company earlier planned a commercial and industrial development to take advantage of the waterfront. However, not until after the Civil War did the area develop commercially from the combination of ferry and train services to Jersey City and New York. The immigrants, many of whom came from Italy, Ireland, Poland, Russia, Scotland and Sweden, settled in the tenements and worked in adjacent factories, such as Colgate, Lorillard Tobacco, and Dixon Crucible.

The minister, Dr. John L. Scudder, pastor of the People's Palace on Grand Street in the Paulus Hook section (formerly the Old Tabernacle at Henderson and York Streets and later the First Congregational Church at Bergen Avenue and Boyd Street) permitted Bradford the use of the gymnasium and clubrooms in the basement to start the settlement. Bradford raised money and incorporated her settlement with the assistance of her brother, Armory H. Bradford, a minister in Montclair, NJ. She then moved to 174 Grand Street in 1894, naming the settlement after the poet and her friend John Greenleaf Whittier. The motto for the settlement is a quotation from one of his poems: "He serves thee best who loveth most/ His brothers and Thy own."

The oldest part of the building was constructed in 1862 as the residence of William Clarke, a mayor of Jersey City (1869-1870), and was known as the Clarke Mansion. In 1898, a new building was constructed next to the 1862 structure; together they were called Whittier House.

Bradford's purpose of the settlement was to perform social work in the neighborhood and improve the living conditions. Whittier House soon became an incubator for numerous social reform initiatives by Bradford and her resident workers. Among the "firsts" in Jersey City begun at the settlement were: a free kindergarten, women's club, fresh-air program for children with a summer camp at Pomona, NY, dental clinic, visiting nurse service, diet kitchen, and playground. It also offered immigrants in the community: a mothers' club, library, pawnshop, medical and dental dispensaries, lectures, and classes in stenography, sewing, dancing, and cooking. Unlike most charity organizations, Whittier House was supported by a minimal charge to its clients along with voluntary contributions.

As head resident, Bradford gathered other reformers for the founding of various state and county associations: the Child Protective League, the New Jersey Association of Neighborhood Workers, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the New Jersey State Bureau of Immigration, Legal Aid Society, New Jersey Consumers League, Jersey City Negro Welfare Association (1917), and the Hudson County Tuberculosis Association. The latter organization built the Laurel Hill Sanitarium, which was the forerunner of the Tuberculosis Hospital at Snake Hill (later Laurel Hill) and its successor the Pollak Hospital for Chest Diseases at Clifton Place. Through the New Jersey Consumers' League, Bradford investigated the glass-making industry in South Jersey to document the grueling work performed by children. It resulted in the Child Protection League and a comprehensive child labor bill (Swayze Bill). Bradford expanded her social services with the Whittier House Health Center at 123 Grand Street.

In 1903 Bradford began the New Jersey Association of Neighborhood Workers to unite New Jersey's settlement houses. It was a lobby organization for social legislation, and she was its president.

Among those who became residents were Louise Farrant, a Barnard College graduate and teacher of classics at Jersey City High School (Dickinson High School) and attorney Mary Philbrook, the settlement's legal aid advisor. Mary Buell Sayles, born in Illinois in 1878 and graduated from Smith College in 1900, became a resident at Whittier House, where she worked for two years.

Sayles is noted for participating in numerous programs at Whittier House, but she is best remembered for her study of tenements in the working class section of the First Ward. With the College Settlements Association, Sayles conducted research on "The Housing Conditions of Jersey City" that documented problems found in over two thousand apartments in the city. Her extensive investigation was published in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political Sciences* (1903).

After the report was completed, Bradford hosted a meeting of political leaders of Jersey City that produced reform measures in the city. Governor Franklin Murphy also formed the first State Tenement House Commission for statewide reform and a tenement code. Sayles later became the executive director of the Central Bureau of Social Service in Morristown, NJ.

In 1905 Bradford convinced Republican mayor Mark Fagan to take responsibility for the kindergarten program and some of the medical care initiated at Whittier House. She also successfully appealed to the mayor to designate the property opposite the settlement as a playground rather than a saloon as had been intended.

Whittier House was an outstanding example of municipal reform during the Progressive Era. According to historian Ella Handen, it was the only "classic" settlement in New Jersey as Bradford modeled it closely after Hull House. Its work in Jersey City attracted prominent visitors, such as Jane Addams of Hull House and J. Ramsey MacDonald, the first labor Prime Minister of Great Britain.

In 1912, the Democrat reform mayor, H. Otto Wittppenn, appointed Bradford the first woman member to the Jersey City Board of Education. Among her interests while on the board was the construction of an elementary school in the First Ward (northeast corner of Washington and Sussex Streets). It was completed in 1916 and is named for her. A portrait of Bradford is displayed in the school, which today is also known as Public School No. 16. It was rededicated to Bradford in 1945. She retired from Whittier House in 1926 after thirty-two years of service at seventy-nine, but continued to support the settlement financially.

After Bradford's retirement, Whittier House discontinued its resident-worker operation and proceeded with mostly after-school programs for children and clubs for adults. During the Depression, the city took over its services. It became the Whittier House Division of the Jersey City Boys' Club with assistance from the Works Progress http://www.njcu.edu/programs/jchistory/Pages/W_Pages/Whittier_House.htm

Administration. In 1924, the Whittier House Boys' Club became affiliated with the Boys' Club of America. Their work continued at the site in Jersey City until after a fire in November 1981.

Today the Whittier House properties have been renovated and contain nineteen apartments. The ornate cornices to the rooftop cupola that originally graced the buildings have been preserved.

References:

Handen, Ella. "In Liberty's Shadow: Cornelia Bradford and Whittier House." *New Jersey History*. 100 (Fall/Winter 1982): 48-69.

Handen, Ella. "Cornelia Foster Bradford, 1847-1935." *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women* by Women's Project of New Jersey. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1990.

Kahlenberg, Jeannette D. "Mary Buell Sayles, 1878-1959." *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women* by Women's Project of New Jersey. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1990.

By: Carmela Karnoutsos

Project Administrator: Patrick Shalhoub

4. ALEXANDER P.³ BRADFORD (*PAUL PENDLETON*², *ALEXANDER*¹) was born 25 Nov 1829 in Westerly, Washington, RI, and died 01 Mar 1908 in Fulton, Oswego, NY. He married CATHERINE. She was born 30 Aug 1833 in Volney, Oswego, NY⁶, and died 06 Apr 1925 in Fulton, Oswego, NY.

More About ALEXANDER P. BRADFORD:
Burial: Mount Adna Cemetery, Fulton, NY

More About CATHERINE:
Burial: Mount Adna Cemetery, Fulton, NY

Children of ALEXANDER BRADFORD and CATHERINE are:

i. HARRIET⁴ BRADFORD, b. 03 May 1858; d. 29 Jul 1894, Fulton, Oswego, NY; m. WINTERS.

More About HARRIET BRADFORD:
Burial: Mount Adna Cemetery, Fulton, NY

ii. CHARLES P. BRADFORD, b. 1856; d. 1928, Fulton, Oswego, NY.

Generation No. 4

5. ARMORY HOWE⁴ BRADFORD (*BENJAMIN FRANKLIN*³, *PAUL PENDLETON*², *ALEXANDER*¹) was born 14 Apr 1846 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married JULIA M. STEVENS⁷ 22 Sep 1870 in Little Falls, NY⁸.

Notes for ARMORY HOWE BRADFORD:
Pastor of the Congregational Church at Mont Clair, N.J

More About ARMORY HOWE BRADFORD:
Occupation: Congregational Minister at Montclair, NJ

Children of ARMORY BRADFORD and JULIA STEVENS are:

- i. STELLA S.⁵ BRADFORD, b. 27 Jun 1871, Montclair, Essex, NJ.
- ii. CORNELIA F. BRADFORD, b. 07 Aug 1875, Montclair, Essex, NJ.
- iii. CLARA L. BRADFORD, b. 30 Nov 1881, Montclair, Essex, NJ.
- iv. ARTHUR HOWE BRADFORD, b. 19 Nov 1883, Montclair, Essex, NJ.

6. MARY ELIZABETH⁴ BRADFORD (*BENJAMIN FRANKLIN*³, *PAUL PENDLETON*², *ALEXANDER*¹) was born 22 Aug 1849 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. She married WILLIAM MORRIS BUTLER 1874. He was born 26 Mar 1850 in Maine, Broome, NY.

Notes for WILLIAM MORRIS BUTLER:
<http://www.homeoint.org/history/king/4-09.htm>

WILLIAM MORRIS BUTLER, Brooklyn, New York, was born in the town of Maine, Broome county, New York, March 26, 1850, and is a son of the late Dr. William Butler, a practicing physician for sixty-one years, and Nancy Smith, his wife. His literary education was acquired in

the old Cortland Academy in Homer, New York, where he graduated in 1866, and in Hamilton College, where he graduated B. A. in 1870 ; M. A. in 1873. He studied medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and received his doctor's degree from that institution, and afterward studied homœopathy under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Timothy Field Allen, one of the most famous physicians of the homœopathic school in the city of New York. From June, 1873, until February of the next year, Dr. Butler was engaged in private practice in Montclair, New Jersey, and in 1874 he was appointed first assistant physician to the New York State Homœopathic Insane Asylum in Middletown, with which he was connected until May, 1883. He then removed to Brooklyn, where he has since practiced, making a specialty of mental and nervous diseases. He is especially equipped for this special branch of practice, having spent the years 1877 and 1878 in attending lectures in L'École de Médecine, Paris, and in La Salpêtrière. In Paris he also received private instruction from Charcot, professor of nervous diseases in the institution first mentioned and the head of La Salpêtrière. Dr. Butler's hospital connections have been in the capacity of professor of mental diseases in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital ; neurologist to the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, and consulting neurologist to the Memorial Hospital and the Infants' Hospital in Brooklyn. For nine years he was a member of the state board of homœopathic medical examiners ; formerly president of the Orange County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Kings County Medical Society and the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, in each of which he holds membership. He also is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Brooklyn Medical Club, and is an honorary member of the Western New York Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Butler married Mary Elizabeth Bradford, by whom he has one son Morris Bradford Butler.

Child of MARY BRADFORD and WILLIAM BUTLER is:

i. MORRIS BRADFORD⁵ BUTLER, b. 22 Sep.

Endnotes

1. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2902952&id=I562994408>.
2. http://kindredroots.com/NY/osw_flt_n_mtadna.htm.
3. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=riceedmund&id=I23162>.
4. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=brendablack&id=I04883>.
5. <http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:JHTb72ZeWTcJ:www.yatescounty.org/upload/12/historian/Jan72.htm+rev.+%22B.+F.+Bradford%22+Seneca&hl=en&gl=us&ct=cl>.
6. http://kindredroots.com/NY/osw_flt_n_mtadna.htm.
7. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=brendablack&id=I04883>.
8. <http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:wwFZnAqEewIJ:www.yatescounty.org/upload/12/historian/Sep70.htm+rev.+%22B.+F.+Bradford%22+Seneca&hl=en&gl=us&ct=cl>.

The Bryant Family of Ovid

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. UNKNOWN¹ BRYANT He married MOTHER BRYANT. Children of UNKNOWN BRYANT and

MOTHER BRYANT are:

2. i. MOSES² BRYANT, b. Abt. 1782, New Jersey; d. Bef. 1860, Ovid, Seneca, NY.
- ii. GEORGE BRYANT¹, b. Abt. 1784; d. 30 Jun 1854, Ovid, Seneca, NY¹.

More About GEORGE BRYANT:

Census 1: 1820, Fayette, Seneca, NY

Census 2: 1830, Ovid, Seneca, NY

Generation No. 2

2. MOSES² BRYANT (*UNKNOWN¹*) was born Abt. 1782 in New Jersey, and died Bef. 1860 in Ovid, Seneca, NY. He married ANN. She was born Abt. 1785 in New Jersey, and died in Ovid, Seneca, NY.

More About MOSES BRYANT:Census: 1850, Ovid, Seneca, NYOccupation: 1850, Laborer

Notes for ANN:

Lists birthplace as NJ in 1850 and PA in 1860.

More About ANN:Census: 1860, Ovid, Seneca, NY in between son Moses, Cornelius Van Horn & CharlotteJackson

Children of MOSES BRYANT and ANN are:

3. i. MOSES³ BRYANT, b. Abt. 1827, PA.
- ii. GEORGE BRYANT, b. Abt. 1822, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. MOSES³ BRYANT (*MOSES², UNKNOWN¹*) was born Abt. 1827 in PA. He married HANNAH. She was born Abt. 1830 in PA.

Notes for MOSES BRYANT:Cites NY as birthplace in 1850, PA in 1860.

Child of MOSES BRYANT and HANNAH is:

- i. ARENA⁴ BRYANT, b. 1847, NY.

Endnotes

1. Historian's Office Research on Seneca County African Americans.

The Bull Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. WILLIAM¹ BULL was born 10 Jun 1777 in Saybrook, CT. He married ABIGAIL SHAW 05 Feb 1801 in Sheshequin, PA¹, daughter of JEREMIAH SHAW and ABIGAIL CAMPBELL.

More About WILLIAM BULL:Burial: Oakhill Cemetery, East Varick, Seneca, NYElected: 30 Apr 1809, Town Assessor of Fayette, Seneca Co., NYMisc.: 1804, Chosen for Jury in Washington, Seneca, NY (later Varick)Property: 1805, Lot #51, Fayette Township, Seneca, NY

More About ABIGAIL SHAW:Burial: Oakhill Cemetery, East Varick, Seneca, NY

Children of WILLIAM BULL and ABIGAIL SHAW are:

2. i. JULIUS² BULL, b. 08 Nov 1801, Sheshequin, PA; d. 12 Jun 1871, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. JULIA ANN BULL, b. 09 Jun 1804.
- iii. MATILDA BULL, b. 10 May 1806; d. 14 Sep 1859.
- iv. ABIGAIL SHAW BULL, b. 22 May 1811; d. 06 Aug 1840.
- v. WILLIAM LORING BULL, b. 03 Jan 1821; d. 08 May 1858.

Generation No. 2

2. JULIUS² BULL (*WILLIAM*¹) was born 08 Nov 1801 in Sheshequin, PA², and died 12 Jun 1871 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY³. He married HARRIET WOODRUFF 20 Nov 1823 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁴, daughter of CHARLES WOODRUFF and SARAH BARTLEY. She was born 04 May 1801 in Fayette, Cayuga, NY⁵, and died 15 May 1877 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁶.

Notes for JULIUS BULL:Alan S. Cook writes in his Ms: "At this location he operated a station on the Underground Railroad, an indication that he was a strong abolitionist." (Note that Tanya Warren has found no evidence of his subscribing to any of the abolitionist newspapers of the day.) Also, Alan quotes from Julius' obit of 16 June 1871 appearing in the Reveille, as Julius having "an extended acquaintance about the county and was an intelligent, active and prosperous farmer. He was among the early settlers here and always possessed the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He took an active interest in all matters of public improvement, was generous and liberal to the needy and always true to his highest convictions..."

More About JULIUS BULL:Census: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NYOccupation: 1850, FarmerProperty: 1850, \$22,000.00 real estateResidence: Ferry Farm, (Cobblestone) Lower Lake Rd, Seneca Falls, NY that he built in 1833

Notes for HARRIET WOODRUFF:One of the earliest natives of the area. Alan S. Cook MS, has Harriet's death date as 12 June

Children of JULIUS BULL and HARRIET WOODRUFF are:

- i. CHESTER TOWNSEND³ BULL, b. 13 Oct 1824, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 19 Mar 1880, Barney, IL⁷.
- ii. CAROLINE BULL, b. 16 Apr 1826, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 11 Nov 1891, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁸; m. GEORGE COOK.

More About GEORGE COOK:Occupation: Physician

- iii. SARAH JULIA BULL, b. 12 Nov 1831, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. JOACHIM ELMENDORF⁹.
- iv. HENRY AUGUSTUS BULL, b. 19 Mar 1843, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 24 Jan 1900, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY¹⁰.
- v. EDWIN WOODRUFF BULL¹⁰, b. 07 Mar 1828, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 02 Sep 1880, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. MARY SHERWOOD BASCOM; b. 14 Oct 1835, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY^{11,12}; d. 12 Aug 1881, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for EDWIN WOODRUFF BULL:This couple had no children.

More About EDWIN WOODRUFF BULL: Census 1: 1870, Living at the Globe Hotel with wife Mary Census 2: 1880, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY Medical Information: In 1880, Edwin was suffering from heart disease & typhoid fever! (census) He died within months of the census taking. Occupation 1: 1870, Retired Farmer at the age of 42! Occupation 2: 1880, Boot & Shoe manufacturer

More About MARY SHERWOOD BASCOM:Name 2: Mary Bascom¹²
Burial: Restvale Cemetery, Seneca Falls, NY
Cause of Death: "Acute mania"

- vi. MINERVA JULIA BULL, b. 28 Feb 1830, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 02 May 1856, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. GEORGE COOK, 12 Sep 1855, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY¹³.

More About GEORGE COOK:Occupation: Physician

- vii. WILLIAM JULIUS BULL, b. 12 Nov 1833, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 10 Dec 1833, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- viii. CHARLES JULIUS BULL, b. 17 Apr 1837, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 17 May 1839, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

- 1 The Bull & Woodruff Families by Alan S. Cook, 1980 MS.
- 2 The Bull & Woodruff Families by Alan S. Cook, 1980 MS, Waterloo Historical Society Archives.
- 3 Restvale Cemetery Records Seneca Co. GenWeb.
- 4 http://72.14.207.104/search?q=cache:CTt4RCaz25UJ:www.melodymakers.net/elizawoodruffs/Benjamin_1684_page_1+%22Julius+Bull%22&hl=en&ie=UTF-8.
- 5 Scrapbook # 61, Seneca Falls Historical Society Library.
- 6 Restvale Cemetery Records Seneca Co. GenWeb.
- 7 Restvale Cemetery Records Seneca Co. GenWeb, The Cook MS says died in IL-perhaps his body was transported to Seneca Falls?.
- 8 Restvale Cemetery Records Seneca Co. GenWeb.
- 9 The Bull & Woodruff Families by Alan S. Cook, 1980 MS.
- 10 Restvale Cemetery Records Seneca Co. GenWeb.
- 11 Rootsweb.
- 12 Bascom.FTW, Date of Import: 5 Oct 2005.
- 13 The Bull & Woodruff Families by Alan S. Cook, 1980 MS, Dr. Cook married second, her sister, Caroline Bull..

The Burritt Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. WILLIAM¹ BURRITT was born 27 Oct 1764 in CT. He married (1) HANNAH WRIGHT. She was born 1767 in CT, and died 08 Nov 1796 in Derby, New Haven, CT. He married (2) SARAH. She was born 1763 in CT, and died in Seneca Falls, NY.

More About HANNAH WRIGHT:

Cause of Death: Childbirth with twin sons

Children of WILLIAM BURRITT and HANNAH WRIGHT are:

- i. STEPHEN² BURRITT, b. 08 Nov 1796, Derby, New Haven, CT; d. 11 Jun 1896, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. BENJAMIN BURRITT, b. 08 Nov 1796, Derby, New Haven, CT.

Generation No. 2

2. STEPHEN² BURRITT (*WILLIAM¹*) was born 08 Nov 1796 in Derby, New Haven, CT¹, and died 11 Jun 1896 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married MARY POLLY BRADLEY 25 Apr 1816¹. She was born 05 Mar 1798 in CT, and died 13 May 1880 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About STEPHEN BURRITT:

Census: 1880, Seneca Falls, NY with daughter's family (Carpenter)

Occupation: 1850, Shoemaker

Children of STEPHEN BURRITT and MARY BRADLEY are:

- i. AUGUSTA³ BURRITT.
- ii. EBENEZER BURRITT.
- iii. JR. BURRITT STEPHEN.
- iv. SALLY BURRITT, b. 1817, CT.
- v. SIDNEY BURRITT, b. 1819, CT.
- vi. SARAH BURRITT, b. 1820, CT.
- vii. S. D. BURRITT, b. 1831.
- viii. ANN E. BURRITT, b. 1842, NY.

Endnotes

1. http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

The Burroughs Family of Fayette and Seneca Falls

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JOHAN CHRISTIAN¹ KIME¹ was born 27 May 1769 in Pleasantville, Berks, PA, and died 30 Nov 1854 in Fayette, Seneca, NY. He married ANNA MARGARET MENGES¹. She was born 22 Feb 1767 in Longswamp, Berks, PA, and died 12 May 1834 in Fayette, Seneca, NY.

Child of JOHAN KIME and ANNA MENGES is:

2. i. ANNA MARIA² KIME, b. 21 Mar 1804, Turbet, Northumberland, PA; d. 20 Jun 1847, Fayette, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. ANNA MARIA² KIME (JOHAN CHRISTIAN¹) was born 21 Mar 1804 in Turbet, Northumberland, PA¹, and died 20 Jun 1847 in Fayette, Seneca, NY¹. She married PETER BOOKMAN¹. He was born in PA, and died in Fayette, Seneca, NY¹.

Child of ANNA KIME and PETER BOOKMAN is:

3. i. LUCY ANN³ BOCHMAN, b. Abt. 1830, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. LUCY ANN³ BOCHMAN (ANNA MARIA² KIME, JOHAN CHRISTIAN¹) was born Abt. 1830 in NY. She married WILLIAM BURROUGHS. He was born 19 May 1825 in NY.

Notes for WILLIAM BURROUGHS: It is possible that William was the son of Ephraim and Susan Burroughs of Seneca Falls, NY.

More About WILLIAM BURROUGHS: Census 1: 1880, In Brutus, Cayuga, NY, with wife, son William, daughter Martha and grandson Elmer Thompson
Census 2: 1860, Fayette, Seneca, NY
Census 3: 1870, Romulus, Seneca, NY
Elected: Bet. 1857 - 1859, Town of Varick, NY
superintendent
Occupation: Lawyer and farmer

Children of LUCY BOCHMAN and WILLIAM BURROUGHS are:

- i. CORNELIA⁴ BURROUGHS, b. Abt. 1850, NY.
- ii. ELLEN BURROUGHS, b. Abt. 1853, NY.
- iii. PETER BURROUGHS, b. Abt. 1857, NY.
- iv. WILLIAM BURROUGHS, b. Abt. 1860, NY.
- v. SARAH BURROUGHS, b. Abt. 1863, NY.

- vi. MARTHA BURROUGHS, b. Abt. 1868, NY.

Endnotes

1. Burgess-Kimes Genealogy, http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=burgess_kimes&id=I09356.

The Burtless Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. WILLIAM¹ BURTLESS was born 1794 in NJ. He married MARY PETTY. She was born 1801 in NJ.

More About WILLIAM BURTLESS:

Census: 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Property: 1860, Real estate value at \$9500.00

Children of WILLIAM BURTLESS and MARY PETTY are:

- i. PHEBE A.² BURTLESS, b. 1829.
 - ii. JOHN W. BURTLESS, b. 1835.
 - iii. HENRY BURTLESS, b. 1837.
2. iv. CHARLES BURNEY BURTLESS, b. 1844.

Generation No. 2

2. CHARLES BURNEY² BURTLESS (*WILLIAM¹*) was born 1844. He married LELIA ALLEMAN.

Notes for CHARLES BURNEY BURTLESS:

In 1870, Charles and wife and baby Alvin are living next door to Nehemiah Burtless and family.

More About CHARLES BURNEY BURTLESS:

Census: 1870, Douglass Co., Nebraska-farmer

Children of CHARLES BURTLESS and LELIA ALLEMAN are:

- i. ALVIN³ BURTLESS, b. 1869, Nebraska.
 - ii. ELMER BURTLESS, b. 1869, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
 - iii. ZULA BURTLESS, b. 1872, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
3. iv. CARL BURTLESS, b. Dec 1874, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 1957.
- v. CHARLES BURTLESS, b. 1877, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
 - vi. MAY BURTLESS, b. 1879, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. CARL³ BURTLESS (*CHARLES BURNEY², WILLIAM¹*) was born Dec 1874 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY¹, and died 1957. He married PEARL CUMPSON. She was born Nov

1874.

More About CARL BURTLESS:

Occupation: 1930, Machinist

Residence: 1930, 60 Chapel St., Seneca Falls, NY

Children of CARL BURTLESS and PEARL CUMPSON are:

4. i. HOWARD L.⁴ BURTLESS, b. 1907, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 1992.
- ii. RUTH E. BURTLESS, b. Jul 1898, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iii. CHARLES E. BURTLESS.
- iv. BYRON BURTLESS, b. Feb 1897, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 4

4. HOWARD L.⁴ BURTLESS (*CARL*³, *CHARLES BURNEY*², *WILLIAM*¹) was born 1907 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY, and died 1992. He married FRAN.

More About HOWARD L. BURTLESS:

Census: 1930, With parents and wife on Chapel St., Seneca Falls

Child of HOWARD BURTLESS and FRAN is:

- i. RICHARD⁵ BURTLESS.

Endnotes

1. 1900 Census of Seneca Falls, NY.

The Burton Family of Waterloo
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JOHN¹ BURTON was born 1788, and died 1847 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY¹. He married ELIZABETH. She was born 1799 in NY, and died 1876 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY².

More About JOHN BURTON:

Burial: Maple Grove Cem. Lot 62

More About ELIZABETH:

Burial: Maple Grove Cem. Lot 62

Children of JOHN BURTON and ELIZABETH are:

2. i. WILLIAM H.² BURTON, b. 1821, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 1890, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

ii. CAROLINE BURTON, b. 1826, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 15 Jun 1862, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About CAROLINE BURTON:

Burial: Maple Grove Cem. Lot 62

iii. E. L. BURTON, b. 1831, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

iv. M. H. BURTON, b. 1834, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

v. LYDIA BURTON, b. 1836, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 1875, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About LYDIA BURTON:

Burial: Maple Grove Cem. Lot 62

vi. S. H. BURTON, b. 1841, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. WILLIAM H.² BURTON (*JOHN*¹) was born 1821 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY, and died 1890 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married ELIZA J.. She died Bef. 1870 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About WILLIAM H. BURTON:

Burial: Maple Grove Cem. Lot 62

Occupation: Lawyer

Residence: 35 E. Main St. Waterloo, NY (today's Memorial Day Museum)

More About ELIZA J.:

Medical Information:

Children of WILLIAM BURTON and ELIZA J. are:

i. WILLIAM A.³ BURTON, b. 1847, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 1874, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About WILLIAM A. BURTON:

Burial: Maple Grove Cem. Lot 62

ii. JOHN A. BURTON, b. 1849, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 1878, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About JOHN A. BURTON:
Burial: Maple Grove Cem. Lot 62

iii. EDWARD BURTON, b. 1850, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

iv. FANNY BURTON, b. 1853, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 25 Jul 1860, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About FANNY BURTON:
Burial: Maple Grove Cem. Lot 62

v. LILLIE BURTON, b. 1856, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 1874, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About LILLIE BURTON:
Burial: Maple Grove Cem. Lot 62

Endnotes

1. Waterloo Historical Society Archives, Resolution of the Bar of Seneca Co., NY on the death of Burton 1847.
2. Maple Grove Cemetery Records Waterloo Historical Society archives.

The Butler Family of Seneca Falls

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. BUTLER¹ was born in Maryland. He married SARAH. She was born Abt. 1800 in Maryland¹, and died 10 Dec 1847 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About SARAH: Census 1: 1830, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY Census 2: 1840, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY Will: Seneca County, NY

Children of BUTLER and SARAH are:

2.
 - i. SOLOMON² BUTLER, b. 26 Feb 1819, NY; d. 28 Mar 1886, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
 - ii. MARY BUTLER, b. Abt. 1818, NY; m. HIRAM DEMUND, Bet. 1847 - 1850, Seneca County, NY; d. Bef. 1880, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About MARY BUTLER:
Residence: 1847, Skaneateles, Onondaga, NY

More About HIRAM DEMUND:
Census: 1850, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

- iii. HELEN BUTLER, b. Abt. 1816, NY; m. (1) CHARLES PHILLIPS; m. (2) ISAAC WHITE.

More About CHARLES PHILLIPS:
Residence: 1847, Buffalo, Erie, NY

More About ISAAC WHITE:
Census: 1880, Auburn, Cayuga, NY
Residence: 1880, 62 Garrow St., Auburn, NY

- iv. BETSEY BUTLER, b. Abt. 1830, NY.

Notes for BETSEY BUTLER:
Mother's will notes daughter "Betty Butler" of Auburn. (1847) A Betsy Butler is running a safe-house for fugitives in Auburn, NY in this time period.

More About BETSEY BUTLER:
Census: 1850, Brutus, Cayuga, NY with sister Julia and large number of unrelated Af-Am's in the home of Chad Phillips-Af-AM

- v. JULIA BUTLER, b. Abt. 1831, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. SOLOMON² BUTLER (*BUTLER*¹) was born 26 Feb 1819 in NY², and died 28 Mar 1886 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married HARRIET FREEMAN, daughter of MORGAN FREEMAN and CATHERINE SWARTHOUT. She was born Abt. 1834 in Auburn, Cayuga, NY, and died in Canada?.

More About SOLOMON BUTLER: Burial: Restvale Cemetery, Seneca Falls, NYCensus: Bet. 1850 - 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NYResidence: 1847, Skaneateles, Onondaga, NY

Notes for HARRIET FREEMAN: Harriet divorced Solomon Butler and remarried a DuBoise and moved to St. Catherine's Canada.

Child of SOLOMON BUTLER and HARRIET FREEMAN is:

3. i. JANE³ BUTLER.

Generation No. 3

3. JANE³ BUTLER (*SOLOMON², BUTLER¹*) She married DEXTER MERRIWETHER 06 Dec 1840 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY^{3,4}.

More About JANE BUTLER: Name 2:

Jane Butler

Children of JANE BUTLER and DEXTER MERRIWETHER are:

- i. AMELIA⁴ MERRIWETHER.
- ii. JOHN CASTILLA MERRIWETHER.

Endnotes

- 1 1880 Census of daughter shows parents born in Maryland.
- 2 Restvale Cemetery Records at the SFHS Library.
- 3 December 19, 1840-THE COLORED AMERICAN New York, New York.
- 4 Accessible Archives, December 19, 1840-THE COLORED AMERICAN New York, New York.

The Chamberlain Family of Seneca Falls & Waterloo

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JACOB¹ CHAMBERLAIN¹ was born 15 Aug 1715 in Dudley, Worcester, MA², and died 05 Sep 1780 in Dudley, Worcester, MA². He married PHEBE VINTON² 26 Feb 1742 in Dudley, Worcester, MA³. She was born 24 May 1723 in Woburn, Middlesex, MA³, and died in Dudley, Worcester, MA.

Children of JACOB CHAMBERLAIN and PHEBE VINTON are:

2. i. JACOB² CHAMBERLAIN, b. 09 Aug 1746, Dudley, Worcester, MA.
 - ii. PHEBE CHAMBERLAIN, b. 16 Feb 1750, Dudley, Worcester, MA.
3. iii. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, b. 06 May 1762, Dudley, Worcester, MA; d. Abt. 1821, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. JACOB² CHAMBERLAIN (*JACOB*¹)⁴ was born 09 Aug 1746 in Dudley, Worcester, MA. He married MARY VINTON⁴ 22 Nov 1774 in Dudley, Worcester, MA⁴. She was born 29 Dec 1751 in Dudley, Worcester, MA.

Child of JACOB CHAMBERLAIN and MARY VINTON is:

- i. JACOB³ CHAMBERLAIN, b. 26 Dec 1776, Dudley, Worcester, MA; d. 19 Nov 1855, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁵.

Notes for JACOB CHAMBERLAIN: This Jacob Chamberlain was Jacob P. Chamberlain's first cousin, the son of his father's brother Jacob. Jacob P. was his cousin's executor in 1855.

3. JOHN² CHAMBERLAIN (*JACOB*¹) was born 06 May 1762 in Dudley, Worcester, MA⁶, and died Abt. 1821 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married MARY LEE 19 Sep 1782 in Dudley, Worcester, MA⁷, daughter of BENJAMIN LEE and SARAH WOOD. She was born 25 Mar 1762 in Uxbridge, Worcester, MA⁸, and died Abt. 1821 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About JOHN CHAMBERLAIN: Elected: Massachusetts State Senator Military service: Revolutionary War Occupation: Surveyor and Civil Engineer Residence 1: 1807, From MA to Cortland County, NY Residence 2: 1809, To Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Child of JOHN CHAMBERLAIN and MARY LEE is:

4. i. JACOB PAYSON³ CHAMBERLAIN, b. 01 Aug 1802, Dudley, MA; d. 05 Oct 1878, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

4. JACOB PAYSON³ CHAMBERLAIN (*JOHN*², *JACOB*¹) was born 01 Aug 1802 in Dudley, MA, and died 05 Oct 1878 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married CATHERINE KUNEY, daughter of HENRY KUNEY and SUSANNA BRAUN. She was born Abt. 1806 in PA, and died 19 Sep 1878 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About JACOB PAYSON CHAMBERLAIN: Education: West William Street schoolhouse in Waterloo, NY Elected 1: 1830, Varick Town Clerk Elected 2: Commissioner of Highways, volunteer fireman, Seneca Falls Supervisor, Board of Education member Elected 3: Bet. 1859 - 1861, NYS Representative Elected 4: Bet. 1861 - 1863, U. S. Representative, Republican Occupation 1: 1819, School teacher in Varick, Seneca, NY Occupation 2: Bet. 1843 - 1878, Mill owner and operator

1

Religion: 1841, Methodist Episcopal Church of Seneca Falls Residence 1: 1832, Purchases a large farm at "The Kingdom", Seneca COUNTY, NY Residence 2: 1843, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Notes for CATHERINE KUNEY: Grip's Historical Souvenir of Seneca Falls (Syracuse: N. D.), p. 72-73 states that Catherine KuneY was the daughter of Frederick KuneY of Fayette. After thorough research into census and on-line genealogy sources, I have chosen to claim Henry KuneY of Fayette as her father. Frederick KuneY of Fayette (brother of Henry) did have a daughter Catherine, but she was born in 1797 in PA. The census entries for Jacob and Catherine Chamberlain's family consistently state her birthdate as 4 years later than Jacob's which was 1802. Henry and Susanna KuneY had a daughter Catherine who was born 1806 in PA, therefore I will assume them as her parents. More research is needed to verify or refute this.

Children of JACOB CHAMBERLAIN and CATHERINE KUNEY are:

- i. FRANKLIN⁴ CHAMBERLAIN, b. 1827, Varick, Seneca, NY.
- ii. ANGELINE CHAMBERLAIN, b. 1830, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁹.
- iii. LUCRETIA CHAMBERLAIN, b. 03 Jul 1834, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m.
ZALMON DAVIES AVERY¹⁰, 01 Jun 1854, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; b. 14 Dec 1822, Fairfield, NY; d. 16 Jan 1894, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iv. HARRISON CHAMBERLAIN, b. 1837, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- v. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, b. 1839, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

- vi. LUCINDA CHAMBERLAIN¹¹, b. 21 Feb 1844, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m.
EDWARD GAY.
- vii. CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, b. 1847, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

- 1 All information in this report, unless otherwise cited, is courtesy of Judith Wellman, author of the manuscript, "Biography of Jacob P. Chamberlain".
- 2 DAR Application of Angeline Chamberlain Johnson, 1897.
- 3 International Genealogical Index, http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
- 4 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=gcoulson&id=I14921>.
- 5 Seneca County Court House. Administration papers of Jacob Chamberlain.
- 6 Sanford/Chamberlain Genealogy, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2917440&id=I577197653>.
- 7 Early MA Mariages Prior to 1800 by Frederick Bailey, <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~rbrown/marrage/dudley-ma.htm>.
- 8 Sanford/Chamberlain Genealogy, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2917440&id=I577197653>.
- 9 DAR Application of Angeline Chamberlain Johnson, 1897.
- 10 <http://64.233.167.104/search?q=cache:ffa8Nf5GCMQJ:www.tmsociety.org/thomas/ephraim/pafg146.htm+%22Catherine+Ku ney%22++chamberlain&hl=en&ie=UTF-8>.

11 Anderson Genealogy, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=pamela0827&id=I5633>.

The Chatham Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. SEBASTIAN² CHATHAM (*WILLIAM*¹) was born 05 Aug 1799 in Lycoming, PA¹, and died 19 Sep 1877 in Canoga, Seneca, NY. He married CATHERINE WANTON BURTLESS¹ 17 Sep 1822, daughter of JAMES BURTLESS and NANCY NAPHAS. She was born 07 Dec 1798 in NY, and died 15 Oct 1870 in Canoga, Seneca, NY.

More About SEBASTIAN CHATHAM:

Burial: Canoga Cem. SF

Elected: 1833, Ruling Elder of the Cayuga Presbyterian Church in Cayuga Village, Aurelius Town, Cayuga Co., NY²

Children of SEBASTIAN CHATHAM and CATHERINE BURTLESS are:

i. WARREN J.³ CHATHAM, b. 1824; d. 1892.

Notes for WARREN J. CHATHAM:

Chairman of the 1st "Free Democracy of Seneca Co." group, a political Anti-Slavery group. "Resolved, That we have no language to express or unmeasured contempt and scorn of that infamous Fugitive Slave Bill..."
Frederick Douglass Paper 5 Nov 1852

ii. FESSONIA CHATHAM, b. 31 Mar 1827; m. GEORGE WASHINGTON BOCKOVEN³, 18 Oct 1848, Seneca Falls, NY³; b. 17 Feb 1817, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iii. H CHATHAM, b. 1829.

iv. MINERVA CHATHAM, b. 1831.

v. L CHATHAM, b. 1833.

vi. BAXTER M. CHATHAM, b. 26 Jul 1833⁴; d. 1897; m. MARY BOCKOVEN, 20 Mar 1871, Seneca Falls, NY; b. 19 Aug 1842; d. 14 Oct 1907.

More About BAXTER M. CHATHAM:

Burial: Canoga Cem. SF

vii. RUTH CHATHAM, b. 1836.

viii. SARAH CHATHAM, b. 01 Sep 1837.

Endnotes

1. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=lycofam&id=I125082>.
2. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nycayuga/storke/page354.html>.
3. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=dbarraclough&id=I087379>.
4. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=wjd&id=I102759>.

The Childs Family of Waterloo
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. AMHERST¹ CHILDS He married LUCY MOORE.

Child of AMHERST CHILDS and LUCY MOORE is:

2. i. AMHERST² CHILDS, b. 05 Jun 1799, Rutland, Worcester, MA; d. 17 Jun 1869, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. AMHERST² CHILDS (*AMHERST¹*) was born 05 Jun 1799 in Rutland, Worcester, MA, and died 17 Jun 1869 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY¹. He married LARISSA SOUTHWICK 12 Nov 1828 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY¹, daughter of DAVID SOUTHWICK and EUNICE DEMING. She was born 01 Apr 1811 in Junius, Seneca, NY, and died 1896 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Notes for AMHERST CHILDS:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/wlpres.htm>

The first effort to erect a suitable house of worship was made in the year 1822. Services had been held up to that time either in the court house or school building. In November, 1822, the trustees appointed a committee, with instructions to push the work on as fast as possible. The building lot was the gift of Elisha Williams and Reuben Swift. Quickly the work was begun, and by June of the following year, the corner stone was laid with appropriate services. In a little less than two years, on the 30th of September 1824, the house of worship was dedicated to the praise of God. It was erected at a cost of \$5,000. The edifice still remains standing as a place of worship. It is now the property of the Methodist Protestant society. In 1850, the church edifice had become too small to accommodate the growing congregation. On the 8th day of April, of that year, it was decided to build a new edifice. Articles of the association were "made and agreed upon and entered into," by Platt Crosby, John Marshall, James R. Webster, John McAllister, Amherst Childs, Peleg Pierson, Jedediah Pierson, Isaac R. Kipp, Edward Fatzinger, S.H. Gridley, Ephraim Chapin, as building committee, together with Alexander Rorison, William Wood, Ebert Taylor, Julius C. Strong, Joseph Wright, Aaron D. Lane, Jacob H. Ackerman, Machael Thomas, Martin Pontius, Levi Elmendorf, Eleanora Glover, Joel Wilson, Job White, Horation Warner and others. These were all pledged to the building of the new edifice. The work was immediately begun and the corner stone was laid on the 21st day of August 1850

In 1860, the Childs family had Matilda Cromwell, black, living with them as a servant.

More About AMHERST CHILDS:

Occupation: Physician

Children of AMHERST CHILDS and LARISSA SOUTHWICK are:

- i. DAVID AMHERST³ CHILDS, b. 12 Aug 1830, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 04 Dec 1830, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- ii. JANE ELIZABETH CHILDS, b. 15 Jun 1832, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iii. MARTHA CHILDS, b. 1833, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iv. EUNICE MARIA CHILDS, b. 05 Aug 1834, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; m. SAMUEL HART GRIDLEY, JR..
- v. HENRY AMHERST CHILDS, b. 07 Nov 1836, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 03 Oct 1864, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- 3. vi. ALBERT LUCAS CHILDS, b. 12 Apr 1840, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- vii. LUCY M. CHILDS, b. 06 Nov 1843, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- viii. ANNIE F. CHILDS, b. 17 Mar 1848, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. ALBERT LUCAS³ CHILDS (*AMHERST*², *AMHERST*¹) was born 12 Apr 1840 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married ISABELL EMMETT.

More About ALBERT LUCAS CHILDS:

Occupation: 1894, Editor & Proprietor of the Waterloo Observer

Children of ALBERT CHILDS and ISABELL EMMETT are:

- i. ALICE⁴ CHILDS.
- ii. MARIA ISABELL CHILDS.

Endnotes

- 1. http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

The Collins Family

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. HENRY¹ COLLINS was born 1818 in NY, and died in MI. He married DORCAS C. THAYER 20 May 1842 in Ledyard, Cayuga, NY¹, daughter of STEPHEN THAYER and SARAH E.. She was born Aug 1821 in NY, and died Bef. 1910 in MI.

More About HENRY COLLINS: Census 1: 1850, Rochester, Ward 3; Census 2: 1860, Owasco, Cayuga, NY; Census 3: 1880, White Pigeon, St. Joseph, MI with daughter Helen and family. Occupation 1: 1850, Agent Nurseryman, Rochester, NY; Occupation 2: 1860, Farmer & nurseryman in Owasco. Property: 1860, RE value at \$6000.00. Personal at \$2845.00

Notes for DORCAS C. THAYER: Dorcas listed as "housewife" in 1860 Owasco census—first time I've seen this this early. TLW

More About DORCAS C. THAYER: Census 1: 1880, Hector, Schuyler, NY with son Thomas and his wife Mable. Daughter Abby still lives a few doors down with Mother Sarah. Census 2: 1900, White Pigeon, St. Joseph, MI with daughter Helen and family.

Children of HENRY COLLINS and DORCAS THAYER are:

i. HELEN² COLLINS, b. 1843; m. CURTIS.

More About HELEN COLLINS: Census: 1900, White Pigeon, St. Joseph, MI

ii. THOMAS COLLINS, b. 1845.

More About THOMAS COLLINS: Census: 1880, Hector, Schuyler, NY

iii. IDA COLLINS, b. 1852.

Endnotes

1. http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

The Conklin Family

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. WILLIAM¹ CONKLIN was born Abt. 1788 in NY. He married PROBABLY MARY. She was born 1788, and died 1846 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About WILLIAM CONKLIN:Census 1: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NYCensus 2: 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NYCensus 3: 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NYCensus 4: 1880, Living with daughter Mary and husband Hiram Hubbard as a 98 year old retiree.Occupation: 1850, GardnerResidence: 1850, His 3 closest neighbors are Ansel Bascom, Seabury S, Gould and Edward Latham.

More About PROBABLY MARY:Burial: Old Ovid Street Cemetery, Seneca Falls, NY

Children of WILLIAM CONKLIN and PROBABLY MARY are:

- i. ELIZABETH² CONKLIN, b. Abt. 1812, NY.
- ii. JOHN CONKLIN, b. Abt. 1823, NY.

More About JOHN CONKLIN:Occupation: 1850, Moulder

- iii. MARY CONKLIN, b. Abt. 1827, NY; m. HIRAM HUBBARD¹; b. Abt. 1815, Connecticut.

More About HIRAM HUBBARD:Occupation: 1880, Cabinet maker

- iv. JAMES CONKLIN, b. Abt. 1822, NY.
- v. HARRIET CONKLIN, b. Abt. 1828, NY.

More About JAMES CONKLIN:Occupation: 1850, Spinner

Endnotes

1. 1880 Census of Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

The Coventry Family of Fayette
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. GEORGE¹ COVENTRY¹. He married JEAN CREE¹.

Notes for GEORGE COVENTRY:

<http://coventry.gendepository.com/scotland.html>

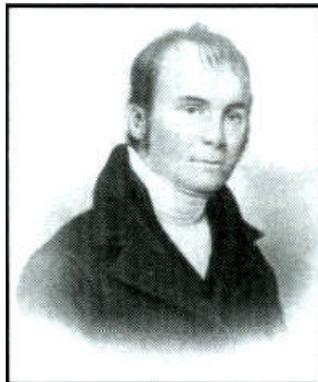
"George first came to Albany as an officer in Lord Howe's regiment and served at the battle of Ticonderoga. He later quit the army and bought land at Claverack with his brother William. George then returned to Scotland to settle his affairs and move his family but met reverses that prevented him. Some time after his death his son Alexander came to NY and settled the estate for his mother and sisters. About 1798 Alexander moved to central NY."

Children of GEORGE COVENTRY and JEAN CREE are:

- i. ELIZABETH² COVENTRY, b. 22 Aug 1764, Hamilton, Lamark Parish, Scotland.
- ii. JEAN COVENTRY, b. 22 Oct 1769, Hamilton, Lamark Parish, Scotland.
2. iii. ALEXANDER COVENTRY, b. 27 Aug 1766, Hamilton, Lamark Parish, Scotland; d. 1831, NY.
- iv. ROBERT COVENTRY, b. 1807, Deerfield, Oneida, NY².

Generation No. 2

2. ALEXANDER² COVENTRY (*GEORGE¹*) was born 27 Aug 1766 in Hamilton, Lamark Parish, Scotland, and died 1831 in NY. He married ELIZABETH BUTLER³ 11 Mar 1787 in NY. She was born 16 Apr 1769 in NY, and died 07 Feb 1828 in NY.



Alexander Coventry
Courtesy Geneva Historical Society

Notes for ALEXANDER COVENTRY:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/fayette.htm>

"Betty, a negro slave of Dr. Alexander Coventry, died at his farm at Seneca Lake, of pulmonary consumption, June 19, 1793. leaving two daughters. She was tenderly cared for by the doctor and his family, and her remains carefully enshrouded and placed in a coffin were interred upon his farm, as noted in his journal"

"A visit to your admirably conducted philanthropic institutions filled us with admiration. We have seen your delinquents, as it were, snatched from perdition and restored to a society, to which instead of being a curse, they may yet become valuable members. We are now fully convinced that the judicious philanthropist may convert a dense population (too often only the sinks of depravity) into the chosen abode of science, industry, and virtue.

<http://www.history.rochester.edu/canal/bib/colden/App17.html>:

The following Letter was addressed by Doctor Coventry, of Utica, to his Honor, the Mayor of New York.

November 10, 1825.

""Having been deputed by our fellow-citizens of the West, we beg permission to join with you in celebrating the completion of a work, which has elevated the character of our common country, and which will remain a triumphant trophy, to all the friends of free institutions, of what freemen can accomplish, when their energies are conducted by knowledge and real patriotism; a work which, by uniting the Lakes to the Ocean, within our country, has burst the barrier of the mountains, removed every pretence for sectional jealousy, and created a bond which the hand of time cannot sever. The Erie Canal insures to us a reward for industry, to our posterity and antidote for idleness; to the future inhabitants, the fertile lands of the West; the incalculable blessings of law, religion, morality and virtue; the legitimate offspring of knowledge and industry.

To the enlightened and patriotic Magistracy of this respectable city, we beg leave to tender the acknowledgement of our sincere gratitude, for the unabated attention and unwearied exertions, to render our visit pleasant. We must be permitted most respectfully to assure the gentlemen collectively and individually, that on our return to the bosoms of our families, we bear with us the most lively and permanent sense of their kindness and flattering attentions, and that among the lessons taught our children, will be to cherish an ardent friendship for them. By the completion of the Erie Canal, we esteem her future destiny as place beyond the control of chance. With sentiments of esteem and respect, we are,

"Your obedient Servants,

"For and in behalf of the Western Committee.

"ALEX. COVENTRY".

More About ALEXANDER COVENTRY:

Graduation: Glasgow University

Occupation: Physician, Surgeon

Property: 24 Nov 1792, Purchased 600 acres in the original Military Tract Lot #17 of Romulus from Soldier John Weaver.

Children of ALEXANDER COVENTRY and ELIZABETH BUTLER are:

- i. GEORGE³ COVENTRY, b. 24 Aug 1792, Romulus, Herkimer, NY⁴; d. 11 Apr 1878, Utica, NY⁴.
- ii. JOHN COVENTRY, b. 12 Feb 1796, Romulus, Herkimer, NY.
- iii. ELIZABETH COVENTRY, b. 05 Mar 1791, Columbiaville, NY; d. 07 Apr 1828, Hudson, NY.

Endnotes

1. <http://coventry.gendepository.com/scotland.html>.
2. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyoneida/>.
3. <http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/butler-1.html>.
4. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/fayette.htm>.

The Crowninshield Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. GEORGE¹ CROWNINSHIELD was born 06 Aug 1734 in Salem, Essex, MA, and died 15 Jun 1815 in Salem, Essex, MA. He married MARY DERBY 27 Jul 1757 in Salem, MA. She was born 12 Nov 1737 in Salem, Essex, MA¹, and died 26 Nov 1813 in Salem, Essex, MA.

Child of GEORGE CROWNINSHIELD and MARY DERBY is:

2. i. JACOB² CROWNINSHIELD, b. 31 Mar 1770, Salem, Essex, MA; d. 15 Apr 1808, Washington, D. C..

Generation No. 2

2. JACOB² CROWNINSHIELD (*GEORGE¹*) was born 31 Mar 1770 in Salem, Essex, MA², and died 15 Apr 1808 in Washington, D. C.². He married SARAH GARDNER 05 Jun 1796 in Salem, MA, daughter of JOHN GARDNER and SARAH DERBY. She was born 1773 in Salem, Essex, MA, and died 1807.

Notes for JACOB CROWNINSHIELD:

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000947> CROWNINSHIELD, Jacob, (brother of Benjamin Williams Crowninshield), a Representative from Massachusetts; born in Salem, Mass., March 31, 1770; engaged in mercantile pursuits; unsuccessful candidate for election in 1798 to the Sixth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dwight Foster; member of the State senate in 1801; was tendered the position of Secretary of the Navy by President Jefferson, but never entered upon his duties on account of ill health; elected as a Republican to the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Congresses and served from March 4, 1803, until his death in Washington, D.C., on April 15, 1808; chairman, Committee on Commerce and Manufactures (Ninth Congress); interment in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. Bibliography Reinoehl, John H., ed. "Some Remarks on the American Trade: Jacob Crowninshield to James Madison, 1806." *William and Mary Quarterly* 3rd ser., 16 (January 1959): 83-118.

Children of JACOB CROWNINSHIELD and SARAH GARDNER are:

- i. SARAH GARDNER³ CROWNINSHIELD, b. 1799, Salem, Essex, MA.
3. ii. JACOB CROWNINSHIELD, b. 01 Nov 1801, Salem, Essex, MA.
- iii. WILLIAM CROWNINSHIELD, b. 30 Nov 1802, Salem, Essex, MA.
- iv. MARY CROWNINSHIELD, b. 22 May 1804, Salem, Essex, MA.

Generation No. 3

3. JACOB³ CROWNINSHIELD (*JACOB², GEORGE¹*) was born 01 Nov 1801 in Salem, Essex, MA. He married MARY MILLER SCHUYLER 12 May 1831 in Bloomingdale, NJ³, daughter of ARENT SCHUYLER and ANN MILLER. She was born 21 Jul 1802 in Belleville, Essex, NJ³, and died 07 Jul 1854 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁴.

Notes for MARY MILLER SCHUYLER: Elizabeth Cady Stanton: "I had three quite intimate young friends in the village who spent

much of their spare time with me, and who added much to my happiness: Frances Hoskins, who was principal of the girls' department in the academy, with whom I discussed politics and religion; Mary Bascom, a good talker on the topics of the day, and Mary Crowninshield, who played well on the piano. As I was very fond of music, Mary's coming was always hailed with delight. Her mother, too, was a dear friend of mine, a woman of rare intelligence, refinement, and conversational talent. She was a Schuyler, and belonged to the Dutch aristocracy in Albany. She died suddenly, after a short illness. I was with her in the last hours and held her hand until the gradually fading spark of life went out. Her son is Captain A(rent). S. Crowninshield of our Navy."

Children of JACOB CROWNINSHIELD and MARY SCHUYLER are:

- i. JACOB⁴ CROWNINSHIELD, b. 16 Mar 1832, NYC, NY; d. 15 Nov 1897, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. MARY SCHUYLER CROWNINSHIELD, b. 09 Apr 1833, NYC, NY; d. 01 Jan 1889, Nashville, TN; m. JAMES HOWARD UNDERHILL, Jun 1857, Seneca Falls, NY.

Notes for MARY SCHUYLER CROWNINSHIELD: I had three quite intimate young friends in the village who spent much of their spare time with me, and who added much to my happiness: Frances Hoskins, who was principal of the girls' department in the academy, with whom I discussed politics and religion; Mary Bascom, a good talker on the topics of the day, and Mary Crowninshield, who played well on the piano. As I was very fond of music, Mary's coming was always hailed with delight. Her mother, too, was a dear friend of mine, a woman of rare intelligence, refinement, and conversational talent. She was a Schuyler, and belonged to the Dutch aristocracy in Albany. She died suddenly, after a short illness. I was with her in the last hours and held her hand until the gradually fading spark of life went out. Her son is Captain A. S. Crowninshield of our Navy.

- iii. CAROLINE LETITIA CROWNINSHIELD, b. 23 Jul 1835, NYC, NY; d. 22 May 1923, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iv. WILLIAM BENTLEY CROWNINSHIELD, b. 10 Jun 1838, NYC, NY; d. 26 Apr 1919, IN.
- v. ARENT SCHUYLER CROWNINSHIELD, b. 14 Mar 1843, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 27 May 1908, PA; m. MARY HOPKINS BRADFORD.

Notes for ARENT SCHUYLER CROWNINSHIELD:<http://www.answers.com/topic/arent-s-crowninshield>Arent Schuyler Crowninshield (March 14, 1843 - 1908) was an admiral of the United States Navy. He saw combat during the Civil War, and after the war held high commands both afloat and ashore.

Born in New York, he was the grandson of Jacob Crowninshield (appointed Navy secretary under Jefferson but who died before taking up the office), and grandnephew of George Crowninshield (adventuring owner of Cleopatra's Barge, first yacht to cross the Atlantic). Arent graduated from the United States Naval Academy on May 28, 1863 and immediately went into action in the American Civil War, participating in the assault on Fort Fisher while serving on the steam sloop Ticonderoga.

After the war, he rose steadily through the ranks, becoming lieutenant in 1866, commander in 1880, where he was from 1887 to 1891 commander of the school ship St. Mary. Promoted captain on July 21, 1894, he took command of the new battleship Maine at her commissioning in 1895, leaving in 1897 to become chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

- vi. SARAH CROWNINSHIELD, b. 15 Dec 1845, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=REG&db=flakey&id=I567172412>.
- 2 <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=hom42&id=I46320>.
- 3 <http://72.14.205.104/search?q=cache:2bNq6nFjPCEJ:familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/k/o/e/Judy-W>

4. "Marriage and Death Notices from Seneca County, New York Newspapers, 1817-1885" by Mary S. Jackson and Edward F. Jackson -, Mary M. Schuyler Crowinshield died in Seneca Fally, NY, 7 Jul 1854 in her 55th year, was formerly of Salem, MA.

The Day Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. WILLIAM CHAPMAN¹ DAY was born 1823 in NY, and died 1895 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY¹. He married MATILDA UNDERHILL. She was born Apr 1825 in England, and died 1895 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About WILLIAM CHAPMAN DAY:

Burial: Restvale Cem., Seneca Falls, NY

Census 1: 1880, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Census 2: Bet. 1850 - 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Occupation 1: 1850, Chairmaker

Occupation 2: 1880, Baker in Waterloo

Residence: 1880, Center St., Waterloo, NY

More About MATILDA UNDERHILL:

Burial: Restvale Cem., Seneca Falls, NY

Census: 1900, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY with son William & family

Children of WILLIAM DAY and MATILDA UNDERHILL are:

i. S. W.² DAY, b. 1846, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

ii. WILLIAM OSCAR DAY, b. Nov 1847, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 1920, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iii. MARY A. DAY, b. 1859, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/coroner2.htm>.

The Deming Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. AARON¹ DEMING He married LYDIA STODDARD.

Child of AARON DEMING and LYDIA STODDARD is:

2. i. JOSEPH² DEMING, b. 11 Mar 1792, Williamstown, Berkshire, MA; d. 18 Dec 1870, Williamstown, Berkshire, MA.

Generation No. 2

2. JOSEPH² DEMING (AARON¹) was born 11 Mar 1792 in Williamstown, Berkshire, MA, and died 18 Dec 1870 in Williamstown, Berkshire, MA. He married SARAH (SALLY) HENRIETTA CHAMBERLAIN 29 Sep 1817 in Williamstown, MA. She was born 1797 in Williamstown, Berkshire, MA, and died 04 Jun 1847 in Williamstown, Berkshire, MA.

Child of JOSEPH DEMING and SARAH CHAMBERLAIN is:

3. i. DAVID ALANSON³ DEMING, b. 28 Feb 1826, Williamstown, Berkshire, MA.

Generation No. 3

3. DAVID ALANSON³ DEMING (JOSEPH², AARON¹) was born 28 Feb 1826 in Williamstown, Berkshire, MA¹. He married CATHERINE KING 17 Nov 1853 in Seneca Falls, NY¹, daughter of DANIEL KING and SUSANNAH SMITH. She was born 30 Jul 1830 in Williamstown, Berkshire, MA.

More About DAVID ALANSON DEMING:

Occupation: Machinist

Children of DAVID DEMING and CATHERINE KING are:

i. JOSEPH FRANKLIN⁴ DEMING, b. 25 May 1857, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

ii. DANIEL KING DEMING, b. 15 Jun 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iii. SUSAN HENRIETTA DEMING, b. 15 Jun 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iv. VINA S. DEMING, b. 04 Nov 1864, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

v. SARAH L. DEMING, b. 1865, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

vi. FRANCES E. DEMING, b. 1868, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. FamilySearch IGI.

The Demund Family of Ovid & Lodi

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. QUAM¹ DEMUND was born Abt. 1796 in New Jersey, and died in Covert, Seneca, NY. He married (1) LYDIA. She died 23 Jul 1842 in Ovid, Seneca, NY¹. He married (2) PHEBE C. Abt. 1844 in Ovid, Seneca, NY. She was born Abt. 1821 in NY, and died 15 Jul 1899 in Ovid, Seneca, NY.

Notes for QUAM DEMUND: Quam was buried as a military veteran in the Trumansburg's Grove Cem. along with many members of his large family.

More About QUAM DEMUND: Burial: Grove Cemetery, Lot #140, Trumansburg, Tompkins, NY² Military service: War of 1812

More About LYDIA: Burial: Ovid Village Cem., NY

More About PHEBE C.: Burial: Grove Cemetery, Lot #140, Trumansburg, Tompkins, NY

Children of QUAM DEMUND and LYDIA are:

- i. SALLY JANE² DEMUND, d. 15 Jul 1843, Ovid, Seneca, NY³.
- ii. THEODORE DEMUND, b. 1828, Ovid, Seneca, NY.

More About THEODORE DEMUND: Burial: Trumansburg, Grove Cemetery.

- iii. ANDREW DEMUND, b. 1832, NY.
- iv. CLARA ANN DEMUND, b. 1835, NY; m. RICHARD ROBINS, 05 Feb 1853, Jacksonville, Tompkins, NY³.
- v. ISAAC DEMUND, b. 1837.

vi. LYDIA MARTHA DEMUND, b. 1839; m. STOUT.

Children of QUAM DEMUND and PHEBE C. are:

- vii. OLIVE² DEMUND, b. Abt. 1845, Ovid, Seneca, NY.
- viii. SALLY ANN DEMUND, b. Abt. 1846, Ovid, Seneca, NY.
- ix. PRISCILLA DEMUND, b. 13 Apr 1847, Ovid, Seneca, NY³; d. Bef. 1854, Ovid, Seneca, NY.
- x. CHARLES DEMUND, b. Abt. 1849, Ovid, Seneca, NY; d. 11 Jan 1914, Ovid, Seneca, NY.

More About CHARLES DEMUND: Burial: Trumansburg, Grove Cemetery.

- xi. HARRISON DEMUND, b. Abt. 1850.
- xii. PRISCILLA DEMUND, b. Abt. 1853, Ovid, Seneca, NY; d. 03 Aug 1913, Ovid, Seneca, NY.

More About PRISCILLA DEMUND:Burial: Grove Cemetery, Lot #140, Trumansburg, Tompkins, NY

- xiii. DARWIN DEMUND, b. Abt. 1855, Covert, Seneca, NY.
- xiv. ANN ELIZA DEMUND, b. Abt. 1861, Covert, Seneca, NY.
- xv. ABRAM DEMUND, b. Abt. 1867, Covert, Seneca, NY.
- xvi. CARRIE DEMUND.

Endnotes

1

- 1 Seneca County Historian's Office "Blacks in Seneca County".
- 2 http://www.rootsweb.com/~nytompki/Military/tburg_vets_def.htm.
- 3 Seneca County Historian's Office "Blacks in Seneca County".

2

The Dey Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. DIRK¹ DEY He married HENNE PIERSON.

Notes for DIRK DEY:

<http://www.learyrelations.com/p2.htm>

Richard (Dirk) (General) Dey was born on 19 November 1752 at Dey Mansion, Passaic Co., New Jersey. He was the son of Theunis (Colonel) Dey and Hester Schuyler. He married Hannah Pierson on 6 March 1775. He was Captain, Major and finally General in Van Cortlandt's Regiment, New Jersey Militia, during the Revolutionary War; land owner circa 1776. He died on 7 October 1811 at Fairfield, New Jersey, at age 58; Died by a fall from his horse. He was buried after 7 October 1811 at Dey Mansion, Passaic Co., New Jersey; Buried on property in back of house

Child of DIRK DEY and HENNE PIERSON is:

2. i. PIERSON² DEY, b. 08 Mar 1780, Paterson, Passaic, NJ; d. 26 Dec 1863.

Generation No. 2

2. PIERSON² DEY (*DIRK*¹) was born 08 Mar 1780 in Paterson, Passaic, NJ¹, and died 26 Dec 1863. He married SARAH CONOVER 04 Dec 1806 in Brooklyn, NY², daughter of JACOBUS CONHOVEN and RACHEL BERGEN.

Notes for PIERSON DEY:

Portrait and Biographical Record of Schuyler & Seneca Counties. Chapman Pub. Co., NY 1895. p. 197.

"He became a Republican on the organization of the party and was a strong anti-slavery man." Found in the 1830 census of Fayette.

<http://library.albany.edu/speccoll/manuscript.htm>

DEY, PIERSON, farmer

Record Book, 1810–16, 1 vol. (MSS-061)

Includes a diary kept by Pierson Dey, a farmer and rural laborer in Passaic County, New Jersey, 1810–16; day book entries, 1812–16; an account of money expended on building, 1816. Later entries in the volume record purchases by H. K. Dey, 1864.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/wfaypr.htm>

The First Presbyterian Church of West Fayette was organized on the 5th of January, A. D. 1825. Rev. Henry Axtell, D.D. was chosen moderator and Rev. Azariah J. Orton was chosen clerk.

There George Markle, John Mead and Tunis Dey. Its trustees were Anthony Dey , Pierson Dey, Stephen Cook, Josiah Easton and James Houghtaling. In 1825, land was donated to the society for erection of a church edifice bu Abraham Ackerman and Tunis Henion. The building was erected and dedicated during the year 1826.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyontari/DemtoDezobituaries.htm>

...removed to and settled upon the farm in Fayette, Seneca County, where they resided until death. Mr. Dey died suddenly sitting in his chair on the morning of Dec. 26th, 1863, having lived to the advanced age of 83 years and 7 months.

More About PIERSON DEY:

Religion: 1820, Presbyterian

Residence: 1807, Seneca County, NY

Children of PIERSON DEY and SARAH CONOVER are:

- i. JACOB C.³ DEY.
- ii. ANTHONY P. DEY.
- iii. RICHARD DEY.
- iv. PETER B. DEY.
- v. ELIZABETH DEY.
- vi. WILLIAM DEY.
- vii. CATHERINE DEY.
- viii. HENRY K. DEY.

Endnotes

1. <http://72.14.207.104/search?q=cache:P04NDJztY5cJ:www.conovergenealogy.com/conover-p/p756.htm+%22pierson+Dey%22&hl=en&gl=us&ct=clnk&cd=6&ie=UTF-8>.
2. http://olivetreegenealogy.com/nn/church/flatbush_mar4.shtml.

The DeYoe Family of Waterloo, NY

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. WILLIAM² DEYOE (JOHN¹) was born 1795 in Northumberland, Saratoga, NY, and died Bef. 1870 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married ESTHER CHUTE Abt. 1818 in NY. She was born 1800 in NY.

More About WILLIAM DEYOE: Census:
1850, Waterloo, Seneca, NY Occupation 1:
1850, Mason Occupation 2: 1860,
Mechanic Property: 1860, RE Value at
\$700.00

More About ESTHER CHUTE: Census: 1870, Waterloo, Seneca, NY as head of house with Mary
and Hettie Deyoe Property: 1860, RE Value at \$3000.00

Children of WILLIAM DEYOE and ESTHER CHUTE are:

- 1 i. GRATIUS C.³ DEYOE, b. Mar 1817, NY; d. Bef. 1920, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- 2 ii. JACOB DEYOE, b. 1822, NY.
4. iii. GEORGE DEYOE, b. 1824, NY; d. Bef. 1880, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iv. SARAH DEYOE, b. 1830, NY.
- v. CHARLES DEYOE, b. 1832, NY.

- vi. HELEN DEYOE, b. 1833, NY.
- vii. EDWIN DEYOE, b. 1835, NY.
- viii. CORNELIA DEYOE, b. 1838, NY.
- ix. MARY DEYOE, b. 1839, NY.

More About MARY DEYOE: Census: 1860, Waterloo, Seneca, NY with parents as a single woman

- x. HARRIET DEYOE, b. 1842, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. GRATIUS C.³ DEYOE (WILLIAM², JOHN¹) was born Mar 1817 in NY, and died Bef. 1920 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married CATHERINE Abt. 1845 in Waterloo, NY. She was born Aug 1824 in NJ, and died Bef. 1910 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About GRATIUS C. DEYOE: Census 1: 1850, Waterloo, Seneca, NY Census 2: 1900,
Waterloo, Seneca, NY Occupation 1: 1850, Painter Occupation 2: 1900, House painter Property:
1870, RE Value @ \$3000.00; Personal @\$ 1800.00 Residence: Bet. 1850 - 1910, 3 South Seneca,
Waterloo, NY

Children of GRATIUS DEYOE and CATHERINE are:

- i. GEORGE⁴ DEYOE, b. 1846, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. Bef. 1860, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- ii. WILLIAM DEYOE, b. Sep 1848, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

1

More About WILLIAM DEYOE: Census: 1910, Living with father as 56 year old single man

- iii. HELEN DEYOE, b. Aug 1851, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

- iv. ALICE DEYOE, b. 1854, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- v. FRANKLIN DEYOE, b. 1856, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

- vi. ADA DEYOE, b. 1859, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- vii. CORA DEYOE, b. 1865, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

3. JACOB³ DEYOE (WILLIAM², JOHN¹) was born 1822 in NY. He married CYNTHIA. She was born 1823 in NY.

More About JACOB DEYOE: Census 1: 1850, Waterloo, Seneca, NY Census 2: 1860, Comstock, Kalamazoo, MI Occupation 1: 1850, Mason Occupation 2: 1860, Farmer Property: 1860, RE Value at \$2500.00; personal @\$2000.00 Residence: 1850, 1 South Seneca St., Waterloo, NY

Children of JACOB DEYOE and CYNTHIA are:

- i. M. ELIZABETH⁴ DEYOE, b. 1847, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- ii. HETTIE DEYOE, b. 1849, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. Bef. 1860.
- iii. CHARLES DEYOE, b. 1851, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iv. HETTIE DEYOE, b. 1854, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

4. GEORGE³ DEYOE (WILLIAM², JOHN¹) was born 1824 in NY, and died Bef. 1880 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married EMELINE. She was born 1825 in NY.

More About GEORGE DEYOE: Census: 1850, Waterloo, Seneca, NY Occupation: 1850, Mason Residence: 1850, 1 South Seneca St., Waterloo, NY with brother Jacob

More About EMELINE: Residence: 1880, 195 Elisha St., Waterloo, NY, directly across the street from Thomas and Nellie Jackson

Children of GEORGE DEYOE and EMELINE are:

- i. FRANK E.⁴ DEYOE, b. 1849, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- ii. GEORGE DEYOE, b. 1853, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iii. MARY C. DEYOE, b. 1863, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

The Doty Family

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ELIAS¹ DOTY was born 1732 in Littleworth, Oyster Bay, Queens, NY¹, and died 15 Mar 1806 in Clinton, Dutchess, NY². He married AMY DEAN. She died 25 May 1782 in Clinton, Dutchess, NY².

Child of ELIAS DOTY and AMY DEAN is:

2. i. ISAAC² DOTY, b. 18 Dec 1762, Probably Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, NY; d. 26 Nov 1842, Ledyard, Cayuga, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. ISAAC² DOTY (ELIAS¹)³ was born 18 Dec 1762 in Probably Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, NY⁴, and died 26 Nov 1842 in Ledyard, Cayuga, NY. He married ELIZABETH CARPENTER⁵ 22 Jan 1782 in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, NY⁶. She was born 13 Jul 1765 in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, NY, and died 18 Feb 1845 in Ledyard, Cayuga, NY.

Children of ISAAC DOTY and ELIZABETH CARPENTER are:

1 i. ELIAS I.³ DOTY, b. 14 Jul 1799, Clinton, Dutchess, NY; d. 24 May 1871, Rochester, Monroe, NY.
2 ii. AMY DOTY.

Generation No. 3

3. ELIAS I.³ DOTY (ISAAC², ELIAS¹) was born 14 Jul 1799 in Clinton, Dutchess, NY⁶, and died 24 May 1871 in Rochester, Monroe, NY⁶. He married (1) SUSAN RUSSELL WHITE⁶ 27 Mar 1833 in Venice, Cayuga, NY⁶, daughter of PELEG WHITE and EUNICE TRIPP. She was born 15 Aug 1807 in New Bedford, Bristol, MA⁶, and died 30 May 1852 in Macedon, Wayne, NY⁶. He married (2) MARY⁷ Aft. 1853.

Notes for ELIAS I. DOTY: The 1860 census of Macedon, NY has Elias married to a Mary, (Susan having died in 1852) still living with mother-in-law Eunice White, age 85 and another Doty female named Ambia Doty, born NY in 1836, along with George, Eunice and David Doty.

More About ELIAS I. DOTY: Burial: 1871, Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, NY. Section I. Census: 1850, Macedon, Wayne, NY Occupation: 1850, Farmer

More About SUSAN RUSSELL WHITE: Burial: Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, NY. Section I.

Children of ELIAS DOTY and SUSAN WHITE are:

i. HARRIET⁴ DOTY, b. 1831; m. JONATHAN H. SMITH.

More About HARRIET DOTY: Education: Bet. 1847 - 1848, Macedon Academy, Wayne Co., NY⁸
Residence: 1892, Chicago, Illinois

More About JONATHAN H. SMITH: Residence: 1892, Chicago, Illinois

ii. GEORGE DOTY, b. 1834.

More About GEORGE DOTY: Occupation: 1860, Druggist

iii. EUNICE DOTY, b. 1836.
iv. MILTON DOTY, b. 1840.

More About MILTON DOTY: Education: Bet. 1855 - 1856, Macedon Academy, Wayne Co., NY Residence: Bet. 1855 - 1856, Rochester, NY

v. DAVID DOTY, b. 1845.

More About DAVID DOTY: Education: Bet. 1853 - 1854, Macedon Academy, Wayne Co., NY Occupation: 1870, Patent medicine maker

4. AMY³ DOTY (*ISAAC*², *ELIAS*¹) She married WILLIAM CORNELL.

Child of AMY DOTY and WILLIAM CORNELL is:

- i. HANNAH DOTY⁴ CORNELL, b. Abt. 1807; d. Aug 1899, Rochester, Plymouth, MA; m. JOSEPH M. HOWLAND.

Endnotes

- 1 Ancestry.com, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2857938&id=I115>.
- 2 International Genealogical Index, http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
- 3 Ancestry.com, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=ourfamily2003&id=I92936>.
- 4 <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2286494&id=I18738>, History and Genealogy of the CARPENTER Family in America Author: Daniel Hoogland Carpenter Date: 1901.
- 5 Ancestry.com, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=ourfamily2003&id=I92936>.
- 6 International Genealogical Index, http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
- 7 1860 Federal Census of Macedon, Wayne, NY.
- 8 History of Macedon Academy, 1841-1891. Fairport, N.Y.: Mail Steam Printing House, 1892 via <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nywayne/index.html>.

The Douglass Family of Waterloo

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. HENRY¹ DOUGLASS was born Abt. 1776 in Maryland¹, and died 22 May 1849 in Geneva, Ontario, NY². He married PHILLIS KENNY. She was born Abt. 1780 in Maryland, and died Bet. 1863 - 1870 in Geneva, Ontario, NY³.

Notes for HENRY DOUGLASS: Slave on the Rose Hill Farm of Fayette until manumitted by his owner, Robert Rose, on 10 October 1816. (Revielle article).

Shot and wounded by Robert Rose for refusing to work on the Sabbath in the brick kiln. (Grover, *Make a Way Somehow*, p. 20)

More About HENRY DOUGLASS: Census 1: 1830, Fayette, Seneca, NY
Census 2: 1820, Fayette, Seneca, NY
Immigration: 1803, From Virginia to Fayette, Seneca, NY by slave owner Robert Rose and 75 other slaves

More About PHILLIS KENNY: Census 1: 1860, Geneva, Ontario, NY at 21 High St. Lives alone
Census 2: 1850, Seneca, Ontario, NY as widow with Emily and Charles
Immigration: 1803, From Virginia to Fayette, Seneca, NY by slave owner Robert Rose and 75 other slaves
Occupation: 1803, Slave and baby nurse for the Rose family of Virginia and Fayette.
Residence: 1863, 21 High St, Geneva, NY-Directory

Children of HENRY DOUGLASS and PHILLIS KENNY are:

- i. CHARLES² DOUGLASS, b. 21 Dec 1808, Fayette, Seneca, NY.

More About CHARLES DOUGLASS:
Census: 1850, Seneca, Ontario, NY with mother and sister Emily

- ii. MARIA DOUGLASS, b. 03 Nov 1810, Fayette, Seneca, NY; m. JOHN DUER; d. , Marshall. Monroe, MI.
2. iii. HENRY DOUGLASS, b. 21 Jan 1812, Fayette, Seneca, NY; d. 02 Apr 1889, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iv. HARRIET DOUGLASS, b. Abt. 1819, Fayette, Seneca, NY.

More About HARRIET DOUGLASS:
Census: 1850, Seneca, Ontario, NY w/ Rev. John A. Murray, Presbyterian clergy

- v. AMELIA DOUGLASS, b. Abt. 1820, Fayette, Seneca, NY.

More About AMELIA DOUGLASS:
Census: 1850, Seneca, Ontario, NY with the Stow family

- vi. EMILY DOUGLASS, b. Abt. 1821, Fayette, Seneca, NY.

More About EMILY DOUGLASS:
Census 1: 1860, Geneva, Ontario, NY with the Dakin family
Census 2: 1850, Seneca, Ontario, NY with mother and brother Charles

- vii. MARGARET DOUGLASS⁴, b. Abt. 1822, Fayette, Seneca, NY; d. 1899, Geneva, Ontario, NY.

More About MARGARET DOUGLASS:Census 1: 1860, Geneva, Ontario, NY with the Wiley familyCensus 2: 1870, Geneva, Ontario, NY-living alone, property ownerOccupation: 1870, Laundress

viii. WILLIAM DOUGLASS, b. Abt. 1823, Fayette, Seneca, NY.

More About WILLIAM DOUGLASS:Census: 1850, Seneca, Ontario, NY

Generation No. 2

2. HENRY² DOUGLAS (*HENRY¹ DOUGLASS*) was born 21 Jan 1812 in Fayette, Seneca, NY⁵, and died 02 Apr 1889 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY⁵. He married LOUISA. She was born Abt. 1820 in NY, and died 30 Jun 1888 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY⁶.

More About HENRY DOUGLAS:Burial: Stark St. Cemetery, Waterloo, NYCause of Death: Struck on the head during argument, died shortly afterwards.Census 1: 1860, Waterloo, Seneca, NYCensus 2: 1870, Waterloo, Seneca, NYCensus 3: 1880, Waterloo, Seneca, NYOccupation: Aft. 1860, Employed as oxen and horse driver by Joseph Wright who lived on theNE corner of E. Williams and Virginia Sts.⁷

Residence 1: 1886, East Elizabeth St. near Clark. (Directory)

Residence 2: 1880, Elizabeth ST.

More About LOUISA:Burial: Stark St. Cemetery, Waterloo, NYCensus: 1850, With Mary Bigelow in Junius, Seneca, NY. Not with Henry-where is he?

Children of HENRY DOUGLAS and LOUISA are:

i. HENRY³ DOUGLASS, b. Abt. 1852, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 10 Apr 1914, Geneva, Ontario, NY⁸.

More About HENRY DOUGLASS:Burial: Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NYCensus: 1880, Waterloo, Seneca, NY with parents

ii. MARY DOUGLASS, b. Abt. 1854, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

iii. GEORGE DOUGLASS, b. Abt. 1856, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

iv. JAMES DOUGLASS, b. Abt. 1862, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About JAMES DOUGLASS:Census: 1880, Waterloo, Seneca, NY with parents

v. CHILD DOUGLASS, b. Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 03 Jan 1859, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About CHILD DOUGLASS:Burial: Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NY

Endnotes

- 1 1880 census for son Henry lists parent's as b. in MD..
- 2 Geneva Gazette of May 25, 1849., Provided by the Geneva Historical Society.
- 3 1863 Directory of Seneca County lists her in Geneva at 21 High St..
- 4 Make a Way Somehow, by Kathryn Grover..
- 5 The Reveille. 125th Ann. Issue, p. 9.
- 6 Seneca Co. Historian's Office Af Am records.
- 7 Make a Way Somehow, by Kathryn Grover., 291.
- 8 The Reveille. 125th Ann. Issue, p. 9.

The Duer Family of Ovid
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. HENRY¹ DUER was born Abt. 1785 in NJ, and died 27 Feb 1841 in Ovid, Seneca, NY¹. He married ANNA. She was born 25 Apr 1787 in NJ¹, and died 11 Aug 1852 in Ovid, Seneca, NY.

Children of HENRY DUER and ANNA are:

- i. HENRY² DUER, b. 12 Sep 1809, NJ; d. 02 Jun 1836, Ovid, Seneca, NY¹.
- ii. CHARLES DUER, b. Abt. 1816, NJ; m. JEANETTE WIDGEON, 10 Oct 1844, Ovid, Seneca, NY¹.
- iii. MERCY DUER, b. 10 Apr 1816, NJ; d. 12 May 1839, Ovid, Seneca, NY.
- iv. GEORGE DUER, b. Abt. 1822, NJ.
- v. AMANDA DUER, b. Abt. 1824, NY.
- vi. CHARLOTTE DUER, b. Abt. 1825, NY.
- vii. HARRISON DUER, b. Abt. 1826, NY.
- viii. NELSON DUER, b. Abt. 1827, NY.
- ix. MARTIN DUER, b. Abt. 1829, NY.
- x. SALLY ANN DUER, b. Abt. 1831, NY.
2. xi. HARRIET DUER.
- xii. ELBERT DUER.

Generation No. 2

2. HARRIET² DUER (HENRY¹) She married WILLIAM MIDDLETON 03 Jul 1844 in Ovid, Seneca, NY¹.

Children of HARRIET DUER and WILLIAM MIDDLETON are:

- i. MARY ELLEN³ MIDDLETON, b. 25 Jun 1847, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- ii. HARRISON MIDDLETON¹, b. 06 Feb 1849, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- iii. CHARLOTTE MIDDLETON¹, b. Abt. 1851, Lodi, Seneca, NY; d. 03 Nov 1854, Ovid, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. Seneca Co. Hist. Office Af-Am records.

The Failing Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JOSEPH¹ FAILING was born 25 Feb 1782. He married MARIAH VAN ALSTYNE 27 Jan 1802, daughter of MARTIN VAN ALSTYNE and MARGARET SCHREMBLING. She was born 28 Oct 1785.

Notes for JOSEPH FAILING:1810 Owned store and tavern in Canajoharie, NY with his brother Warner

Child of JOSEPH FAILING and MARIAH VAN ALSTYNE is:

2. i. ABRAM² FAILING, b. 16 Aug 1803, Canajoharie, Montgomery, NY; d. 09 Oct 1879, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. ABRAM² FAILING (*JOSEPH¹*) was born 16 Aug 1803 in Canajoharie, Montgomery, NY¹, and died 09 Oct 1879 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married HELEN HARRIS 01 Mar 1826 in Fayette, NY², daughter of JOHN HARRIS and MARY RICHARDSON. She was born 16 Apr 1801 in Cayuga, Cayuga, NY, and died 30 Aug 1892 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY³.

More About ABRAM FAILING:Elected: 1850, Justice of the Peace Seneca Falls, NY

Children of ABRAM FAILING and HELEN HARRIS are:

- i. WILLIAM³ FAILING, b. 1829, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. MARY FAILING, b. 1834, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iii. JOHN FAILING, b. 1838, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iv. HELEN FAILING, b. 1843, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- v. FRANCES FAILING, b. 1849, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1 http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

2 <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~darmi/Marriages1826.html>.

3 <http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:cLiOuu8pHyUJ:szt-genealogy.org/sztdata/22/18872.htm+%22Helen+Harris%22++failing&hl=en&ie=UTF-8>.

The Fairchild Family of Ovid by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ABIJAH¹ FAIRCHILD He married SARAH HOWELL.

Child of ABIJAH FAIRCHILD and SARAH HOWELL is:

2. i. DAVID² FAIRCHILD, b. 01 Aug 1791; d. 17 Sep 1866, CA.

Generation No. 2

2. DAVID² FAIRCHILD (*ABIJAH¹*)¹ was born 01 Aug 1791, and died 17 Sep 1866 in CA. He married DEBORAH PALMER. She was born 11 Jun 1795, and died 27 Dec 1875 in CA.

Children of DAVID FAIRCHILD and DEBORAH PALMER are:

3. i. CORYDON³ FAIRCHILD, b. 19 Jun 1816, Otsego, Otsego, NY; d. 15 Apr 1899, Ovid, Seneca, NY.
ii. JULIA ANN FAIRCHILD, m. DAVID C. CREQUE.

Generation No. 3

3. CORYDON³ FAIRCHILD (*DAVID², ABIJAH¹*) was born 19 Jun 1816 in Otsego, Otsego, NY, and died 15 Apr 1899 in Ovid, Seneca, NY. He married MARTHA R. SPENCER 16 May 1838 in Cortlandville, Cortland, NY. She died 1892 in Ovid, Seneca, NY.

Children of CORYDON FAIRCHILD and MARTHA SPENCER are:

4. i. LUCIA G.⁴ FAIRCHILD, b. 1856, Ovid, Seneca, NY.
ii. FRANCES E. FAIRCHILD, b. 1846, Ovid, Seneca, NY.
iii. DEVOER FAIRCHILD, b. 1839; d. 1855.
iv. AMELIA CELESTE FAIRCHILD, b. 1843; d. 1844.
v. FREDERICKA LEORA FAIRCHILD, b. 07 Nov 1848, Ovid, Seneca, NY; d. 22 Jun 1868, Ovid, Seneca, NY.
vi. TRACY R FAIRCHILD, b. 1861, Ovid, Seneca, NY; m. CLARA B. STEPHENS; d. 14 Apr 1945.

Generation No. 4

4. LUCIA G.⁴ FAIRCHILD (*CORYDON³, DAVID², ABIJAH¹*) was born 1856 in Ovid, Seneca, NY. She married BAKER.

Children of LUCIA FAIRCHILD and BAKER are:

i. ROSALIA M.⁵ BAKER.
ii. VIOLA F. BAKER.

5. FRANCES E.⁴ FAIRCHILD (*CORYDON³, DAVID², ABIJAH¹*) was born 1846 in Ovid, Seneca, NY. She married BENJAMIN TRACY.

Child of FRANCES FAIRCHILD and BENJAMIN TRACY is:

i. MARTHA P.⁵ TRACY.

Endnotes

1. www.rootsweb.com/~nvlander/Fairchild/Family/David.html.

The Fitch Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JAMES¹ FITCH¹. He married MARY LEONARD.

Child of JAMES FITCH and MARY LEONARD is:

2. i. JOHN² FITCH, b. 1805, NJ; d. 20 Nov 1891, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. JOHN² FITCH (JAMES¹) was born 1805 in NJ, and died 20 Nov 1891 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married MARY ANNA THOMPSON¹ Jun 1829 in Cayuga Co., NY². She was born 1805 in NY, and died 1889 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About JOHN FITCH:

Burial: Restvale Cem., Seneca Falls, NY

Occupation: 1850, Miller

Residence: 1860, 2-4 Bayard St., Seneca Falls-former home of Ansel Bascom

More About MARY ANNA THOMPSON:

Burial: Restvale Cem., Seneca Falls, NY

Children of JOHN FITCH and MARY THOMPSON are:

i. HANNAH³ FITCH, b. 1833.

ii. ADALINE E. FITCH, b. 1835.

iii. EDGAR THOMPSON FITCH, b. 1841.

Endnotes

1. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:3174843&id=I529613>.

2. http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

The Foote Family of Seneca Falls

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ELISHA² FOOTE (*ELISHA*¹)¹ was born 01 Aug 1809 in Berkshire County, MA, and died 29 Oct 1883 in St Louis, MO. He married EUNICE NEWTON 12 Aug 1841 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY². She was born 17 Jul 1819 in CT³, and died 30 Sep 1888 in MO.

More About ELISHA FOOTE: Occupation: Lawyer, Judge, Patent Commissioner

Children of ELISHA FOOTE and EUNICE NEWTON are:

2. i. MARY F.³ FOOTE, b. 21 Jul 1846, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 16 Jul 1941, Bar Harbor, Maine.
- ii. AUGUSTA FOOTE, b. 24 Oct 1844, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. FRANCIS BENJAMIN ARNOLD, 06 Mar 1869, Washington, D. C.; b. 25 Jun 1844.

Generation No. 2

2. MARY F.³ FOOTE (*ELISHA*², *ELISHA*¹) was born 21 Jul 1846 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY, and died 16 Jul 1941 in Bar Harbor, Maine. She married JOHN B. HENDERSON Jun 1868.

Notes for MARY F. FOOTE: <http://siarchives.si.edu/findingaids/FARU7075.htm> "Henderson's wife, Mary Foote Henderson (1841-1931), was involved in the suffrage and temperance movements. She was also a well-known socialite in Washington and a devotee of the arts, as well as an author of children's books and books on health."

http://digital.lib.msu.edu/projects/cookbooks/html/authors/author_henderson.html "Mary Henderson pursued many interests in St. Louis. Like her mother before her, she believed in woman's suffrage, and became president of the Missouri State Suffrage Association".

More About JOHN B.

HENDERSON: Elected: Missouri senator

Child of MARY FOOTE and JOHN HENDERSON is:

- i. JOHN⁴ HENDERSON, b. 1870.

Endnotes

1 All information, unless otherwise noted, is courtesy of Judith Wellman and the research files of Charles Lenhart.

2 Donna Spence Genealogy, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:721433&id=I33976736>History of The Newton and Oviatt Families Publication: Cott, 1875.

3 <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=frotis&id=I61208>, The Foote Family: Or the Descendants of Nathaniel Foote, one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, ConnPublication: Hartford: Press of Case, Tiffany and Company, 1849.

The Forman Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. DANIEL W.¹ FORMAN was born Bet. 1790 - 1800. He married ELIZABETH W. BLISS 26 Jan 1820 in Springfield, Hampden, MA¹.

Notes for DANIEL W. FORMAN:Of Seneca Falls-1840 census.Paper Mill owner and lawyer. 1st doctor to perform homeopathyin 1841 in SF. Switched to the Wesleyan Meth. Church on account of his anti-slavery stanceand as a result of the Bement trial. Trustee of the Wesleyan M. Church before April 1850.

More About DANIEL W. FORMAN:Census:
1840, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Children of DANIEL FORMAN and ELIZABETH BLISS are:

i. MARY W.² FORMAN.

More About MARY W. FORMAN:Burial: Ovid St.Cemetery

ii. LUCY M. FORMAN.

More About LUCY M. FORMAN:Burial: Ovid St.Cemetery

Endnotes

1. http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

The Fox & King Families of Seneca Falls
by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JOSEPH¹ FOX He married DESIRE GENUNG.

Child of JOSEPH FOX and DESIRE GENUNG is:

2. i. WILLIAM² FOX, b. 02 Oct 1784, Morristown, Morris, NJ; d. 06 Jan 1866.

Generation No. 2

2. WILLIAM² FOX (*JOSEPH*¹) was born 02 Oct 1784 in Morristown, Morris, NJ¹, and died 06 Jan 1866. He married MARY BURNET 15 Jun 1804 in Hanover, NJ², daughter of JOHN BURNET and GRACE. She was born 11 Mar 1786 in Hanover, NJ, and died 31 Mar 1843 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for WILLIAM FOX:

Lived in Phelps, Ontario, NY in the 1850 and 1860 census with new wife Martha near son William. Jr. Probably died here and buried in family plot at Seneca Falls.

More About WILLIAM FOX:

Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

More About MARY BURNET:

Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

Children of WILLIAM FOX and MARY BURNET are:

3. i. NANCY³ FOX, b. 15 Nov 1809, NJ; d. 28 Nov 1878, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

ii. SAMUEL FOX, b. 23 Apr 1807; d. 28 Oct 1831, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About SAMUEL FOX:

Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

iii. PHEBE FOX.

iv. MARY FOX.

v. HARRIET FOX.

vi. ELECTA FOX.

vii. WILLIAM FOX.

viii. SARAH FOX.

Generation No. 3

3. NANCY³ FOX (*WILLIAM*², *JOSEPH*¹) was born 15 Nov 1809 in NJ, and died 28 Nov 1878 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. She married JOHN C. KING, son of DAVID KING and CATHERINE CASTNER³. He was born 12 Jun 1805 in NJ, and died 09 Feb 1891 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About NANCY FOX:

Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

Notes for JOHN C. KING:

Immediate neighbors in 1850: Wilcoxen, Worden (Edmund), Aaron Siegfried, Royston

More About JOHN C. KING:

Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

Census: 1850, Farmer in the Gravel Road Area of Seneca Falls

Property: 1850, RE value @ \$4000.00

Children of NANCY FOX and JOHN KING are:

- i. WILLIAM⁴ KING, b. 1831, NY; d. 1892, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. ELIZA EASTON; b. 1835; d. 1903, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About WILLIAM KING:

Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

More About ELIZA EASTON:

Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

- ii. DAVID KING, b. 01 Dec 1833, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 1894, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. SUSANNAH A. LONG; b. 1831; d. 1909, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About DAVID KING:

Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

More About SUSANNAH A. LONG:

Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

- iii. JAMES KING, b. 1836, NY; d. 1923, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About JAMES KING:

Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

- iv. WESLEY KING, b. 1841, NY; d. 1917, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About WESLEY KING:

Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

- v. SAMUEL KING, b. 1845, NY.

Endnotes

1. http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
2. <http://maxpages.com/burnetgenes/chart5>.
3. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2053065&id=I44973>.

The Freebody Family of Waterloo
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JOHN¹ FREEBODY He married REBECCA TAYLOR. She was born Dec 1748 in RI.

Child of JOHN FREEBODY and REBECCA TAYLOR is:

2. i. CHARLES T.² FREEBODY, b. 1794, RI; d. 1871, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. CHARLES T.² FREEBODY (*JOHN*¹) was born 1794 in RI, and died 1871 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married HANNAH REMINGTON MUMFORD 28 Jun 1822 in Newport, Newport, RI¹. She was born 01 May 1800 in Newport, RI, and died 1861 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About CHARLES T. FREEBODY:

Residence: 1862, 143 E. Main St., Waterloo, NY

Children of CHARLES FREEBODY and HANNAH MUMFORD are:

- i. JAMES³ FREEBODY.
- ii. ANNA FREEBODY.
- iii. SARAH FREEBODY.
- iv. CAROLINE FREEBODY.
- v. THOMAS FREEBODY.
- vi. JOSEPHINE FREEBODY.
- vii. JOSEPH FREEBODY.
- viii. CLARISSA FREEBODY.
- ix. WILLIAM FREEBODY.

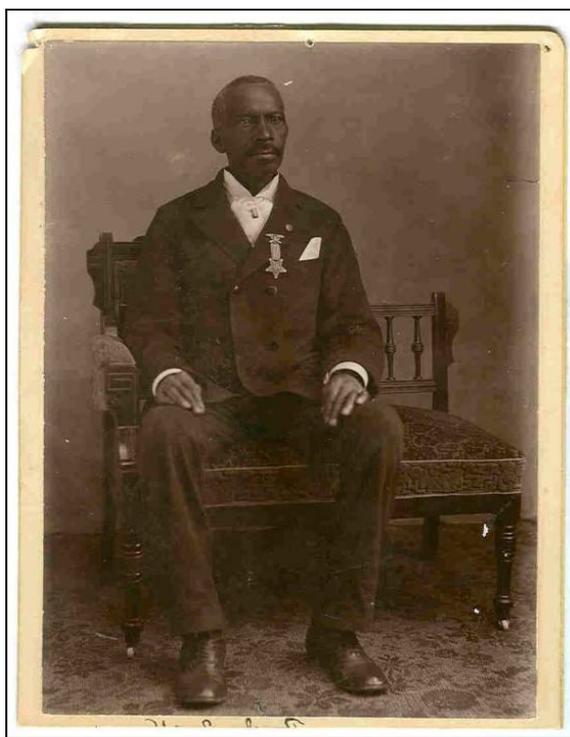
Endnotes

1. http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

The Freeman Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. WILLIAM L. G.¹ FREEMAN was born 1824 in Bath, NY¹, and died 20 Jan 1894 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY¹. He married MARY Aft. 1870.



William L. G. Freeman
Seneca Falls Historical Society Collection

Notes for WILLIAM L. G. FREEMAN:

Both the 1880 census and the death records of the Village of Seneca Falls clerk list William's parents as of unknown identity and place of birth. Living as a single man in the 1870 census of Seneca Falls.

More About WILLIAM L. G. FREEMAN:

Cause of Death: Consumption (TB)

Census 1: 1880, Waiter

Census 2: 1850, Seneca, Ontario, NY with Sarah Clausea of Ireland

Military service: Co. G., 2nd Battalion, Heavy artillery²

Occupation 1: Barber, waiter and laborer

Occupation 2: 1870, Barber

Occupation 3: 1894, Laborer

Endnotes

1. Village of Seneca Falls Clerk's office Death Records Book.
2. SFHS Photograph archives PI 4178.

The Gibbs Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. EXPERIENCE¹ was born 1820 in PA. She married ANSEL C. GIBBS¹. He was born 1817 in NY.

More About ANSEL C. GIBBS:

Census 1: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 2: 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 3: 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Occupation 1: Bet. 1850 - 1860, Grocery Keeper

Occupation 2: Bet. 1867 - 1870, Livery keeper behind Hoag's Hotel on State ST.

Occupation 3: 1870, Grocer-Canal St. Both occupations are listed in the 1867 directory

Property: 1870, RE Value at \$11,000.00. Personal at \$11,400.00

Residence: 1856, Lot 20 on Bayard St., Seneca Falls

Children of EXPERIENCE and ANSEL GIBBS are:

i. CHARLES W.² GIBBS, b. 1842, NY.

ii. ELIZA A. GIBBS, b. 1845, NY.

Notes for ELIZA A. GIBBS:

Eliza and Ansel have 65 year old Joseph Porter living with them in 1850. He was born in CT. Could be her Dad

More About ELIZA A. GIBBS:

Will: Seneca County Surrogate's

iii. ARTHUR GIBBS, b. 1850, NY.

Endnotes

1. 1850 census.

The Gridley Family of Waterloo
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. SAMUEL HART¹ GRIDLEY

Child of SAMUEL HART GRIDLEY is:

2. i. SAMUEL HART² GRIDLEY, b. 28 Dec 1802, Paris, Oneida, NY; d. 01 Oct 1885, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. SAMUEL HART² GRIDLEY (SAMUEL HART¹) was born 28 Dec 1802 in Paris, Oneida, NY, and died 01 Oct 1885 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY¹. He married MARY ANN HART 20 Apr 1829 in New Hartford, Oneida, NY², daughter of ELIAS HART and MARY KELLOGG. She was born 11 Apr 1805 in New Hartford, Oneida, NY², and died 16 Mar 1892 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY³.

Notes for SAMUEL HART GRIDLEY:

"Manual of the Churches of Seneca County with sketches of their pastors, 1895-96", compiled and published by the Courier Printing Co., Seneca Falls, NY 1896. This transcription provided by Dianne Thomas.

"In February, 1836, Rev. Samuel Hart Gridley was called from Perry, N.Y., and was installed August 8, of the same year. Dr. Gridley was pastor of the church thirty-seven years, and pastor-emeritus thirteen years, resigning the active work of the ministry and becoming pastor-emeritus in the year 1873. The history of fifty years of this church life gathers about the personality of that godly man. His labors, marked with wisdom, fortitude and fidelity, were eminently successful."

More About SAMUEL HART GRIDLEY:

Education 1: Hamilton College

Education 2: 1826, Auburn Theological Seminary

Residence 1: Bet. 1830 - 1836, Perry, Wyoming, NY

Residence 2: 1836, To Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Children of SAMUEL GRIDLEY and MARY HART are:

i. HENRY A.³ GRIDLEY.

3. ii. SAMUEL HART GRIDLEY, b. Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. SAMUEL HART³ GRIDLEY (SAMUEL HART², SAMUEL HART¹) was born in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married EUNICE MARIA CHILDS 13 May 1857 in Waterloo, NY, daughter of AMHERST CHILDS and LARISSA SOUTHWICK. She was born 05 Aug 1834.

Child of SAMUEL GRIDLEY and EUNICE CHILDS is:

i. SAMUEL CHILDS⁴ GRIDLEY, b. 02 Sep 1871, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 21 Mar 1873, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. Monument at Maple Grove Cem., Wloo.
2. IGI FamilySearch.org.
3. Monument at Maple Grove Cem., Wloo.

The Sylvester & Abigail Halsey Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. SYLVESTER¹ HALSEY was born Abt. 1776 in NJ¹, and died Bet. 1860 - 1870 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married ABIGAIL COOK² 08 Dec 1796 in Morristown, NJ³. She was born Abt. 1777 in NY.

More About SYLVESTER HALSEY:

Census 1: 1820, Junius, Seneca, NY

Census 2: 1830, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 3: 1840, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 4: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY in the neighborhood of Erastus Partridge

More About ABIGAIL COOK:

Census: 1870, living with son Luther and family at Seneca Falls-age 93

Children of SYLVESTER HALSEY and ABIGAIL COOK are:

i. MARY² HALSEY, b. 21 Jan 1800; d. 16 Mar 1822, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About MARY HALSEY:

Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Seneca Falls, NY

2. ii. LUTHER HILDRIDGE HALSEY, b. Abt. 1806, NJ.

3. iii. HARRIET HALSEY, b. 14 Feb 1814; d. 04 Jul 1847, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. LUTHER HILDRIDGE² HALSEY (*SYLVESTER*¹) was born Abt. 1806 in NJ. He married EMILY P.. She was born Abt. 1806 in NY/NJ.

More About LUTHER HILDRIDGE HALSEY:

Census 1: 1880, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 2: 1830, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 3: 1840, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 4: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 5: 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 6: 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Property: 1880, Value of RE at \$20,000.00. Personal estate at \$10,000.00

Children of LUTHER HALSEY and EMILY P. are:

4. i. HERSELIA³ HALSEY, b. 1829; d. 04 Oct 1856, New York, New York, NY.

ii. GEORGE W. HALSEY, b. 1835, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iii. ELIONIA HALSEY, b. 1838, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iv. MARTHA HALSEY, b. 1840, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

v. ELLEN HALSEY, b. 1842, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

vi. EMILY HALSEY, b. 1842, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 1917, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. THOMAS R. LAWRENCE⁴.

More About EMILY HALSEY:

Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Seneca Falls, NY

vii. ELMER HALSEY, b. 1844, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 1915, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. MARY.

More About ELMER HALSEY:

Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Seneca Falls, NY

3. HARRIET² HALSEY (SYLVESTER^{1 5}) was born 14 Feb 1814, and died 04 Jul 1847 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. She married JOHN P. FAIRCHILD 05 Nov 1835 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁵, son of JOSEPH FAIRCHILD and PHEBE BAYLES. He was born 02 Feb 1804 in Geneva, Ontario, NY⁵, and died 06 Sep 1852 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About JOHN P. FAIRCHILD:

Occupation: Jeweler in Seneca Falls

Children of HARRIET HALSEY and JOHN FAIRCHILD are:

i. ABIGAIL HALSEY³ FAIRCHILD, b. 10 Jul 1836, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

ii. JOHN SYLVESTER FAIRCHILD, b. 14 Jul 1838, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iii. EDWIN FAIRCHILD, b. 29 Oct 1840, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iv. MARY HALSEY FAIRCHILD, b. 13 Apr 1842, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About MARY HALSEY FAIRCHILD:

Census: 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY with grandparents Sylvester & Abigail Halsey

Occupation: 1860, School teacher

v. HARRIET FAIRCHILD, b. 18 Feb 1845, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

4. HERSELIA³ HALSEY (LUTHER HILDRIDGE², SYLVESTER¹) was born 1829, and died 04 Oct 1856 in New York, New York, NY. She married EDWARD COX.

More About HERSELIA HALSEY:

Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Seneca Falls, NY

Child of HERSELIA HALSEY and EDWARD COX is:

i. HENRY⁴ COX, b. 1856, NY.

Notes for HENRY COX:

Adopted by grandparents Luther and Emily after death of daughter

Endnotes

1. 1850 census.

2. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=fishinfoo1&id=I04626>.

3. http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

4. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/sprng.htm>.
5. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=fishinfoolc1&id=I04626>.

The Halsey Family of Lodi

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. SILAS¹ HALSEY was born 06 Oct 1743 in Southampton, LI NY, and died 19 Nov 1832 in Lodi, Seneca, NY. He married SARA RADLEY.

Notes for SILAS HALSEY:

From database of Rootsweb: <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2522281&id=I526579390>

Silas was a Doctor of Medicine and fought in the Revolutionary War. He was a go-between in the Township of Southampton, New York during the British occupation. He took care of General Hurlbut in Lodi, New York when no one else would.

He was a member of the New York State Legislature in 1797 and a Representative from New York in 1805 - 1807. He was a member of the New York Senate in 1808.

History of Suffolk County, New York 1683 - 1882

Political Graveyard Web Site On Internet

Halsey, Silas 1743 -1832

Halsey, Silas, (father of Jehiel Howell Halsey and Nicoll Halsey), a Representative from New York, born in Southampton, New York, October 6, 1743 (old style), attended public schools, studied medicine at Elizabethtown (later Elizabeth), New Jersey; returned to Southampton and practiced medicine from 1764 to 1776; resided three years in Killingsworth, Connecticut, during the Revolutionary War, when he again returned to Southampton, New York; under sheriff of Suffolk County 1784 - 1787, sheriff 1787-1792, moved to Herkimer county in 1793, settled in what is now the town of Lodi, Seneca County, and continued the practice of medicine; also erected and operated a grist mill; supervisor of the town of Ovid 1794 - 1804; member of the State assembly from Onondaga County in 1797 and 1798 and from Cayuga County in 1800, 1801, 1803 and 1804; member of the State constitutional convention in 1801; clerk of Seneca County 1804 - 1813 and 1815, elected as a Republican to the Ninth Congress (March 4, 1805 - March 3, 1807), served in the State senate in 1808 and 1809, engaged in farming, died at Lodi, Seneca County, New York, November 19, 1832; internment in Old Halsey Cemetery, South Lodi, New York.

Biographical Directory on the United States Congress 1774 - Present

He was a personal physician to George Washington during the Revolutionary War.

Physician in Hospital. Suffolk county, Militia, first Regiment of Minute Men, New York in the Revolution ,supplement compiled by Erastus C. Knight pages 45 and 132.

Dr. Silas Halsey Jr. is the ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence while acting in the capacity of (Physician) Surgeon, New York Reference DMW and No. 358959
D.A.R. applications

Child of SILAS HALSEY and SARA RADLEY is:

2. i. OLIVER² HALSEY, b. 25 Mar 1769, Southampton, LI NY; d. 16 Dec 1850, Lodi, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. OLIVER² HALSEY (*SILAS*¹) was born 25 Mar 1769 in Southampton, LI NY, and died 16 Dec 1850 in Lodi, Seneca, NY. He married SUSANNA COOPER.

Child of OLIVER HALSEY and SUSANNA COOPER is:

3. i. SILAS³ HALSEY, b. 01 May 1800, Lodi, Seneca, NY; d. 01 May 1838, Lodi, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. SILAS³ HALSEY (*OLIVER*², *SILAS*¹) was born 01 May 1800 in Lodi, Seneca, NY, and died 01 May 1838 in Lodi, Seneca, NY. He married ELIZABETH CLOUGHS.

Child of SILAS HALSEY and ELIZABETH CLOUGHS is:

4. i. HERMAN W.⁴ HALSEY, b. 1827, Lodi, Seneca, NY; d. 1889, Lodi, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 4

4. HERMAN W.⁴ HALSEY (*SILAS*³, *OLIVER*², *SILAS*¹) was born 1827 in Lodi, Seneca, NY, and died 1889 in Lodi, Seneca, NY. He married SARAH MEEKER.

Children of HERMAN HALSEY and SARAH MEEKER are:

i. FRANK M.⁵ HALSEY, b. 1858, Lodi, Seneca, NY.

ii. JOHN M. HALSEY, b. 1870, Lodi, Seneca, NY.

The Heath Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. DAVID¹ HEATH was born 27 Jan 1766 in CT. He married EUNICE MARCHANT.

Child of DAVID HEATH and EUNICE MARCHANT is:

2. i. HIRAM H.² HEATH, b. 21 Jan 1802, Kortright, Delaware, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. HIRAM H.² HEATH (DAVID¹) was born 21 Jan 1802 in Kortright, Delaware, NY¹. He married CLARISSA BARNABY 1827 in New Braintree, Worcester, MA², daughter of HARLOW BARNABY and SUSAN EDSON. She was born 1807 in VT.

More About HIRAM H. HEATH: Occupation: Bet. 1844 - 1870, Homeopathic Physician in Seneca Falls

Children of HIRAM HEATH and CLARISSA BARNABY are:

- i. DELOS HEATH³, b. 1828, NY.
- ii. MARK HEATH, b. 1833, NY.

More About MARK HEATH:
Occupation: 1860, Printer

- iii. JUSTINA HEATH, b. 1835, NY.
- iv. AUGUSTUS HEATH, b. 1836, NY.
- v. D. F. HEATH, b. 1838, NY.
- vi. WILLIAM W. HEATH, b. 1841, NY.
- vii. S. ELLA E. HEATH, b. 1845, NY.

Endnotes

1 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:3088776&id=I576100790>.

2 http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

The Henry & Susan Seymour of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ELISHA¹ SEYMOUR¹. He married RHODA SEDGEWICK.

Child of ELISHA SEYMOUR and RHODA SEDGEWICK is:

2. i. EDMUND² SEYMOUR, b. 12 May 1776, Hartford, CT; d. 1842, Owasco, Cayuga, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. EDMUND² SEYMOUR (*ELISHA*¹) was born 12 May 1776 in Hartford, CT, and died 1842 in Owasco, Cayuga, NY. He married ABIGAIL FOOTE, daughter of TIMOTHY FOOTE. She was born 31 Aug 1780 in Stockbridge, Madison, NY¹, and died 22 Apr 1848 in Fairfield, Butler, OH¹.

Children of EDMUND SEYMOUR and ABIGAIL FOOTE are:

3. i. HENRY³ SEYMOUR, b. 10 Jan 1803, St. Albans, Franklin, VT; d. 03 Aug 1878, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. RHODA SEYMOUR, b. 22 Mar 1800; m. SILAS KEELER; b. 11 Apr 1793, Ridgefield, CT².

Notes for SILAS KEELER:

Active abolitionist of Seneca Falls, NY

Generation No. 3

3. HENRY³ SEYMOUR (*EDMUND*², *ELISHA*¹) was born 10 Jan 1803 in St. Albans, Franklin, VT³, and died 03 Aug 1878 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married SUSAN CORNELL 07 May 1834 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁴, daughter of BIRDSALL CORNELL and MARY SELLECK. She was born 04 Feb 1810 in New Paltz, Ulster, NY⁵, and died 11 Sep 1890 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for HENRY SEYMOUR:Signer of the Declaration of Sentiments at Seneca Falls, 1848

More About HENRY SEYMOUR:Burial: Restvale Cemetery, Seneca Falls, NYElected: 1819, Erie Canal Commissioner, along with Mr. Holly.

Children of HENRY SEYMOUR and SUSAN CORNELL are:

i. MARY ABIGAIL⁴ SEYMOUR, b. 07 Feb 1835, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 22 Feb 1836, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About MARY ABIGAIL SEYMOUR: Burial: Old Ovid St. Cemetery

- ii. OPHELIA GIDNEY SEYMOUR, b. 11 Mar 1839, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iii. MARIA VANDERVILLE SEYMOUR, b. 05 Aug 1841, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
 - iv. HENRY BIRDSALL SEYMOUR, b. 18 May 1843, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 05 Jun 1869.
 - v. SUSAN CORNELL SEYMOUR, b. 20 May 1845, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

1

vi. WILLIS TAYLOR SEYMOUR, b. 16 Dec 1851, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 20 Dec 1905, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

- 1 http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
- 2 <http://genforum.genealogy.com/seymour/messages/1644.html>, Research of Charles Lenhart.
- 3 1850 census.
- 4 http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
- 5 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2256240&id=I501936384>.

The Henry W. & Malvina Seymour Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. TIMOTHY¹ SEYMOUR He married ABIGAIL SKINNER.

Child of TIMOTHY SEYMOUR and ABIGAIL SKINNER is:

2. i. CHESTER² SEYMOUR, b. 29 Apr 1788, CT; d. 10 Oct 1821, Brownhelm, Lorraine, OH.

Generation No. 2

2. CHESTER² SEYMOUR (TIMOTHY¹)¹ was born 29 Apr 1788 in CT, and died 10 Oct 1821 in Brownhelm, Lorraine, OH¹. He married SARAH HURLBUT 10 Sep 1813 in W. Hartford, CT¹, daughter of LEMUAL HURLBUT and TABITHA NOTT. She was born 13 Sep 1787 in W. Hartford, Hartford, CT¹, and died 18 Feb 1866 in Lockport, Niagra, NY¹.

More About SARAH HURLBUT:Residence: Bet. 1850 - 1860, Living with son Henry W. and family

Child of CHESTER SEYMOUR and SARAH HURLBUT is:

3. i. HENRY WILLIAMS³ SEYMOUR, b. 1815, CT; d. Bef. 1900, Lockport, Niagra, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. HENRY WILLIAMS³ SEYMOUR (CHESTER², TIMOTHY¹)¹ was born 1815 in CT, and died Bef. 1900 in Lockport, Niagra, NY. He married MALVINA BEEBE 21 Mar 1838 in Seneca Falls, NY¹. She was born 24 May 1818 in Canadaigua, Ontario, NY¹.

More About HENRY WILLIAMS

SEYMOUR:Census 1: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca,

NYCensus 2: 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca,

NYCensus 3: 1870, Lockport, Niagra, NYCensus

4: 1880, Lockport, Niagra, NYOccupation: 1850,

Pump Manufacturer

More About MALVINA BEEBE:Residence: 1900, 186 Pine St., Lockport, NY

Children of HENRY SEYMOUR and MALVINA BEEBE are:

i. WILLIAM H.⁴ SEYMOUR, b. 1839, NY.

ii. FREDERICK H. SEYMOUR, b. 1858, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iii. WALSTRIN SEYMOUR, b. 1863, NY.

Endnotes

1. http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

The Hood Family of Seneca Falls

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. WILLIAM¹ HOOD He married ANNE SIMMONS.

Child of WILLIAM HOOD and ANNE SIMMONS is:

2. i. CORNELIUS² HOOD, b. 12 Apr 1810, New Paltz, Ulster, NY; d. 18 Jan 1883, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. CORNELIUS² HOOD (*WILLIAM*¹) was born 12 Apr 1810 in New Paltz, Ulster, NY¹, and died 18 Jan 1883 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY². He married (1) AGNES MCDONALD 20 Apr 1841 in Geneva, Ontario, NY³. She was born 1812 in Scotland, and died Bef. 1880 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married (2) PHOEBE A. HOWELL Bef. 1880 in Seneca Falls, NY, daughter of LEWIS B. HOWELL.

More About CORNELIUS HOOD: Census: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY Occupation 1: 1860, Machinist Occupation 2: 1880, Pattern maker Property 1: 1860, RS value at \$700, personal at \$200 Property 2: 1870, RE at \$1500.00 Religion: Presbyterian Church of Seneca Falls

Children of CORNELIUS HOOD and AGNES MCDONALD are:

i. CORNELIA³ HOOD, b. 1842.

More About CORNELIA HOOD: Occupation: 1860, School teacher

ii. iii. iv. WILLIAM HOOD, b. 1845, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. CORNELIUS HOOD, b. 1847, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. ANNE E. HOOD, b. 1853, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

- 1 Grip's Historical Souvenir of Seneca Falls, 1904, 121.
- 2 Grip's Historical Souvenir of Seneca Falls, 1904.
- 3 <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~darmi/Marriages1841.html>.

The Hoskins Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. EBENEZER¹ HOSKINS^{1,2} was born 1753^{3,4}, and died 1819^{5,6}. He married ELIZABETH DIXON^{7,8} 10 Jul 1783 in by William Williams, Esq., of Cider Hill, Ledyard, Connecticut, part of Groton until 1836, Justice of the Peace.

Notes for EBENEZER HOSKINS:

More About EBENEZER HOSKINS: Burial: Cemetery East of Cayuga Lake, New York (State)^{9,10} Residence: 1795, bought a farm in the vicinity of King's Ferry, east of Cayuga Lake.¹⁰

Marriage Notes for EBENEZER HOSKINS and ELIZABETH DIXON: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~ctcgroto/grotonmarriages.htm> Groton - Ledyard Marriages From a hand written record kept by William Williams, Esq., of Cider Hill, Ledyard, Connecticut, part of Groton until 1836, Justice of the Peace. Unless otherwise indicated in this transcription, all were from Groton Hoskins, Ebenezer & Elizabeth Dixon, 10 July 1783

Children of EBENEZER HOSKINS and ELIZABETH DIXON are:

- i. CHARLES LANSING² HOSKINS^{11,12}, b. 1799^{13,14}; d. 17 Apr 1897^{15,16,17}; m. (1) SOPHIA GIDDINGS^{18,19}, 1828^{20,21}; b. 1802^{22,23}; d. 1828^{24,25}; m. (2) ELIZA ELY GOODWIN^{26,27}, 1830^{28,29}; b. 1802^{30,31}; d. 1835^{32,33}; m. (3) MARY ELIZABETH WOOLSEY^{34,35,36}, 04 May 1836^{37,38}; b. 1807^{39,40}; d. 1885^{41,42}.

Notes for CHARLES LANSING HOSKINS:

More About CHARLES LANSING HOSKINS: Residence 1: Bef. 1821, vicinity of King's Ferry, east of Cayuga Lake^{43,44} Residence 2: 1821, vicinity of Seneca Falls^{45,46} Residence 3: 1836, 40 Cayuga Street, Seneca Falls, New York - date supposed to be inscribed on brass plaque inside front door^{47,48} Significance: Bet. 19 - 20 Jul 1848, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS⁴⁸

- ii. FANNY HOSKINS^{49,50}, d. 1861^{51,52}.

Notes for FANNY HOSKINS:

iii.

- iv. EBENEZER HOSKINS^{53,54}. FIDELIA HOSKINS^{55,56}, m. UNKNOWN MCLALLEN⁵⁶.

More About FIDELIA HOSKINS: Residence: 02 Feb 1872, Trumansburg^{57,58}

- v. ELEANOR HOSKINS^{59,60}, m. A. TILLOTSON⁶⁰.

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More About ELEANOR HOSKINS: Residence: 02 Feb 1872, King's Falls, New York^{61,62}

- 1 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 16.
- 2 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 3 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 17.
- 4 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 5 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 17.
- 6 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 7 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 16.
- 8 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 9 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 55 - 56.
- 10 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 11 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 16.
- 12 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 13 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 16.
- 14 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 15 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 16, year only.
- 16 <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/fayette.htm>, source for exact date.
- 17 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 18 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 66.
- 19 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 20 Judith Wellman's notes.
- 21 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 22 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 66.
- 23 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 24 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 66.
- 25 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 26 Judith Wellman's notes.
- 27 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 28 Judith Wellman's notes.
- 29 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 30 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 16.
- 31 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 32 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 16.
- 33 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 34 <http://216.239.39.104/search?q=cache:y7WDn8s5s1wJ:members.tripod.com/~chickened/Marriages1836MZ.html+Hoskins+%22Seneca+Falls%22&hl=en> Finger Lakes.
- 35 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 66.
- 36 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 37 <http://216.239.39.104/search?q=cache:y7WDn8s5s1wJ:members.tripod.com/~chickened/Marriages1836MZ.html+Hoskins+%22Seneca+Falls%22&hl=en> Finger Lakes.
- 38 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 39 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 <

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Family Research, p 66.

- 1 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 2 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 66.
- 3 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 4 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 18.
- 5 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
- 6 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 18.
- 7 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.

8 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research, p 19.
9 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
10 http://www.rootsweb.com/~nytompki/books/records_tompkins_co/kay007.htm Fanny Hoskins will.
11 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
12 "Cyrus Garnsey, Junior and his Family and Friends" Organized by his Granddaughter Elizabeth Pettis Lamb 1984 < Family Research.
13 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
14 http://www.rootsweb.com/~nytompki/books/records_tompkins_co/kay007.htm Fanny Hoskins will.
15 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
16 http://www.rootsweb.com/~nytompki/books/records_tompkins_co/kay007.htm Fanny Hoskins will.
17 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
18 http://www.rootsweb.com/~nytompki/books/records_tompkins_co/kay007.htm Fanny Hoskins will.
19 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
20 http://www.rootsweb.com/~nytompki/books/records_tompkins_co/kay007.htm Fanny Hoskins will.
21 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.
22 http://www.rootsweb.com/~nytompki/books/records_tompkins_co/kay007.htm Fanny Hoskins will.
23 Hoskins, Charles.FTW, Date of Import: Jan 14, 2005.

3 05 May 2005

The Howe Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ARMORY¹ HOWE¹ was born Sep 1795 in Marlborough, Middlesex, MA, and died 19 Feb 1867 in Lysnader, Onondaga, NY¹. He married MARY BRIGHAM¹. She was born 16 Aug 1794 in Marlborough, Middlesex, MA.

Child of ARMORY HOWE and MARY BRIGHAM is:

2. i. CHAUNCEY BETTS² HOWE, b. 05 Jun 1826, Granby, Oswego, NY; d. 1906, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. CHAUNCEY BETTS² HOWE (ARMORY¹) was born 05 Jun 1826 in Granby, Oswego, NY¹, and died 1906 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married (1) MARY A. METCALF 22 Apr 1855 in Seneca Falls, NY, daughter of JOSEPH METCALF and HARRIET PITNEY. She was born 24 Feb 1829 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY, and died 20 Jun 1863 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married (2) ELIZABETH METCALF 21 Mar 1866 in Seneca Falls, NY¹. She was born 10 Jun 1847 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY, and died 1905 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for CHAUNCEY BETTS HOWE:

From: The Seneca County Courier, 7 July 1887. "Historical Sketches of Seneca Falls by Henry Stowell:

"Dr. C. B. Howe began practicing here in 1853, having read medicine with Dr. Robinson (of Seneca Falls). Dr. Howe had a successful practice for many years, but yielded to the inducements which trade offered, and is now a prosperous merchant on our main business street."

More About CHAUNCEY BETTS HOWE:

Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

Census 1: 1850, Seneca Falls with Dr. Wm Robinson as a medical student and next door to Anthony Dey & Joseph Harpst.

Census 2: 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Occupation 1: Physician

Occupation 2: 1860, Physician

Property: 1860, RE value @5000.00; Personal @\$1000.00

More About MARY A. METCALF:

Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

Cause of Death: Complications from childbirth

More About ELIZABETH METCALF:

Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

Children of CHAUNCEY HOWE and MARY METCALF are:

- i. LEROY B.³ HOWE, b. 11 May 1856, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 1921, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About LEROY B. HOWE:

Burial: REstvale Cemetery, Seneca Falls

3. ii. FRANK HOWE, b. 21 Aug 1859, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 12 Feb 1920, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iii. WILLIE HOWE, b. 20 Apr 1863, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 19 Jul 1863, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About WILLIE HOWE:

Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

Generation No. 3

3. FRANK³ HOWE (*CHAUNCEY BETTS*², *ARMORY*¹) was born 21 Aug 1859 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY, and died 12 Feb 1920 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married MARY S. BECKWITH 16 Jul 1877 in Seneca Falls, NY¹. She was born 16 Nov 1860.

More About FRANK HOWE:

Burial: REstvale Cemetery, Seneca Falls

Children of FRANK HOWE and MARY BECKWITH are:

- i. CHAUNCY LEROY⁴ HOWE, b. 16 Feb 1881, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. BERTHA MAY HOWE, b. 06 Dec 1882, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iii. FLORENCE M. HOWE, b. 12 Aug 1896, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=brendablack&id=I0422>.

The Hunt Family of Waterloo

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. STEPHANUS¹ HUNT was born 16 Jun 1721 in Westchester, NY¹. He married LYDIA LAWRENCE. She was born 29 Jul 1728 in Flushing, Long Island, NY¹.

Child of STEPHANUS HUNT and LYDIA LAWRENCE is:

2. i. RICHARD² HUNT, b. 23 Oct 1762, Flushing, Long Island, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. RICHARD² HUNT (*STEPHANUS*¹) was born 23 Oct 1762 in Flushing, Long Island, NY¹. He married MARY PELL, daughter of CALEB PELL and HANNAH QUIMBY. She was born Abt. 1766 in Westchester County, NY.

Children of RICHARD HUNT and MARY PELL are:

3. i. RICHARD PELL³ HUNT, b. 02 Sep 1797, Pelham, Westchester, NY; d. 07 Nov 1856, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

ii. JAMES HUNT.

4. iii. HANNAH HUNT, b. Abt. 1795, Westchester County, NY; d. Bet. 1870 - 1880, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

iv. PELL HUNT.

v. MARY HUNT, m. ELIJAH QUIMBY.

vi. ELIZA HUNT, m. BENJAMIN UNDERHILL.

5. vii. LYDIA HUNT, b. Abt. 1800, Westchester County, NY; d. 23 Dec 1868, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. RICHARD PELL³ HUNT (*RICHARD*², *STEPHANUS*^{1 2}) was born 02 Sep 1797 in Pelham, Westchester, NY, and died 07 Nov 1856 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married (1) MATILDA KENDIG 1823 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY³, daughter of MARTIN KENDIG and LEAH BEAR. She died 17 Aug 1832 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married (2) ANNE UNDERHILL Feb 1834 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY, daughter of MOSES UNDERHILL and ANNE MEKEEL. She was born 06 Jun 1810 in Westchester County, NY⁴, and died 04 Jul 1834 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married (3) SARAH M'CLINTOCK Sep 1837 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. She died 29 Mar 1842 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married (4) JANE CLOTHIER MASTER⁵ Nov 1845, daughter of WILLIAM MASTER and MARY HICKMAN. She was born 26 Jun 1812 in Philadelphia, PA, and died 28 Nov 1889 in Chicago, IL.

More About RICHARD PELL HUNT:

Burial: First at the Quaker Cemetery of Waterloo, then moved to Maple Grove Cem.

More About ANNE UNDERHILL:

Religion: Quaker

More About JANE CLOTHIER MASTER:

Burial: Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NY

Children of RICHARD HUNT and SARAH M'CLINTOCK are:

- i. RICHARD⁴ HUNT, b. 04 Jul 1838, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- ii. MARY M. HUNT, b. 1839, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iii. SARAH M. HUNT, b. 1841, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Children of RICHARD HUNT and JANE MASTER are:

- iv. WILLIAM MASTER⁴ HUNT, b. 06 Oct 1846, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- v. JANE M. HUNT, b. 23 Jun 1848, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- vi. GEORGE TRUMAN HUNT, b. 18 Apr 1852, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- vii. ANNA T. HUNT, b. Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. Abt. 1850, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

4. HANNAH³ HUNT (*RICHARD², STEPHANUS^{1 6}*) was born Abt. 1795 in Westchester County, NY, and died Bet. 1870 - 1880 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. She married HENRY PLANT. He died 1843 in Batavia, NY.

Child of HANNAH HUNT and HENRY PLANT is:

- i. HENRIETTA MATILDA⁴ PLANT, b. Abt. 1827; d. 02 Mar 1883, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

5. LYDIA³ HUNT (*RICHARD², STEPHANUS^{1 7}*) was born Abt. 1800 in Westchester County, NY, and died 23 Dec 1868 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. She married RANDOLPH MOUNT. He was born 31 Jan 1793, and died 02 Apr 1842 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About LYDIA HUNT:

Burial: Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NY

More About RANDOLPH MOUNT:

Burial: Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NY

Occupation: Merchant in Geneva, NY

Children of LYDIA HUNT and RANDOLPH MOUNT are:

- i. CAROLINE⁴ MOUNT, b. Jan 1826, Geneva, Ontario, NY; d. Feb 1827, Geneva, Ontario, NY.
6. ii. MARY ELENOR MOUNT, b. 1827, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 19 Jan 1919, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iii. EMELINE MOUNT, b. 29 Dec 1829, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 25 Feb 1888; m. BENJAMIN BILLINGS BACON.
- iv. ELIZA JANE MOUNT, b. 1834, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. Rochester, Monroe, NY; m. SEPTIMUS SWIFT.

Generation No. 4

6. MARY ELENOR⁴ MOUNT (*LYDIA³ HUNT, RICHARD², STEPHANUS¹*) was born 1827 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY, and died 19 Jan 1919 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. She married (1) GILBERT VAIL 31 Oct 1844 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He was born in New Jersey, and died 05 Jun 1855 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. She married (2) ENOS LANEY 17 Jan 1861.

More About MARY ELENOR MOUNT:
Burial: Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NY

More About GILBERT VAIL:
Occupation: Tool maker, machinist

Children of MARY MOUNT and GILBERT VAIL are:

- i. CAROLINE⁵ VAIL, b. 16 Sep 1845, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- ii. RANDOLPH MOUNT VAIL, b. 22 Apr 1849, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iii. GUY VAIL, b. Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iv. ISAAC VAIL⁸, b. Abt. 1844.
- v. WALTER G. VAIL, b. 10 Apr 1853, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Children of MARY MOUNT and ENOS LANEY are:

- vi. RICHARD PELL HUNT⁵ LANEY, b. 22 Dec 1863, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 1905, Yuma, AZ⁸.
- vii. LYDIA HUNT LANEY, d. 1898.

Endnotes

1. Cathy Moreland Genealogy, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:3076025&id=I3857>.
2. All information in this report is courtesy of Judith Wellman's "Biography of Hannah Plant".
3. Biography of Richard Pell Hunt by Judith Wellman.
4. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:1470939&id=I82077305>.
5. All information in this report is courtesy of Judith Wellman's "Biography of Jane Hunt".
6. All information in this report is courtesy of Judith Wellman's "Biography of Hannah Plant".
7. Biography of Lydia Mount by Judith Wellman.
8. Charles Lenhart research.

The Thomas & Maria Jackson Family of Waterloo

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. THOMAS¹ JACKSON was born 1802 in Maryland, and died Feb 1888 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married (1) MARIA. She was born 1812 in New York, and died 04 Apr 1874 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY¹. He married (2) NELLIE. She was born 1812 in NY, and died 06 Apr 1887 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Notes for THOMAS JACKSON: The first church and congregation of the Disciples of Christ in Waterloo was organized April 1, 1853, by Elder W. A. Belding, preacher and evangelist. The meetings were first held in the court house; afterwards the congregation met in a hired hall, over the McClintock store, now the Fox block, on Main street. Members: Maria Jackson, Hannah Roberts, Mrs. Betsy Snook, Lydia Osborne, Artilla M. Sabin, Mrs. Sparling Drake, Theresa Drake, Mary Jackson, Cornelia Jackson, Susan A. Knight, Elizabeth VanDorn, Harriet Orsborn, Anna VanWei, George W. Hough, Helen King, Mrs. Charity Hendrickson, Thomas Jackson.

1880 census lists Thomas as born in NY with parents birthplaces left empty.

More About THOMAS JACKSON: Burial: 13 Feb 1888, Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NY. Lot 70.²

Census 1: 1840, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Census 2: 1850, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Census 3: 1860, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Residence: 1880, 194 Elisha St., Waterloo, NY

More About MARIA: Burial: 04 Apr 1874, Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo. Lot #70 Residence: 1870, John St. Seneca Falls with dau. Cornelia (1870 census). Real Property value \$1400.

Notes for NELLIE: Nellie was buried in the Alms House Cemetery originally as noted in <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/alms.htm>

1880 census lists her parents as born in Virginia.

More About NELLIE: Burial: 06 Apr 1887, Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo. Lot #70 Religion: Waterloo Presbyterian Church

Children of THOMAS JACKSON and MARIA are:

- i. MARY E.² JACKSON, b. 1835, NY; d. Waterloo, Seneca, NY; m. (1) JOSHUA W. WRIGHT, 1863, Waterloo, Seneca, NY¹; b. 1814, Maryland; d. 31 Mar 1882, Syracuse, Onondaga, NY; m. (2) MOORE, Aft. 1865.

Notes for JOSHUA W. WRIGHT: Joshua lists his birthplace as New Jersey from 1850 to 1860 census and then Maryland finally in 1870.

More About JOSHUA W. WRIGHT: Census 1: 1870, Seneca Falls, with new wife Mary and barber's apprentice Charles H. Grey of Delaware. Census 2: 1880, Syracuse, Onondaga, NY with wife, sister-in-law; Charles Gray (nephew), Harry Backson barber's appr.'s Occupation 1: 1850, Barber Occupation 2: 1880, Retail Grocer Property: 1870, RE-\$4000.00. Personal-\$500.00 Residence 1: In Seneca Falls as early as 1844 when an ad for his barber business appears.⁴
Residence 2: 1880, 215 Genesee St, Syracuse, NY

ii. CORNELIA F. JACKSON, b. 1838, NY; d. 1882, prob. Syracuse, Onondaga, NY.

More About CORNELIA F. JACKSON: Burial: Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NY Lot #70 Census: 1880, With sister and brother-in-law Joshua W. Wright and Mary in Syracuse Occupation: 1880, Hairdresser

iii. JAMES A. JACKSON, b. 1837, NY; d. Feb 1872, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About JAMES A. JACKSON: Burial: 02 Feb 1872, Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NY Lot #70

Endnotes

- 1 Seneca County Historian's Office African American research by B. Auten.
- 2 Waterloo Historical Society archives Cemetery listings.
- 3 Mrs. Goodyear Scrapbook at SFHS Archives..
- 4 Goodyear Scrapbook #11, SFHS Archives. 1904 article.

Daniel W. Keeler of Waterloo, NY
by T. L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. DANIEL W.¹ KEELER was born 1797 in NY.

Notes for DANIEL W. KEELER:

No information can be found on the parentage of D. W> Keeler at this time.

ITEM #35208

November 5, 1852

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' PAPER

Rochester, New York

For Frederick Douglass' Paper.

FREE DEMOCRACY OF SENECA COUNTY.

The Free Democracy of the County of Seneca, pursuant to a call, met in convention at Seneca Falls, Oct. 19.

The object of the meeting was to organize the county and appoint county officers.

The Convention organized by calling Rev. B.F. Bradford, of Canoga, to the Chair, and appointed W.J. Chatham, from the same place, scribe.

A Business Committee was appointed to present resolutions to be acted upon by the Convention.

During the absence of this Committee, the Convention resolved itself into a kind of conference, in which several took part, stating the process of freedom in their several localities.

The report of the Committee being accepted was adopted item by item. Several gentlemen took part in the discussion; among whom were D.W. Keelee, of Waterloo, and the Rev. Ovid Miner, of Rochester, who addressed the meeting ably and at some length, and the citizens again in the evening. His address in the evening was very clear and convincing.

ITEM #16522

April 17, 1841

THE COLORED AMERICAN

New York, New York

For the Colored American.

WATERLOO, MARCH 22, 1841.

MR. EDITOR, SIR: - Ever since your valuable and highly useful paper was first directed to me, it has been read with interest, and I trust with profit.

The period however has arrived when I feel myself bound by a sense of duty to myself as well as justice to you Sir, to state plainly that pecuniary considerations have hitherto precluded the possibility of my paying you up in that punctual manner which editors have a right to claim at the hands of their patrons - and especially those editors who are laboring in the holy cause of

human liberty, ought to be paid for the sheets they issue in the most prompt and ample manner. This I have not been able to do in your case; and saw my pecuniary prospects for some time to come are very dark, I deem it my duty to forego the benefit of your paper in future, or at least until I am extricated from my present pecuniary difficulties.

Allow me, therefore, to request that my name be expunged from the list of your subscribers after you shall have sent me one more paper, or in other words on the receipt of this line please to send the amount I am owing you enclosed in a number of your paper, and I will meet it without delay, paying all the postage myself.

Yours respectfully,

D.W. KEELER.

More About DANIEL W. KEELER:

Census 1: 1860, Waterloo, Seneca, NY with Rachel Kimball, 53, Caroline Parker, 15 & Mary Kimball, 13.

Census 2: 1850, Waterloo, Seneca, NY near James R. Webster & Caleb Loring (Main Street east.)

Occupation 1: Teacher in Waterloo, NY

Occupation 2: 1835, "In 1835 there were but 2 buildings north of Elisha Street-the Methodist Church & the schoolhouse of D, W, Keeler" Becker p. 130

Probate: Daniel W. Keeler never married

Residence 1: 1860, Virginia Street, Waterloo, NY

Residence 2: 1820, "D. W. Keeler came to Waterloo in 1820 and taught school for many years". Becker, p. 84.

The Keeler Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. MARTIN¹ KEELER He married ESTHER BURR.

Child of MARTIN KEELER and ESTHER BURR is:

2. i. JABEZ² KEELER, b. Jan 1751, Ridgefield, CT; d. Aug 1825, Kortwright, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. JABEZ² KEELER (*MARTIN*¹) was born Jan 1751 in Ridgefield, CT, and died Aug 1825 in Kortwright, NY¹. He married SARAH BENEDICT 20 Apr 1777 in Ridgefield, CT¹. She was born 07 Mar 1753 in Ridgefield, CT, and died in Cayuga Co., NY.

Child of JABEZ KEELER and SARAH BENEDICT is:

3. i. SILAS³ KEELER, b. 11 Apr 1793, Ridgefield, CT; d. 13 Apr 1867, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. SILAS³ KEELER (*JABEZ*², *MARTIN*¹) was born 11 Apr 1793 in Ridgefield, CT², and died 13 Apr 1867 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY². He married (1) REBECCA BALDWIN² 22 Jan 1815 in Hobart, NY². She died 16 Oct 1835 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY². He married (2) RHODA SEYMOUR² 05 Jun 1836 in Seneca Falls, NY², daughter of EDMUND SEYMOUR and ABIGAIL FOOTE. She was born 22 Mar 1800 in Kingsbury, NY.

Notes for SILAS KEELER:

"He dwelt in Kortright Centre, N. Y., till 1820; at Scipio, N. Y., a few months; at Cayuga Bridge, N. Y., till 1830; and then settled at Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he died, 13 Ap. 1867, in Cayuga Street, and was buried in Restvale Cemetery. His widow was living at Seneca Falls, in Oct. 1876."

<http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:akMOuThgnGMJ:www.whitneygen.org/archives/extracts/phoenix/p0216-0220.html+%22silas+keeler%22+rhoda&hl=en&ie=UTF-8>

From: The Seneca County Courier, 7 July 1887. "Historical Sketches of Seneca Falls by Henry Stowell:

"In 1820, Dr. Silas Keeler settled here, coming from Delaware County...was successful in practice and was an excellent physician and an honorable man."

More About SILAS KEELER:

Burial: Restvale Cemetery, Seneca Falls.

Occupation: Physician

Children of SILAS KEELER and REBECCA BALDWIN are:

- i. CHARLES B.⁴ KEELER, b. 1820.
- ii. NANCY KEELER, b. 1823.

Children of SILAS KEELER and RHODA SEYMOUR are:

- iii. SARAH⁴ KEELER, b. 1838, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iv. MARY KEELER, b. 1840, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. <http://www.whitneygen.org/databases/igmget.cgi/n=Henry?I757>.
2. <http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:akMOuThgnGMJ:www.whitneygen.org/archives/extracts/phoenix/p0216-0220.html+%22silas+keeler%22+rhoda&hl=en&ie=UTF-8>.

The King Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. DAVID D.¹ KING was born 12 Apr 1763 in NJ¹, and died 29 Oct 1839 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married CATHERINE CASTNER. She was born 11 Jan 1768 in Somerset Co., NJ¹, and died 28 Mar 1852 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About DAVID D. KING:Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

More About CATHERINE CASTNER:Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

Children of DAVID KING and CATHERINE CASTNER are:

- i. JOHN C.² KING, b. 12 Jun 1805, NJ; d. 09 Feb 1891, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. DANIEL KING, b. 14 Dec 1791, NJ; d. 09 Sep 1875, Dresden, Yates, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. JOHN C.² KING (*DAVID D.¹*) was born 12 Jun 1805 in NJ¹, and died 09 Feb 1891 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married NANCY FOX, daughter of WILLIAM FOX and MARY BURNET. She was born 15 Nov 1809 in NJ, and died 28 Nov 1878 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for JOHN C. KING:Immediate neighbors in 1850: Wilcoxen, Worden (Edmund), Aaron Siegfried, Royston

More About JOHN C. KING:Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls
Census: 1850, Farmer in the Gravel Road Area of Seneca Falls
Property: 1850, RE value @ \$4000.00

More About NANCY FOX:Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

Children of JOHN KING and NANCY FOX are:

- i. WILLIAM³ KING, b. 1831, NY; d. 1892, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. ELIZA EASTON; b. 1835; d. 1903, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About WILLIAM KING:Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

More About ELIZA EASTON:Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

- ii. DAVID KING, b. 01 Dec 1833, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 1894, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. SUSANNAH A. LONG; b. 1831; d. 1909, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About DAVID KING:Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

iii. JAMES KING, b. 1836, NY; d. 1923, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About JAMES KING:Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

iv. WESLEY KING, b. 1841, NY; d. 1917, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About WESLEY KING:Burial: Black Brook Cemetery,(Metcalf) Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls

v. SAMUEL KING, b. 1845, NY.

Endnotes

1. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2053065&id=I44973>.

The Kinne Family of Seneca County

by *T. L. Warren*

Generation No. 1

1. ELIJAH¹ KINNE was born 07 Aug 1743¹, and died 06 Feb 1830 in Ovid, Seneca, NY¹. He married (1) JERUSHA BURTON Abt. 1765 in NY, daughter of ISAAC BURTON. She was born 09 Jan 1742 in Preston, New London, CT², and died 27 Dec 1803. He married (2) ELIZABETH LEAK Aft. 1803. She was born 03 Jun 1771, and died 05 Mar 1847 in Ovid, Seneca, NY.

Notes for ELIJAH KINNE: <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=r555145n&id=I2090>
p.289 Town & Village of Ovid Seneca Co. N.Y. 1789-1889

"Capt. Elijah Kinne served with Col. Daniel Morgan in the Carolinas, coming to Dutchess Co. after the Revolution, and thence to the Town of Ovid. He located on Military Lot No. 2 and with his sons built a log cabin and then a small frame cottage. Slowly he forced the frontier to yield to civilization, and a fine rural mansion began to rise on Bushpasture Hill. Situated on the Ithaca & Geneva Turnpike, the Kinne farm served weary travellers in a "southern" hospitality in its early years. Capt. Kinne brought to this town the first grind-stone, an article much needed, not only for himself but for the early settlers to sharpen their axes and other tools, and of which they had free and welcome use on condition that they "would turn themselves, and not grind down the middle." He built the first frame barn and commanded the first militia company with Andrew Dunlap as Lieutenant and Joseph Wilson as Ensign. On his farm there was built the first grist-mill in 1793, by a Mr. Boardman, rather a matter of experiment and accommodation than profit. The bolt was turned by hand and had a very simple gearing. It remained about a year, when it was discontinued as the stream was too small, and another was built about five miles distant. Capt. Elijah Kinne and his son, Elijah Kinne, Jr., were prosperous farmers and also dealers in live-stock, owning between them some three thousand acres of land at the time of the death of Capt. Kinne on February 6, 1830."

More About ELIJAH KINNE: Burial: Old Ovid Cemetery, Ovid, NY Occupation: Militia Captain and Tavern keeper Probate: 1830, Ovid, Seneca, NY Will: 20 Mar 1815, Ovid, Seneca, NY

Notes for ELIZABETH LEAK: Also known as Elizabeth Looke

More About ELIZABETH LEAK: Burial: Old Ovid Cemetery, Ovid, NY

Children of ELIJAH KINNE and JERUSHA BURTON are:

- i. HANNAH² KINNE.
- ii. JOHN KINNE.
- iii. LYDIA KINNE, b. 21 May 1767, Amenia, Dutchess, NY³; d. 10 Feb 1837, Ovid, Seneca, NY.
- iv. HULDAH KINNE, b. 03 Jul 1768, Amenia, Dutchess, NY.
- v. HANNAH KINNE, b. 20 Mar 1770, Amenia, Dutchess, NY.
2. vi. ELIJAH KINNE, JR., b. 31 Oct 1771, Amenia, Dutchess, NY; d. 02 Jan 1850, Ovid, Seneca, NY.
- vii. EPHRAIM KINNE, b. 06 Mar 1775, Amenia, Dutchess, NY.

- viii. ARCHELAUS KINNE, b. 12 Jul 1777, Amenia, Dutchess, NY.
- ix. JERUSHA KINNE, b. 04 Dec 1779, Amenia, Dutchess, NY.
- x. LOUISE KINNE, b. 23 Aug 1782, Amenia, Dutchess, NY.
- xi. ISAAC KINNE, b. 21 Jan 1786, Amenia, Dutchess, NY.

Children of ELIJAH KINNE and ELIZABETH LEAK are:

xii. PHEBE² KINNE, b. 26 Jan 1805, Ovid, Seneca, NY; d. 26 Jun 1807, Ovid, Seneca, NY.

More About PHEBE KINNE:Burial: Old Ovid Cemetery, Ovid, NY

xiii. POLLY KINNE, b. 14 Sep 1806, Ovid, Seneca, NY; d. 25 Jun 1807, Ovid, Seneca, NY.

More About POLLY KINNE:Burial: Old Ovid Cemetery, Ovid, NY

xiv. HENRY L. KINNE, b. 14 Dec 1808, Ovid, Seneca, NY⁴.

xv. JAMES KINNE.

xvi. ELIZABETH KINNE.

xvii. JOHN KINNE.

Generation No. 2

2. ELIJAH² KINNE, JR. (ELIJAH¹) was born 31 Oct 1771 in Amenia, Dutchess, NY, and died 02 Jan 1850 in Ovid, Seneca, NY. He married MEHITABLE HESTER WISNER 1796 in Seneca Co., NY, daughter of DAVID WISNER and SARAH BLAIN. She was born 18 May 1780 in NY, and died in Seneca Co., NY.

More About MEHITABLE HESTER WISNER: Census 1: 1850, Living as widow with large extended family in Romulus, NY Census 2: 1860, Romulus, Seneca, NY with daughter Rachel Johnson & family Property: 1860, Personal estate value @ \$16,000.00

Children of ELIJAH KINNE and MEHITABLE WISNER are:

i. CYNTHIA³ KINNE, b. 08 Oct 1798, Seneca Co., NY.

ii. BABY KINNE, b. 1799, Seneca Co., NY; d. 15 Dec 1799, Ovid, Seneca, NY.

iii. HULDAH KINNE, b. 29 Nov 1800, Seneca Co., NY.

iv. SARAH KINNE, b. 26 Sep 1802, Seneca Co., NY.

v. JAMES KINNE, b. 17 Mar 1804, Seneca Co., NY; d. 18 May 1822, Romulus, Seneca, NY.

vi. WILLIAM KINNE, b. 04 Aug 1805, Seneca Co., NY.

vii. EBENEZER KINNE, b. 23 May 1807, Seneca Co., NY; d. 19 Jun 1845, Romulus, Seneca, NY.

viii. HANNAH KINNE, b. 08 Mar 1809, Seneca Co., NY.

ix. PARTHENIA KINNE, b. 02 Jan 1811, Seneca Co., NY.

x. LUCINDA KINNE, b. Abt. 1813, Seneca Co., NY.

xi. DAVID WISNER KINNE, b. 26 Mar 1814, Seneca Co., NY; d. 02 May 1891, Romulus, Seneca, NY.

xii. CINDERELLA KINNE, b. 02 Nov 1815, Seneca Co., NY; d. 25 Apr 1844, Ovid, Seneca, NY.

xiii. MORRIS ELIJAH KINNE, b. Abt. 1817, Seneca Co., NY.

xiv. GEORGE O. KINNE, b. Abt. 1819, Seneca Co., NY.

xv. REBECCA KINNE, b. Abt. 1821, Seneca Co., NY.

xvi. RACHEL KINNE, b. Abt. 1823, Seneca Co., NY; m. D. D. JOHNSON.

Generation No. 3

3. DAVID WISNER³ KINNE (ELIJAH², ELIJAH¹) was born 26 Mar 1814 in Seneca Co., NY⁵, and died 02 May 1891 in Romulus, Seneca, NY⁶. He married (1) MARY LOUISA STONE 11Oct 1837 in Romulus, NY, daughter of JOHN STONE and PHYLYNDA SHATTUCK. She was born 17 Apr 1818 in Romulus, Seneca, NY⁷, and died 04 Mar 1872 in Romulus, Seneca, NY⁷. He married (2) MARY DUNLAP WILSON 25 Jan 1873. She died 04 Sep 1885 in Romulus, Seneca, NY. He married (3) PHEBE EVERETT TOWNSEND Aft. 1885 in Romulus, NY.

More About DAVID WISNER KINNE:Property 1: 1860, RE value @ \$20,000.00. Personal @ \$2500.00Property 2: 1850, RE value @ \$16,700.00.Property 3: 1870, RE value @ \$26,480.00. Personal @ \$10,000.00

Children of DAVID KINNE and MARY STONE are:

- i. MINERVA⁴ KINNE, b. 05 Jul 1838, Romulus, Seneca, NY.
- ii. EMI K. KINNE, b. 23 Sep 1840, Romulus, Seneca, NY.
- iii. SARAH KINNE, b. 16 Sep 1844, Romulus, Seneca, NY.
- iv. ADA KINNE, b. 26 Mar 1846, Romulus, Seneca, NY.
- v. LUCY KINNE, b. 28 Apr 1848, Romulus, Seneca, NY.

- vi. SMITH KINNE, b. 28 Jul 1850, Romulus, Seneca, NY.
- vii. MARY KINNE, b. 1854, Romulus, Seneca, NY.
- viii. ELLA KINNE, b. 1856, Romulus, Seneca, NY.
4. ix. WISNER KINNE, b. 28 Oct 1859, Romulus, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 4

4. WISNER⁴ KINNE (*DAVID WISNER³, ELIJAH², ELIJAH¹*) was born 28 Oct 1859 in Romulus, Seneca, NY. He married MARIA SUTHERLAND PAYNE 03 Jun 1890 in Ovid, Seneca, NY⁸, daughter of JOHN PAYNE and MARIA SUTHERLAND. She was born May 1868.

More About WISNER KINNE:Occupation: Minister, Romulus Baptist Church

Children of WISNER KINNE and MARIA PAYNE are:

5. i. DEAN WESLEY⁵ KINNE, b. Nov 1891, Romulus, Seneca, NY.
- ii. PAUL PAYNE KINNE, b. 20 Apr 1893, Romulus, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 5

5. DEAN WESLEY⁵ KINNE (*WISNER⁴, DAVID WISNER³, ELIJAH², ELIJAH¹*) was born Nov 1891 in Romulus, Seneca, NY.

Child of DEAN WESLEY KINNE is:

- i. WISNER PAYNE⁶ KINNE, b. 08 Sep 1914, Romulus, Seneca, NY; d. 06 Oct 2003, Romulus, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

- 1 Old Ovid Cemetery Records, Rootsweb.
- 2 <http://boards.ancestry.com/mbexec/msg/an/Wem.2ACEB/126.139>.
- 3 http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
- 4 Portraits & Biographical Records of Prominant Men of Schuyler & Seneca Counties, 221.
- 5 Portraits & Biographical Records of Prominant Men of Schuyler & Seneca Counties, 435.
- 6 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=ldlang&id=I0705>.
- 7 Portraits & Biographical Records of Prominant Men of Schuyler & Seneca Counties, 435.
- 8 Portraits & Biographical Records of Prominant Men of Schuyler & Seneca Counties, 436.

The Knight Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. EBENEZER¹ KNIGHT was born 09 Nov 1781 in New Ipswich, Hillsborough, NH¹. He married MARY GRANT BARTON, daughter of ELKANAH BARTON and MARY GRANT. She was born 06 Apr 1789 in CT¹, and died in Binghamton, Broome, NY².

Child of EBENEZER KNIGHT and MARY BARTON is:

2. i. HORACE BARTON² KNIGHT, b. 28 Dec 1817, Rutland, VT; d. 25 Dec 1898, St. Louis, MO.

Generation No. 2

2. HORACE BARTON² KNIGHT (*EBENEZER¹*) was born 28 Dec 1817 in Rutland, VT³, and died 25 Dec 1898 in St. Louis, MO⁴. He married MARY HILLMAN, daughter of ISAAC HILLMAN and ELIZABETH. She was born 17 Jan 1822 in Schoharie Co., NY, and died Abt. 1882 in Mt. Vernon, OH.

More About HORACE BARTON KNIGHT:Religion: Baptist minister then Wesleyan Methodist Minister.Residence: 1895, Colorado

More About MARY HILLMAN:Census: 1880, Living as head of household with 18 year old son Fred in Mt. Vernon, Knox,OH

Children of HORACE KNIGHT and MARY HILLMAN are:

3. i. HORACE W.³ KNIGHT, b. 07 Sep 1839, Mayfield, Fulton, NY; d. Bef. 1920, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. JOSEPH H. KNIGHT, b. 1844, VT.
- iii. JOHN F. KNIGHT, b. 1849, Pittsford, Rutland, VT.
- iv. FRANCES KNIGHT, b. 1850.
- v. FREDERICK L. KNIGHT, b. 1862, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. HORACE W.³ KNIGHT (*HORACE BARTON², EBENEZER¹*) was born 07 Sep 1839 in Mayfield, Fulton, NY, and died Bef. 1920 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married SOPHIA E.TAYLOR Abt. 1863 in Seneca Falls, NY, daughter of SAMUEL TAYLOR and SOPHIA. She was born Apr 1839 in NY, and died Bef. 1910 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About HORACE W. KNIGHT: Census 1: 1850, Pittsford, Rutland, VT Census 2: Bet. 1860 - 1910, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY Elected 1: Director of the Seneca Falls Savings Bank Elected 2: Treasurer & General Manager of the Seneca Falls Carriage Co. Occupation: Bet. 1859 - 1885, Printer and publisher of SF Paper; Manufacturer of metal letters Politics: Republican

1

Religion: Congregational Church of Seneca Falls.

Residence: 1910, At 92, still at 92 State St., Seneca Falls as a widower with son Willis and grandson Robert W.

More About SOPHIA E.TAYLOR:Occupation: 1860, Tailoress in Seneca Falls-still living with family

Children of HORACE KNIGHT and SOPHIA E.TAYLOR are:

- i. CHARLES H.⁴ KNIGHT, b. 1864, NY.
- ii. HORACE DELANCEY KNIGHT, b. 1866, NY.
4. iii. WILLIS G. KNIGHT, b. 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iv. HOMER L. KNIGHT, b. 1876, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- v. ROBERT KNIGHT, b. Feb 1879, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 4

4. WILLIS G.⁴ KNIGHT (*HORACE W.³, HORACE BARTON², EBENEZER¹*) was born 1870 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married MAMIE.

More About WILLIS G. KNIGHT: Occupation: Bet. 1910 - 1920, Manufacturer of Pattern Letters
Residence: 1920, 92 State St., Seneca Falls

Child of WILLIS KNIGHT and MAMIE is:

- i. ROBERT⁵ KNIGHT, b. 1902, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

- 1 The Perdue/Knight Family by John D. Perdue via Rootsweb.
- 2 <http://edwardbarton.org/i0003341.htm>.
- 3 Family Search IGI.
- 4 Death Records of MO via Ancestry.com.

The Knox Family of Waterloo
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. DAVID¹ KNOX¹ was born 1747 in Allentown, Merrimac, NH², and died 1830 in Tunbridge, VT. He married MARY WOOD³. She was born 1752, and died 1812.

Children of DAVID KNOX and MARY WOOD are:

- i. ELIZABETH² KNOX, b. 1771, Tunbridge, VT.
- ii. SALLY KNOX, b. 1773, Tunbridge, VT.
- iii. JACOB KNOX, b. 04 Aug 1774, Tunbridge, VT; m. RACHEL CLAPP.

More About JACOB KNOX:
Residence: Abt. 1810, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

- iv. DAVID KNOX, b. 02 Nov 1777, Allentown, Merrimac, NH; m. SILENCE COBB.
- v. WILLIAM KNOX, b. 1779, Tunbridge, VT.
- 2. vi. JOHN KNOX, b. 1781, MA; d. 31 Jul 1853, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- vii. POLLY KNOX, b. 1783, MA.
- viii. NANCY KNOX, b. 1786, MA.

Generation No. 2

2. JOHN² KNOX (*DAVID*¹) was born 1781 in MA, and died 31 Jul 1853 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY⁴. He married LUCINDA KEELER, daughter of HEZEKIAH KEELER and NANCY LEE. She was born 1787 in NY⁵, and died 1859 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About JOHN KNOX:
Census: 1850, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Children of JOHN KNOX and LUCINDA KEELER are:

- 3. i. MARY³ KNOX.
- ii. ADDISON T. KNOX.

More About ADDISON T. KNOX:
Census: 1850, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

- iii. WILLIAM KNOX.
- 4. iv. CATHERINE KNOX, b. 1822; d. 1880.

Generation No. 3

3. MARY³ KNOX (*JOHN*², *DAVID*¹) She married FRANKLIN GAGE.

Child of MARY KNOX and FRANKLIN GAGE is:

- i. JEANETTE TOWNSEND⁴ GAGE, d. 22 Apr 1883.

4. CATHERINE³ KNOX (*JOHN*², *DAVID*¹) was born 1822, and died 1880. She married HIRAM WALLACE HILLS.

Child of CATHERINE KNOX and HIRAM HILLS is:

i. WALLACE H.⁴ HILLS.

Endnotes

1. D. A. R. @ <http://www.whitneygen.org/archives/military/dar/dar08.html>.
2. <http://www.genealogyboard.com/knox/messages/130.html>.
3. D. A. R. @ <http://www.whitneygen.org/archives/military/dar/dar08.html>.
4. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyschuy1/mondth2.html>.
5. D. A. R. @ <http://www.whitneygen.org/archives/military/dar/dar08.html>.

The Laing Family of Junius
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JOHN¹ LAING He married SUSANNAH.

Child of JOHN LAING and SUSANNAH is:

2. i. JOSEPH² LAING, b. 21 Feb 1773, Woodbridge, Middlesex, NJ.

Generation No. 2

2. JOSEPH² LAING (*JOHN*¹) was born 21 Feb 1773 in Woodbridge, Middlesex, NJ. He married ANNA WEBSTER 13 Feb 1794 in Kingwood, Hunterdon, NJ, daughter of HUGH WEBSTER and SARAH MARSH. She was born 13 Mar 1773 in Plainfield, NJ, and died 12 Jul 1845.

Notes for JOSEPH LAING:

Essex County, New Jersey Quaker Records

Name: Joseph Laing

Spouse's Name: Anna

Child: Smith; Hannah; Webster; Abraham; Phebe

Comment: Cert to Scipio 6-20-1810, both with 5 ch named

Children of JOSEPH LAING and ANNA WEBSTER are:

3. i. WEBSTER³ LAING, b. 1800, Essex Co., NJ; d. 09 Aug 1876, Marseilles, LaSalle, IL.

ii. SMITH LAING.

iii. HANNAH LAING.

iv. PHEBE LAING.

v. ABRAHAM LAING.

vi. SUSANNAH LAING, b. 20 Feb 1798.

vii. JOHN LAING, b. 08 Dec 1800; d. 11 Dec 1859, NJ.

viii. REBECCA LAING, b. 25 May 1802; m. ABRAHAM VAIL; b. 03 Oct 1797.

Generation No. 3

3. WEBSTER³ LAING (*JOSEPH*², *JOHN*¹) was born 1800 in Essex Co., NJ, and died 09 Aug 1876 in Marseilles, LaSalle, IL¹. He married (1) SARAH LUNDY, daughter of SAMUEL LUNDY and ELIZABETH. She was born 09 Sep 1807, and died 13 Jul 1828 in Junius, Seneca, NY. He married (2) UNKNOWN Bet. 1841 - 1850 in Waterloo, NY. He married (3) PHIANIA Bef. 1850 in Waterloo, NY. She was born 1828, and died 09 Feb 1884 in Marseilles, LaSalle, IL.

More About WEBSTER LAING:

Burial: Riverview Cemetery, Marseilles, LaSalle Co., IL

Census: 1860, Manlius, LaSalle, IL

Religion: Quaker

Residence: 1823, Leaves NJ and moves to Seneca County, NY

More About SARAH LUNDY:

Burial: Quaker Cemetery, Junius, NY

More About PHIANIA:

Burial: Riverview Cemetery, Marseilles, LaSalle Co., IL

Children of WEBSTER LAING and UNKNOWN are:

- i. STEPHEN H.⁴ LAING, b. 1832, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- ii. PERMELIA LAING, b. 1834, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iii. JOSEPH LAING, b. 1841, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Children of WEBSTER LAING and PHIANIA are:

- iv. CHARLES⁴ LAING, b. 1853, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About CHARLES LAING:

Burial: Riverview Cemetery, Marseilles, LaSalle Co., IL

- v. LUCINDA LAING, b. 1849, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 1854, Manlius, LaSalle, IL.

More About LUCINDA LAING:

Burial: Riverview Cemetery, Marseilles, LaSalle Co., IL

- vi. ETTA LAING, b. 1863, Manlius, LaSalle, IL.

Endnotes

1. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=suehamilton44&id=I1583>.

The Latham Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. OBADIAH F.¹ LATHAM was born 29 Feb 1780 in Groton, CT¹, and died 01 Oct 1831 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married LOVINA JANES 04 Aug 1804, daughter of ELISHA JANES and DESIRE THOMPSON. She was born 26 Jun 1781, and died 21 Jan 1859 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About OBADIAH F. LATHAM: Census: Bet. 1800 - 1820, Paris, Oneida, NY

Children of OBADIAH LATHAM and LOVINA JANES are:

- i. ADELIA M.² LATHAM, b. Mar 1806, Paris, Oneida, NY; d. 31 Dec 1838; m. CHARLES RILEY, 15 Jan 1825.
- ii. BENJAMIN F. LATHAM, b. 01 Jul 1807, Paris, Oneida, NY; m. HARRIET CRAGO, 16 Jul 1828.
- iii. EDWARD S. LATHAM, b. 07 Oct 1808, Paris, Oneida, NY; m. SUSAN FOSTER, 25 Jan 1832.
- iv. HANNAH JANES LATHAM, b. 24 Jun 1810, Paris, Oneida, NY; d. 25 Jan 1859, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- v. ESTHER LATHAM, b. 16 Nov 1811, Paris, Oneida, NY; d. 15 Sep 1834, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- vi. WILLIAM HARRISON LATHAM, b. 27 Aug 1813, Paris, Oneida, NY; d. 29 Sep 1865; m. MARGARET BUSHNELL, 08 Jan 1837.
2. vii. OLIVER SANDFORD LATHAM, b. 11 Jul 1816, Paris, Oneida, NY; d. 24 Feb 1897, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- viii. MARY E. LATHAM, b. 22 Jun 1817, Paris, Oneida, NY; d. 24 Dec 1848; m. WILLIAM WEBB, 05 Jan 1841.
- ix. SUSAN LOVINA LATHAM, b. 12 May 1819, Paris, Oneida, NY; d. 23 Apr 1886, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. JOHN A. BENHAM, 03 May 1846.
- x. OBADIAH LATHAM, b. 08 Sep 1820, Paris, Oneida, NY; m. THANKFUL BUSHNELL, 06 Jun 1849.
- xi. NATHANIEL JANES LATHAM, b. 28 Sep 1822; m. MARIA BISHOP, 1842.

Generation No. 2

2. OLIVER SANDFORD² LATHAM (*OBADIAH F.¹*) was born 11 Jul 1816 in Paris, Oneida, NY, and died 24 Feb 1897 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married LUCY MARIA EASTMAN 04 Dec 1838, daughter of STEPHEN EASTMAN and LUCY GIBBS. She was born 13 Jul 1821 in Rochester, Monroe, NY, and died 21 Dec 1892 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Child of OLIVER LATHAM and LUCY EASTMAN is:

3. i. WILLIAM A. SWABY³ LATHAM, b. 05 May 1855, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 05 May 1931, Syracuse, Onondaga, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. WILLIAM A. SWABY³ LATHAM (*OLIVER SANDFORD², OBADIAH F.¹*) was born 05 May 1855 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY, and died 05 May 1931 in Syracuse, Onondaga, NY. He married ALICE ALDEN HILLS 04 Jun 1884. She was born 26 Jun 1857 in Auburn, Cayuga, NY, and died 23 Feb 1931 in Syracuse, Onondaga, NY.

Child of WILLIAM LATHAM and ALICE HILLS is:

4. i. ALICE MARGARET MITCHEL⁴ LATHAM, b. 10 Feb 1888, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 20 Feb 1968, Syracuse, Onondaga, NY.

Generation No. 4

1

4. ALICE MARGARET MITCHEL⁴ LATHAM (*WILLIAM A. SWABY*³, *OLIVER SANDFORD*², *OBADIAH F.*¹) was born 10 Feb 1888 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY, and died 20 Feb 1968 in Syracuse, Onondaga, NY. She married ALDEN SHERMAN PRICE 03 Jul 1920.

Child of ALICE LATHAM and ALDEN PRICE is:

i. LUCY LATHAM⁵ PRICE.

Endnotes

- 1 Latham Family Bible Entries, Archives of the Seneca Falls Historical Society, Coll. 37, Box 11, folder 11.
2 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:1712328&id=I95362362>.

2

The Lewis Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. WILLIAM¹ LEWIS was born 1823 in NY, and died Bef. 1880 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
He married HELEN. She was born 1825 in NY.

More About WILLIAM LEWIS:

Census: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Occupation: 1850, Moulder

More About HELEN:

Census: 1880, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY as widow with 3 children.

Children of WILLIAM LEWIS and HELEN are:

- i. WILLIAM HENRY² LEWIS, b. 1847, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. GEORGE LEWIS, b. 1848, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iii. CHARLES LEWIS, b. 1849, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iv. IRVING LEWIS, b. 1853, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- v. LEROY LEWIS, b. 1855, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- vi. JANE LEWIS, b. 1857, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- vii. HELEN LEWIS, b. 1858, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. Bef. 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- viii. MILTON LEWIS, b. 1859, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. Bef. 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ix. WALTER LEWIS, b. 1863, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- x. GERTRUDE LEWIS, b. 1865, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- xi. NELLIE LEWIS, b. 1869, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for NELLIE LEWIS:

Member of the Seneca Falls Congregational Church in 1896.

The Lindsley Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JONATHAN¹ LINDSLEY was born in Madison, Morris, NJ¹. He married LYDIA OGDEN. She was born in Orange, Essex, NJ².

Child of JONATHAN LINDSLEY and LYDIA OGDEN is:

i. ELBERT OGDEN² LINDSLEY, b. 1804, Irvington, Essex, NJ³; m. SARAH; b. 1810, NY.

Notes for ELBERT OGDEN LINDSLEY: "Elbert Ogden Lindsley left New Jersey with a pioneering party lead by Jabez Lindsley. They settled in Seneca County, New York, near what was to become the village of Seneca Falls." <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=jghts&id=I10896>

Endnotes

- 1 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=colhogan&id=I5699>.
- 2 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=jghts&id=I10896>.
- 3 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=colhogan&id=I5699>.

The Lisk Family of Waterloo
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ABRAHAM¹ LISK died 12 Sep 1825 in NJ. He married JANE THOMPSON.

Child of ABRAHAM LISK and JANE THOMPSON is:

2. i. HENRY SCHENK² LISK, b. 26 Dec 1796, Pittstown, Hunterdon, NJ; d. 02 Feb 1872, Varick, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. HENRY SCHENK² LISK (ABRAHAM¹) was born 26 Dec 1796 in Pittstown, Hunterdon, NJ¹, and died 02 Feb 1872 in Varick, Seneca, NY. He married SUSAN S. GRANT. She was born 1803 in NJ, and died 12 Nov 1876 in Varick, Seneca, NY.

More About HENRY SCHENK LISK:

Census 1: Bet. 1830 - 1860, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Residence: E. Elizabeth St. north side, 3 houses from corner with Virginia St.

Census 2: 1870, Varick, Seneca, NY

Occupation: 1850, Merchant & Tailor

Children of HENRY LISK and SUSAN GRANT are:

i. HARRIET³ LISK.

ii. CHARLES LISK, b. 21 Oct 1828, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; m. SARAH SEELEY, 08 Nov 1871, Romulus, Seneca, NY¹.

iii. RACHEL LISK.

iv. SARAH JANE LISK.

v. HAHNEMAN LISK, b. 18 Sep 1843, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 24 May 1912.

vi. SAMUEL LISK.

vii. HENRY LISK, m. ANN ELIZA WELLS.

Endnotes

1. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:3090033&id=I607298953>.

The Lisk Family of Junius
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. BENJAMIN¹ LISK He married ELIZABETH BURROUGHS.

Child of BENJAMIN LISK and ELIZABETH BURROUGHS is:

2. i. JAMES² LISK, b. 21 Jun 1766, Fishkill, Dutchess, NY; d. 21 Nov 1843, Coeymans, Albany, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. JAMES² LISK (*BENJAMIN*¹) was born 21 Jun 1766 in Fishkill, Dutchess, NY¹, and died 21 Nov 1843 in Coeymans, Albany, NY. He married MARGARET CARMAN, daughter of JACOB CARMAN and RACHEL WEEKS. She was born 1772 in Oyster Bay, Queens, NY², and died 08 Apr 1818 in Coeymans, Albany, NY².

Child of JAMES LISK and MARGARET CARMAN is:

3. i. ISRAEL³ LISK, b. 10 Feb 1792, Coxsackie, Greene, NY; d. 25 Feb 1866, Castletown, Ontario, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. ISRAEL³ LISK (*JAMES*², *BENJAMIN*¹) was born 10 Feb 1792 in Coxsackie, Greene, NY³, and died 25 Feb 1866 in Castletown, Ontario, NY⁴. He married ELIZABETH SKINNER 06 Nov 1814 in New Baltimore (Coxsackie), Greene, NY⁵, daughter of SALMON SKINNER and CATHERINE VERPLANK. She was born 05 May 1791 in Coeymans, Albany, NY⁶, and died 01 Dec 1870.

Notes for ISRAEL LISK:

Seneca County Courier obit (Waterloo Historical Society Lisk papers) states "A practical farmer, a progressive man, honorable & just in all his dealings with his fellow man, a friend of the oppressed & downtrodden, he evinced a lively interest in the life struggle of our nation for freedom. Though he never attached himself to any religious organization, believing that true religion consisted more in practical deeds, in accordance with the Divine laws of Love, Justice and Humanity towards his fellow man...He was a true and good man, and leaves a large family of descendants and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss."

Israel Lisk wrote a long address on the occasion of his Golden wedding anniversary on Nov. 6, 1864 in Junius, NY. (preserved in the Lisk file at the Waterloo Historical Society).

More About ISRAEL LISK:

Burial: Quaker Cemetery, Junius, NY

Occupation 1: 1814, Leather manufacturer and shoe maker

Occupation 2: 1819, Farmer after moving from Coxsakie to Coeymans, NY

Residence 1: May 1830, Moved from Coeymans, NY to Lyons, Wayne, NY by way of the Erie Canal.

Residence 2: 01 Apr 1831, Moved from Lyons to Junius, Seneca , NY

More About ELIZABETH SKINNER:

Burial: Quaker Cemetery, Junius, NY

Children of ISRAEL LISK and ELIZABETH SKINNER are:

- i. MARGARET⁴ LISK, b. 28 Nov 1815, New Baltimore, Greene, NY; m. HENRY E. YOUNGS, 01 Nov 1835.
- ii. CATHERINE LISK, b. 15 Sep 1817, New Baltimore, Greene, NY; m. SAMUEL CROSS.
- iii. ANSON LISK, b. 18 Mar 1819, Coeymans, Albany, NY; d. 02 Mar 1875, Dowagiac, Cass, MI; m. GARRITIE SHEAR; b. 16 Mar 1830, Junius, Seneca, NY; d. 03 Apr 1913, Passadina, Los Angeles, CA.
- iv. LEVI LISK, b. 19 Feb 1821, Coeymans, Albany, NY; d. Decatur, Van Buren, MI⁷; m. MARY E. SHEAR.
- v. AGNES LISK, b. 02 Jan 1823, New Baltimore, Greene, NY; m. RICHARD DELL.
- vi. HANNAH LISK, b. 01 Mar 1825, New Baltimore, Greene, NY; m. JOHN M. MOORE.
- vii. SOLOMON LISK, b. 15 Sep 1828, Coeymans, Albany, NY; m. ADELIA HUMPHREY.
- viii. JACOB LISK, b. 28 Nov 1834, Junius, Seneca, NY; d. 07 Aug 1882, Osage, Otoe, NE⁸; m. JOSEPHINE STEVENSON, 18 Dec 1861, Junius, Seneca, NY.

More About JACOB LISK:

Elected: 1879, NE State Legislature

Endnotes

1. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=rwjustus&id=I05475>.
2. <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=AHN&db=rwjustus&id=I05451>.
3. Memorial Papers of Israel Lisk. Waterloo Historical Society. Lisk Family File., Golden Wedding address by Israel Lisk 1864..
4. Memorial Papers of Israel Lisk. Waterloo Historical Society. Lisk Family File..
5. Memorial Papers of Israel Lisk. Waterloo Historical Society. Lisk Family File., Golden anniversary address by Israel Lisk 1864.
6. Memorial Papers of Israel Lisk. Waterloo Historical Society. Lisk Family File., Golden Wedding address by Israel Lisk 1864.
7. <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=rwjustus&id=I68488>.
8. <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=rwjustus&id=I68418>.

The Mason Family of Lodi & Covert
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. WILLIAM¹ MASON was born 1796 in Maryland. He married SYLVIA. She was born 1805 in NY.

More About WILLIAM MASON:

Census 1: 1850, Lodi, Seneca, NY

Census 2: 1820, Covert, Seneca, NY

Census 3: Bet. 1830 - 1870, Lodi, Seneca, NY

Occupation: 1850, Laborer

Children of WILLIAM MASON and SYLVIA are:

- i. ISAAC J.² MASON, b. 1830, Lodi, Seneca, NY; m. MARY JANE BROWN, 12 Mar 1857, Lodi, Seneca, NY¹.
- ii. CLARA B. MASON, b. 1834, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- iii. ANDREW MASON, b. 1836, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- iv. HARRIET MASON, b. 1841, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- v. CATHERINE MASON, b. 1843, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- vi. MARY ANN MASON, b. 1845, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- vii. WILLIAM H. MASON, b. 1849, Lodi, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. Auten Research on African Americans in Seneca County..

The McClary Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. GEORGE H.¹ MCCLARY was born 1797 in NY, and died Aft. 1880 in Rochester, Monroe, NY'. He married SARAH W.. She was born 1798 in Wales, and died Bef. 1880 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for GEORGE H. MCCLARY: Built the brick house at 202 Fall St. acc. to the SFHS papers of 1903 Junius history page 44.

More About GEORGE H. MCCLARY: Census 1: Bet. 1840 - 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NYCensus 2: 1830, Lyons, Wayne, NYCensus 3: 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NYCensus 4: 1880, Living with possible sister Mary Griffiths at age 80. A widow and Mary & George's parents both b. Scotland Occupation: Machinist with McClary & Halliday on Ovid St. Property: 1870, RE value @ \$10,000.00; Personal @ \$2000.00 Residence 1: 1816, Came to Seneca Falls from?² Residence 2: Bet. 1818 - 1826, Lyons, Wayne, NY Residence 3: 1880, 8 South Ave., Rochester, NY

Children of GEORGE MCCLARY and SARAH W. are:

i. ii. CATHERINE² MCCLARY, b. 1829, NY. ESTHER K. MCCLARY, b. 1825, NY; d. 02 Feb 1840, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About ESTHER K. MCCLARY: Burial: Old Ovid Street Cemetery, Seneca Falls, NY

Endnotes

- 1 History of the Town of Junius, SFHS Papers 1903, 44.
- 2 History of the Town of Junius, SFHS Papers 1903, 43.

The M'Clintock Family of Waterloo

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. THOMAS¹ M'CLINTOCK¹. He married MARY ALLEN².

Child of THOMAS M'CLINTOCK and MARY ALLEN is:

2. i. THOMAS² M'CLINTOCK, b. 28 Mar 1792, New Castle County, Delaware; d. 20 Mar 1876, Philadelphia, PA.

Generation No. 2

2. THOMAS² M'CLINTOCK (*THOMAS¹*) was born 28 Mar 1792 in New Castle County, Delaware³, and died 20 Mar 1876 in Philadelphia, PA. He married MARY ANN WILSON⁴ 13 Jan 1820 in Burlington, Burlington, New Jersey, daughter of JOHN WILSON and ELIZABETH PYLE. She was born 20 Feb 1800 in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, and died 21 May 1884 in Philadelphia, PA.

More About THOMAS M'CLINTOCK: Burial: 23 Mar 1876, Fair Hill Burial Grounds, Phil., PA. Section E, lot 292.⁵

More About MARY ANN WILSON: Burial: 24 May 1884, Fair Hill Burial Grounds, Phil., PA. Section E, lot 292.

Children of THOMAS M'CLINTOCK and MARY WILSON are:

- i. ELIZABETH W.³ M'CLINTOCK, b. 08 May 1821, Philadelphia, PA⁶; d. Nov 1896, Vineland, Cumberland, New Jersey; m. BURROUGHS PHILIPS⁶, 27 Jul 1852, Waterloo, Seneca, New York⁷; b. 01 Aug 1824, Romulus, Seneca, New York⁸; d. 06 Apr 1854, Waterloo, Seneca, New York⁹.
3. ii. MARY ANN M'CLINTOCK, b. 15 Oct 1822, Philadelphia, PA; d. 24 Jan 1880, Hanover, Germany.
- iii. SARAH G. M'CLINTOCK, b. 12 Oct 1824, Philadelphia, PA; d. Philadelphia, PA.
4. iv. CHARLES W. M'CLINTOCK, b. 29 Sep 1829, Philadelphia, PA; d. 30 Nov 1910, Oil City, PA.
- v. JULIA M'CLINTOCK, b. 17 Jun 1831, Philadelphia, PA; d. Philadelphia, PA.

Generation No. 3

3. MARY ANN³ M'CLINTOCK (*THOMAS², THOMAS¹*) was born 15 Oct 1822 in Philadelphia, PA, and died 24 Jan 1880 in Hanover, Germany. She married JAMES TRUMAN 13 Jan 1852 in Waterloo, Seneca, New York¹⁰. He was born 22 Nov 1826 in Abington, PA¹⁰.

Notes for JAMES TRUMAN:

<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi->

bin/igm.cgi?db=tim_miller

"Practised dentistry in Philadelphia and Waterloo, N. Y., then in 1876 he removed to Germany and practised in Frankford and in Hanover, returning to Philadelphia in 1880 after the death of his wife; is at present Professor in the Depart. of Dentistry, University of Penna. and editor of the international dental journal."

Children of MARY M'CLINTOCK and JAMES TRUMAN are:

- i. ELIZABETH⁴ TRUMAN, b. 17 Jul 1854.
- ii. MARY TRUMAN, b. 20 Apr 1858.
- iii. HOWARD J. TRUMAN, b. 14 Nov 1864, Philadelphia, PA; d. Dec 1897, Philadelphia, PA¹¹; m. ELIZABETH SCRANTON¹¹.

4. CHARLES W.³ M'CLINTOCK (*THOMAS*², *THOMAS*¹) was born 29 Sep 1829 in Philadelphia, PA, and died 30 Nov 1910 in Oil City, PA¹². He married MARY ELIZABETH TYLER 17 Jul 1855 in Seneca Falls, NY¹², daughter of

1

OREN TYLER and NANCY BLISS. She was born 02 Dec 1835 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, New York¹³, and died 10 Oct 1899 in Oil City, PA¹⁴.

Children of CHARLES M'CLINTOCK and MARY TYLER are:

- i. WELTHRA⁴ M'CLINTOCK.
- ii. THOMAS M'CLINTOCK.
- iii. FANNY BLISS M'CLINTOCK, b. 24 May 1860, Philadelphia, PA; d. 16 Apr 1912, Oil City, PA.
5. iv. CHARLES TYLER M'CLINTOCK, b. 18 Mar 1863, Philadelphia, PA; d. 1942, Oil City, PA.

Generation No. 4

5. CHARLES TYLER⁴ M'CLINTOCK (*CHARLES W.*³, *THOMAS*², *THOMAS*¹) was born 18 Mar 1863 in Philadelphia, PA, and died 1942 in Oil City, PA. He married MARIAN OSGOOD BOUGHTON 06 Aug 1891 in Titusville, PA¹⁵. She was born 09 Sep 1867 in Fortress Monroe, Virginia¹⁵.

Children of CHARLES M'CLINTOCK and MARIAN BOUGHTON are:

- i. GLADYS EATON⁵ M'CLINTOCK, b. 14 Aug 1892, Oil City, PA; d. CA.
- ii. TYLER BOUGHTON M'CLINTOCK, b. 18 Nov 1894, Oil City, PA; d. 21 Sep 1895, Oil City, PA.
6. iii. CHARLES BOUGHTON M'CLINTOCK, b. 19 Feb 1898, Oil City, PA; d. 05 May 1992, Aurora, Ohio.

Generation No. 5

6. CHARLES BOUGHTON⁵ M'CLINTOCK (*CHARLES TYLER*⁴, *CHARLES W.*³, *THOMAS*²,

THOMAS¹) was born 19 Feb 1898 in Oil City, PA, and died 05 May 1992 in Aurora, Ohio. He married DORIS SEARLES WHITSLAR¹⁶ 06 Sep 1930. She was born 16 Nov 1894, and died 29 Apr 1969 in Chicago, Illinois.

Child of CHARLES M'CLINTOCK and DORIS WHITSLAR is:

7. i. CHARLES WHITSLAR⁶ M'CLINTOCK, b. 20 Oct 1932, Cleveland, Ohio.

Generation No. 6

7. CHARLES WHITSLAR⁶ M'CLINTOCK (*CHARLES BOUGHTON⁵, CHARLES TYLER⁴, CHARLES W.³, THOMAS², THOMAS¹*) was born 20 Oct 1932 in Cleveland, Ohio. He married BARBARA JOYCE HUTCHINSON¹⁶ 14 Jun 1958 in Brockville, Ontario, Canada¹⁶. She was born 22 Jun 1935 in Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

Children of CHARLES M'CLINTOCK and BARBARA HUTCHINSON are:

8. i. MARY LYNN⁷ M'CLINTOCK, b. 30 Oct 1960, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- ii. CATHERINE ANNE M'CLINTOCK, b. 30 Mar 1962, Calgary, Alberta, Canada; m. NIGOFF.
- iii. CHARLES HUTCHINSON M'CLINTOCK, b. 30 Dec 1966, Cleveland, Ohio.

Generation No. 7

8. MARY LYNN⁷ M'CLINTOCK (*CHARLES WHITSLAR⁶, CHARLES BOUGHTON⁵, CHARLES TYLER⁴, CHARLES W.³, THOMAS², THOMAS¹*)¹⁶ was born 30 Oct 1960 in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. She married WATSON.

Children of MARY M'CLINTOCK and WATSON are:

- i. PAISLEY MAE⁸ WATSON, b. 01 Aug 1987, Akron, Ohio.
- ii. FLORA JEAN WATSON, b. 24 Apr 1990, Ravenna, Ohio.

Endnotes

- 1 Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy: Philadelphia. Minutes & Marriage Records, 240.
- 2 Gene Ballentine Genealogy, Ancestry.com, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=grooks&id=I699>.
- 3 Bible of Eliza M'Clintock Ballentine, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=grooks&id=I699>.
- 4 Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy: Philadelphia. Minutes & Marriage Records, 240.
- 5 "The Antebellum Evolution of Eliz. W. McClintock's Entrepreneurial Consciousness". MA Thesis by Andrea C. Hawkes,

University of Maine, 1991..

- 1 Genealogy of the Darlington Family, by Gilbert Cope. West Chester, PA, 1900, 189.
- 2 "The Antebellum Evolution of Eliz. W. McClintock's Entrepreneurial Consciousness". MA Thesis by Andrea C. Hawkes, University of Maine, 1991., 110.
- 3 "The Antebellum Evolution of Eliz. W. McClintock's Entrepreneurial Consciousness". MA Thesis by Andrea C. Hawkes, University of Maine, 1991., 109.
- 4 "The Antebellum Evolution of Eliz. W. McClintock's Entrepreneurial Consciousness". MA Thesis by Andrea C. Hawkes, University of Maine, 1991., 113.
- 5 Greg Vaut Genealogy, Ancestry.com, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=gregv&id=I41107>.
- 6 Genealogy of the Darlington Family, by Gilbert Cope. West Chester, PA, 1900, 189.
- 7 Charles McClintock Family Bible, owned by Charles McClintock (1993).
- 8 Genealogy of the Darlington Family, by Gilbert Cope. West Chester, PA, 1900, 189.
- 9 Bible of Eliza M'Clintock Ballentine.
- 10 Genealogy of the Darlington Family, by Gilbert Cope. West Chester, PA, 1900, 189.
- 11 Charles Whitslar McClintock to Chris Densmore-E-mail correspondence, 1993.

The Metcalf Family of Seneca Falls

By Tanya Lee Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JOHN¹ METCALF¹ was born 17 Apr 1754 in Barre, MA², and died Mar 1814 in Junius, Seneca County, NY². He married SYBIL BROAD³ 18 Oct 1781 in Barre, MA⁴. She was born 1762 in Barre, MA⁴, and died 16 Jun 1848 in Lodi, Seneca, NY⁴.

Notes for JOHN METCALF:<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/metcalf.htm>:Sgt. Capt. Gardiner's Co., Col. Rufus Putnam Regiment. Served 3 years- Col. Putnam's 5th Regimental Continental Army pay accounts for service from March 24, 1777 to Dec. 31 1779. Also joined under Capt. Gates Co. (Ref. Mass Soldiers and Sailors, Vol. 1, p. 706; Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of Rev., Vol. 10, p. 706.)

More About JOHN METCALF:Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Seneca Falls⁴
Military service: Revolutionary War
Will: 11 Mar 1814, Record #2387, Seneca Co., NY with son Jonathan as executor⁴

Notes for SYBIL BROAD:<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/metcalf.htm>:Her will is estate #3546 (Seneca Co. Surrogate's Office.)Children mentioned: Elizabeth Howe; Jonathan Metcalf; Joseph Metcalf; Willard Metcalf, all of Seneca Falls; (Willard is later of Varick); Thomas Jefferson of Varick; Sybil, wife of Peter Neal; Augustus Metcalf of Ohio; Franklin Metcalf of Canada West; John Metcalf of Ohio. Grandchildren mentioned: Edwin Brown of Mass; Saloma, the wife of Lorenzo Langdon of Palmyra, N.Y. (Wayne Co.).

Children of JOHN METCALF and SYBIL BROAD are:

i. AUGUSTUS² METCALF.

More About AUGUSTUS METCALF:Census: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

ii. FRANKLIN METCALF.

iii. THOMAS JEFFERSON METCALF, d. 31 Dec 1884, Varick, Seneca, NY.

iv. BETSY METCALF, b. 19 Apr 1782, Barre, MA.

v. POLLY METCALF, b. 24 Nov 1783, Barre, MA.

vi. JOHN METCALF, b. 15 Jan 1785, Barre, MA.

vii. LOIS METCALF, b. 06 Jul 1785, Barre, MA.

viii. SYBIL METCALF, b. 21 Jul 1788, Barre, MA.

2. ix. JONATHAN METCALF, b. 1789, Barre, MA; d. 1861.

x. WILLARD METCALF, b. 1795; d. 29 Apr 1873.

3. xi. JOSEPH METCALF, b. 06 Oct 1796, Barre, MA; d. 09 Nov 1880, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. JONATHAN² METCALF (*JOHN*¹) was born 1789 in Barre, MA, and died 1861. He married ELIZABETH MILLER Abt. 1812, daughter of PETER MILLER.

Notes for JONATHAN METCALF:<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/metcalfe.htm>: Volume G, page 518, dated June 25, 1837- Jonathan Metcalf and his wife Elizabeth of Seneca Falls- party of the first part & Peter Miller of same- party of the second part- bought lots no. 51 & 52 on the west side of Mynderse Street, the village of Seneca Falls. Vol. W-2, pg. 507- Jonathan Metcalf of Seneca Falls, party of the first part, and Joseph Metcalf, party of the second part. Lots # 7-9 on Oak Street in the Village of Seneca Falls and lot no. 32 on the east side of Clinton Street.

After her (wife's) death Jonathan moved to Detroit, Michigan with his father-in-law Peter Miller. He later moved to Browns Town, Wayne County, Michigan.

http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:LKtdZH5XLU8J:wesley.nnu.edu/wesleyan_theology/th_eojrnl/26-30/27.6.htm+%22joseph+Metcalf%22+++Seneca&hl=en&ie=UTF-8:

Joseph and Jonathan Metcalf, both seceders from the Methodist Episcopal Church, were leaders in the state Liberty party. Joseph Metcalf was the prime financial backer of the new Wesleyan church. The Abolitionist 2 (11 October 1842): 223; *ibid.* 2 (18 October 1842): 227

More About JONATHAN METCALF: Property 1: 1837, Purchases Lots #51 & #52 on the west side of Mynderse St. in Seneca Falls⁵
Property 2: 1845, Purchases Lots #7 & #9 on Oak ST. in SF and lot # 32 on the east side of Clinton ST in SF.⁵
Residence: 1855, Brownstown, Wayne, MI⁵

More About ELIZABETH MILLER: Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Seneca Falls

Child of JONATHAN METCALF and ELIZABETH MILLER is:

i. SOPHIA³ METCALF⁵, b. Abt. 1838, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

3. JOSEPH² METCALF (*JOHN*¹) was born 06 Oct 1796 in Barre, MA⁶, and died 09 Nov 1880 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁷. He married (1) HARRIET Abt. 1825 in Seneca Falls, NY⁷. She was born 19 Nov 1798 in NY⁸, and died 09 Nov 1857 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married (2) SARAH 1860 in Seneca Falls, NY. She was born Abt. 1834 in NY.

Notes for JOSEPH METCALF:

http://64.233.161.104/search?q=cache:LKtdZH5XLU8J:wesley.nnu.edu/wesleyan_theology/th_eojrnl/26-30/27.6.htm+%22joseph+Metcalf%22+++Seneca&hl=en&ie=UTF-8:

Joseph and Jonathan Metcalf, both seceders from the Methodist Episcopal Church, were leaders in the state Liberty party. Joseph Metcalf was the prime financial backer of the new Wesleyan church. The Abolitionist 2 (11 October 1842): 223; *ibid.* 2 (18 October 1842): 227
No census entries mention Joseph being the head of a brickyard. Also, the 1867-1868 BusinessDirectory of Seneca Falls only lists him as a farmer as do all his census entries.

More About JOSEPH METCALF:Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Seneca FallsOccupation: 1850, FarmerProperty 1: 1850, Value placed at \$23,000.00 in 1850 censusProperty 2: 1860, Land valued at \$20,000.00. Personal prop. valued at \$6000.00Property 3: 1870, Re value now at \$500.00 with personal at \$6500.00

More About HARRIET:Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Seneca Falls

More About SARAH:Census: 1880, Victor, Ontario, NY as a widow with dau. Mary E. Cole & familyProperty: 1870, RE at \$2500.00.

Children of JOSEPH METCALF and HARRIET are:

Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
31, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
35, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 26 Feb 1907, Romulus, Seneca, NY.
Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

4. GEORGE W.³ METCALF (*JOSEPH*², *JOHN*¹)⁹ was born 1835 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY, and died 26 Feb 1907 in Romulus, Seneca, NY. He married MARY PALMER 15 Sep 1859 in Seneca Falls, NY. She was born 1837, and died 1902 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About GEORGE W. METCALF: Military service: Civil War

Notes for MARY PALMER:<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/metcalf.htm>:He md. Mary Palmer 1859 at the Presbyterian Church, Minister Jennings officiating. Mary b. May, 1841, d. 1902 (name and date of death from Seneca Falls town clerk's records). Mary Palmer was the daughter of Eli Palmer of Detroit, Michigan, but she lived with her Aunt Minnie and uncle Richard Robbins (1860 census records, Seneca Falls). She also lived with them while her husband was a soldier in the Civil War. Children: Joseph Palmer, b. April 29, 1860; Ellen Minerva, b. March 31, 1863; Nellie Livingston, b. May 19, 1864; George Reuben, b. July 23, 1868; Marie Antoinette, b. July 7, 1871.

Children of GEORGE METCALF and MARY PALMER are:

- i. NELLIE LIVINGSTON⁴ METCALF, b. 23 May 1868, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. JOSEPH P. METCALF, b. 29 Apr 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 14 Sep 1918, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY;

m. KITTIE ELIZABETH GOODFELLOW, 06 Jan 1886, Clinton, NY; d. 15 Dec 1930, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for JOSEPH P. METCALF: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/metcalf.htm>: Obituary, Reveille, Seneca Falls, September 20, 1918- Joseph Metcalf- After a long illness, Joseph P. Metcalf died Saturday at his home in Green Street. He was 58 years old. The major part of his life was lived in this village. He rightly earned the respect and esteem of every person with whom he came in contact. He was an earnest and industrious citizen, one of the men who add stability and strength to the life of any community. He leaves his wife, one son, Earl Metcalf, and three daughters, Mrs. Howard Hamilton, Mrs. Robinault and Mrs. Stephen Andrews. His funeral was held from his home Tuesday afternoon, Rev. R. C. Hebblethwaite officiating. Interment was made in Restvale Cemetery.

More About JOSEPH P. METCALF: Name 2: Joseph Palmer Metcalf Date born 2: 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY Residence: 1918, Green St., Seneca Falls

iii. MARIE ANTOINETTE METCALF, b. 07 Jul 1871, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iv. ELLEN MINERVA METCALF, b. 31 Mar 1865, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1 Alice Lay manuscript, 1959 as provided by Charles Lenhart.

2 <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/metcalf.htm>.

3 Alice Lay manuscript, 1959 as provided by Charles Lenhart.

4 <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/metcalf.htm>.

5 Alice Lay manuscript, 1959 as provided by Charles Lenhart.

6 International Genealogical Index, http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

7 <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/metcalf.htm>.

8 1850 census.

9 <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/metcalf.htm>.

The Miller Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. PETER¹ MILLER was born 1770 in NJ, and died 14 May 1853 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married ZARIAH LYDIA. She died 16 Jul 1848 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About PETER MILLER:

Burial: Springbrook (Metcalf) Cemetery, Gravel Rd. Seneca Falls

Census: 1850, Seneca Falls with son Thomas, Eliz. Howe (Metcalf) & Af-Am servant Sarah Timblo or Tinklo

Property: 1850, Farmer with RE value @\$2000

Will: 30 Nov 1849, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. Book D of Wills, p. 106.

More About ZARIAH LYDIA:

Burial: Springbrook (Metcalf) Cemetery, Gravel Rd. Seneca Falls

Children of PETER MILLER and ZARIAH LYDIA are:

2. i. THOMAS² MILLER, b. 09 Oct 1793, NJ; d. 07 Oct 1857, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

ii. ELIZABETH MILLER, m. JONATHAN METCALF.

iii. MARGARET MILLER, b. 1790, NJ; m. BRUCE.

Notes for MARGARET MILLER:

Recipient of much of her father's estate

iv. FANNY S. MILLER, d. 02 Jul 1817, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for FANNY S. MILLER:

This child likely, but not proven to be daughter of Peter. Death listed in <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~darimi/Obits18171818.html>

More About FANNY S. MILLER:

Cause of Death: "Eating green currants"

Generation No. 2

2. THOMAS² MILLER (*PETER*¹) was born 09 Oct 1793 in NJ, and died 07 Oct 1857 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married CATHERINE. She was born 22 Mar 1795, and died 29 May 1885 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for THOMAS MILLER:

From the sound of father's will, and that wife Catherine is living alone with children while Thomas lives with father and has a life estate set up for him in father's will, it can be surmised as to whether he suffered from an illness that made him dependant on his father and unable to be a husband and father himself.

More About THOMAS MILLER:

Burial: Springbrook (Metcalf) Cemetery, Gravel Rd. Seneca Falls

More About CATHERINE:

Burial: Springbrook (Metcalf) Cemetery, Gravel Rd. Seneca Falls

Census: 1850, Next door to Charles L.Hoskins on Cayuga St. with son George W. and dau. C., and Sophia Metcalf, age 12.

Children of THOMAS MILLER and CATHERINE are:

- i. GEORGE W.³ MILLER, d. 21 Jan 1857, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. C. MILLER.

The Milliken Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. EDWARD ALEXANDER¹ MILLIKEN¹ was born 08 Sep 1778 in Peterborough, NH¹, and died 13 May 1864 in Keene, NH¹. He married JULIA BIXBY² 28 Oct 1804. She was born 17 May 1782 in Dublin, NH³, and died 07 Mar 1874 in Canadaigua, Ontario, NY⁴.

Notes for EDWARD ALEXANDER MILLIKEN: Alex lived in Keene, NH where he was constable, auctioneer, and active in Washingtonian movement.

Child of EDWARD MILLIKEN and JULIA BIXBY is:

2. i. NATHAN JAMES³ MILLIKEN, b. 27 Sep 1821; d. 26 Nov 1902.

Generation No. 2

2. NATHAN JAMES² MILLIKEN (*EDWARD ALEXANDER¹*) was born 27 Sep 1821, and died 26 Nov 1902. He married ORLINE SUTTON 21 Nov 1853 in Clarendon, Oeleans, NY⁵. She was born 08 Nov 1830, and died 23 Jan 1894 in Canadaigua, Ontario, NY⁶.

Notes for NATHAN JAMES MILLIKEN:

<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ny/county/ontario/Newsitems/canannews.htm> The Ontario County Times was established by Nathan J. MILLIKEN, in January 1852, as the organ of the anti-slavery wing of the Whig party. It took an active part in the events leading up to the organization of the Republican party, and under the management of its founder and his sons has continued an exponent of that party's principles. Mr. MILLIKEN took his oldest son, Charles F. MILLIKEN, into partnership on January 1, 1891, and upon the formers death in December 1902, the paper passed to the management of his two sons, C.F. & R. B. MILLIKEN, by whom its publication was continued until the death of junior member of the firm on January 2, 1911. Charles F. MILLIKEN is now the editor and manager.

Children of NATHAN MILLIKEN and ORLINE SUTTON are:

- i. CHARLES F.³ MILLIKEN⁷, b. 27 Aug 1854, Canadaigua, Ontario, NY.
- ii. GERTRUDE MILLIKEN, b. 09 Aug 1856.
- iii. JOSEPHINE MILLIKEN, b. 05 May 1866.
- iv. ROYAL BIXBY MILLIKEN, b. 21 Nov 1870.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=galeroberts&id=I221109>.
- 2 Research of Charles Lenhart.
- 3 <http://burrcook.com/history/mitchell.htm>.
- 4 Research of Charles Lenhart.
- 5 http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

6 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=fiachadhr&id=I179615>.
7 Research of Charles Lenhart.

The Mills Family of Junius
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. DANIEL¹ MILLS died 08 Apr 1832 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY¹. He married MERCY.

Children of DANIEL MILLS and MERCY are:

i. JACOB² MILLS, b. 11 Dec 1788, NJ; d. 23 Apr 1879, Junius, Seneca, NY².

More About JACOB MILLS:

Burial: Junius Quaker Cemetery. Waterloo, NY

2. ii. HENRY MILLS, b. 21 Mar 1791, NJ; d. 09 Aug 1860, Junius, Seneca, NY.

iii. ISAAC MILLS.

iv. HANNAH MILLS.

v. NATHAN MILLS.

vi. GRACE MILLS.

vii. CHARITY MILLS.

Generation No. 2

2. HENRY² MILLS (*DANIEL¹*) was born 21 Mar 1791 in NJ, and died 09 Aug 1860 in Junius, Seneca, NY. He married ELIZABETH MURPHY, daughter of DANIEL MURPHY and LYDIA DELL. She was born 21 Aug 1798 in NJ, and died 19 Apr 1888 in Junius, Seneca, NY.

More About HENRY MILLS:

Burial: Junius Quaker Cemetery. Waterloo, NY

More About ELIZABETH MURPHY:

Burial: Junius Quaker Cemetery. Waterloo, NY

Ancestors of Elizabeth Murphy:

1. RICHARD¹ DELL was born 16 Dec 1726 in Sussex Co., NJ¹. He married ELIZABETH SCHOOLEY.

Child of RICHARD DELL and ELIZABETH SCHOOLEY is:

2. i. LYDIA² DELL, b. 10 Oct 1766, Plainfield, NJ; d. 12 Jun 1859, Junius, Seneca, NY.

2. LYDIA² DELL (*RICHARD¹*) was born 10 Oct 1766 in Plainfield, NJ, and died 12 Jun 1859 in Junius, Seneca, NY. She married DANIEL MURPHY. He was born Abt. 1758 in NJ, and died 08 Oct 1827 in Junius, Seneca, NY.

More About LYDIA DELL:

Burial: Junius Quaker Cemetery. Waterloo, NY

More About DANIEL MURPHY:

Burial: Junius Quaker Cemetery. Waterloo, NY

Child of LYDIA DELL and DANIEL MURPHY is:

3. i. **ELIZABETH³ MURPHY**, b. 21 Aug 1798, NJ; d. 19 Apr 1888, Junius, Seneca, NY.

Children of HENRY MILLS and ELIZABETH MURPHY are:

i. DANIEL³ MILLS, b. 25 Aug 1819, Junius, Seneca, NY; d. 29 Mar 1896, Junius, Seneca, NY.

More About DANIEL MILLS:

Burial: Junius Quaker Cemetery. Waterloo, NY

ii. JOHN M. MILLS, b. 16 Aug 1821, Junius, Seneca, NY; d. 15 Jul 1894, Junius, Seneca, NY.

More About JOHN M. MILLS:

Burial: Junius Quaker Cemetery. Waterloo, NY

iii. LYDIA ANN MILLS, b. 1823, Junius, Seneca, NY.

iv. MARY MILLS, b. 11 Apr 1830, Junius, Seneca, NY; d. 01 Sep 1849, Junius, Seneca, NY.

v. JOANNA MILLS, b. 06 Jun 1833, Junius, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. FamilySearch IGI.
2. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/quaker.htm>.

The Mount Family of Seneca Falls & Waterloo
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. EZEKIAL¹ MOUNT was born 16 May 1767, and died 17 Sep 1849 in Highstown, NJ¹. He married (1) HELENA DOWNS. She was born 15 Sep 1772, and died 04 Jan 1825 in Highstown, NJ. He married (2) ANNE WRIGHT. She was born 31 Aug 1795, and died 06 May 1859 in Highstown, NJ.

Children of EZEKIAL MOUNT and HELENA DOWNS are:

- i. JAMES² MOUNT, b. 1790.
- ii. SEXTON MOUNT, b. 1792.
2. iii. RANDOLPH MOUNT, b. 31 Jan 1793, Highstown, Mercer, NJ; d. 02 Apr 1842, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iv. GEORGE MOUNT, b. 1794.
- v. REBECCA MOUNT, b. 1795.
- vi. FORMAN MOUNT, b. 1798.
- vii. LUCY MOUNT, b. 1798.
- viii. CAROLINE MOUNT, b. 1809; m. MORGAN FAULKNER, 1828, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Marriage Notes for CAROLINE MOUNT and MORGAN FAULKNER:
Married by Rev. A. Lane at the home of Randolph and Lydia Mount

- ix. ELEANOR MOUNT, b. 1809.

Children of EZEKIAL MOUNT and ANNE WRIGHT are:

- x. MORGAN F.² MOUNT.
- xi. CHARLES W. MOUNT.

Generation No. 2

2. RANDOLPH² MOUNT (*EZEKIAL*¹) was born 31 Jan 1793 in Highstown, Mercer, NJ, and died 02 Apr 1842 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married LYDIA HUNT 30 Oct 1824 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY², daughter of RICHARD HUNT and MARY PELL. She was born in Westchester Co., NY³, and died 23 Dec 1868 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About RANDOLPH MOUNT:

Burial: Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NY
Census: Bet. 1830 - 1840, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY
Residence: 1820, New York City. Merchant

More About LYDIA HUNT:

Burial: Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NY

Marriage Notes for RANDOLPH MOUNT and LYDIA HUNT:

Married by Rev. A. Lane.

Children of RANDOLPH MOUNT and LYDIA HUNT are:

- i. CAROLINE MATILDA³ MOUNT, b. 03 Jan 1826, Geneva, Ontario, NY; d. 24 Feb 1827, Geneva, Ontario, NY⁴.

More About CAROLINE MATILDA MOUNT:

Burial: Pulteney St. Cemetery, Lot # 10. Geneva, NY

3. ii. MARY ELEANOR MOUNT, b. 06 Oct 1827, Geneva, Ontario, NY; d. 19 Jan 1910, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
iii. EMELINE MOUNT, b. 29 Dec 1829; d. 25 Feb 1888; m. BENJAMIN BILLINGS BACON, 01 Jun 1852, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
iv. ELIZA JANE MOUNT, m. SEPTIMUS SWIFT, 10 Jan 1856, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. MARY ELEANOR³ MOUNT (*RANDOLPH*², *EZEKIAL*¹) was born 06 Oct 1827 in Geneva, Ontario, NY, and died 19 Jan 1910 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. She married (1) GILBERT VAIL⁵ 31 Oct 1844 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He was born 23 Oct 1819 in New Market, NJ, and died 05 Jun 1855 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. She married (2) ENOS LANEY 17 Jan 1861 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He was born 14 Mar 1816 in Banwell, Somerset, England, and died 01 Oct 1895 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About MARY ELEANOR MOUNT:

Burial: Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NY

More About ENOS LANEY:

Burial: Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NY

Marriage Notes for MARY MOUNT and ENOS LANEY:

<http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=okie2&id=I04236>

Married at St. Paul's' Episcopal Church in Waterloo, NY

Children of MARY MOUNT and GILBERT VAIL are:

- i. CAROLINE M.⁴ VAIL, b. 16 Sep 1845, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
ii. RANDOLPH MOUNT VAIL, b. 22 Apr 1849, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
iii. WALTER GUY VAIL, b. 10 Apr 1853, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Children of MARY MOUNT and ENOS LANEY are:

- iv. RICHARD P. HUNT⁴ LANEY, b. 22 Dec 1863, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 1905.
v. LYDIA HUNT LANEY, b. 17 Nov 1861, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~awest/sheets/gen001/ez.htm>.
2. <http://genforum.genealogy.com/ny/seneca/messages/308.html>.
3. <http://www.nps.gov/archive/wori/biographies/mountlydia.htm>.
4. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyontari/earlygenevanewsmarriage4.htm>.
5. <http://www.nps.gov/archive/wori/biographies/mountlydia.htm>.

The Moyer & Kuney Families of Seneca Falls

by Tanya Lee Warren

Generation No. 1

1. UNKNOWN¹ FATHER He married UNKNOWN MOTHER.

Children of UNKNOWN FATHER and UNKNOWN MOTHER are:

i. WILLIAM² MOYER, b. 14 Apr 1808, PA¹.

More About WILLIAM MOYER: Census: 1850, Works in Varick as a laborer for Thomas Burroughs. Residence: 1900, Fayette, Seneca, NY

2. ii. CHARLES MOYER, b. Abt. 1810, PA.

iii. THOMAS MOYER, b. 13 May 1811; d. 04 Apr 1843, Fayette, Seneca, NY.

3. iv. ISAAC MOYER, b. 05 Apr 1817, PA; d. Bef. 1880, Fayette, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. CHARLES² MOYER (*UNKNOWN¹ FATHER*) was born Abt. 1810 in PA. He married ELIZABETH. She was born Abt. 1810 in PA.

More About CHARLES MOYER: Census: 1850, Fayette, Seneca, NY Occupation: 1850, Farmer

Children of CHARLES MOYER and ELIZABETH are:

i. JANE³ MOYER.

ii. JAMES MOYER.

iii. MARY MOYER.

3. ISAAC² MOYER (*UNKNOWN¹ FATHER*) was born 05 Apr 1817 in PA², and died Bef. 1880 in Fayette, Seneca, NY³. He married ELIZABETH KUNEY 30 Jan 1843 in Fayette, Seneca, NY, daughter of JOHN KUNEY and MARY PRATZ. She was born 12 Feb 1825 in NY, and died 06 Apr 1901 in Fayette, Seneca, NY.

Notes for ISAAC MOYER: Isaac Moyer is the only male Moyer of adult age living in Seneca County in 1850 who listshimself as a carpenter.

May have a brother Charles Moyer who is also listed in the 1867 Child's directory as

acarpenter, builder and farmer in Fayette.

More About ISAAC MOYER:Burial: Burgh Cemetery, Fayette, NYCensus 1: 1850, Town of Seneca Falls, Seneca, NYCensus 2: 1860, Fayette, Seneca, NYCensus 3: 1870, Fayette, Seneca, NYDirectory: 1867, Listed as carpenter, builder and farmer of 8 acres in Fayette.Education: He is listed as unable to both read and write in the 1870 censusOccupation 1: 1850, CarpenterOccupation 2: 1860, Carpenter & Day LaborerOccupation 3: 1870, CarpenterProperty 1: 1860, Only personal property worth \$200.00Property 2: 1870, RE at \$1200.00, personal at \$765.00Residence: 1860, Near Jonathan Burroughs, James Rorison and the Seneca Co. Poor House

Notes for ELIZABETH KUNEY:The 1870 census lists a Mary Kinney/Kunney, age 65 living with the family. This could beElizabeth 's mother.

More About ELIZABETH KUNEY:Burial: Burgh Cemetery, Fayette, NY. Also listed in the Canoga Cem as well, same death date,wife of Isaac.Census: 1880, Living as a widow in Seneca Falls with her son George at a boarding house keptby Wm. & Sarah Beck.

Children of ISAAC MOYER and ELIZABETH KUNEY are:

i. MELINDA³ MOYER, b. 1845.

ii. MARY C. MOYER, b. 1847.

iii. FRANKLIN MOYER, b. 13 Mar 1849, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 27 Nov 1866, Fayette, Seneca, NY.

More About FRANKLIN MOYER:Burial: Burgh Cemetery, Fayette, NY

iv. GEORGE MOYER, b. 09 Feb 1853; d. 03 Jun 1890, Fayette, Seneca, NY.

More About GEORGE MOYER:Burial: Burgh Cemetery, Fayette, NY

v. SARAH MOYER, b. 1855.

vi. JAMES MOYER, b. Abt. 1840; m. MATILDA HAUSE.

More About MATILDA HAUSE:Burial: Buried in the same lot as Elizabeth Moyer, wife of Isaac. James may be Elizabeth's son.

Endnotes

1 <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/fayette.htm>.

2 1860 census, Also grave inscription at Seneca Co. Genweb.

3 1880 census.

Descendants of Frederick Kuney

Generation No. 1

1. FREDERICK¹ KUNEY¹ was born 11 Oct 1766, and died 01 Jun 1834 in Fayette, Seneca, NY¹. He married CHRISTIANA¹. She was born 03 May 1776, and died 26 Feb 1855 in Fayette, Seneca,

NY¹.

Child of FREDERICK KUNEY and CHRISTIANA is:

2. i. JOHN² KUNEY, b. 12 May 1803; d. 18 Aug 1863, Fayette, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. JOHN² KUNEY (*FREDERICK*¹)² was born 12 May 1803, and died 18 Aug 1863 in Fayette, Seneca, NY³. He married MARY ANN PRATZ⁴, daughter of PHILIP PRATZ and CHRISTIANA ALLEMAN. She was born 08 Jun 1808, and died 05 May 1875 in Fayette, Seneca, NY⁵.

Notes for JOHN KUNEY: John Kuney's Will quoted in full - transcribed and contributed by Ladymaat61@aol.com "The last Will and Testament of John Kuney of the town of Fayette in the County of Seneca and State of New York-- I John Kuney considering the uncertainty of this mortal life and being of sound mind and memory (blessed be Almighty God for the same) do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following that is to say. First I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Barbara Kuney the House and Garden and Household furniture in the house at my death meaning the House wherein I now reside to have the same as long as she remains my widow--And also the use of one hundred and twenty five acres of land owned by me on Lot Number 43 in Fayette until my second son Peter Kuney shall arrive to the age of twenty one years and no longer. And also the use of one hundred and twenty five acres of land owned by me on Lot number 54 in Fayette until my youngest son Jacob Kuney shall arrive to the age of twenty one years and no longer and also to have one equal ninth part of all my property which I calculate will amount to two thousand three hundred and sixty two dollars, the interest and principal of said sum is to be paid as fast as it comes into my executors hands to be applied equally between her and my children meaning all the monies that shall come into my Executors hands to be equally applied -- said legacy is given to my wife in lieu of Dower. "Item. I give and devise to my eldest son John Kuney, his heirs and assigns forever all that farm situated lying and being on Lot number 45 and 44 being the farm whereon I now reside Bounded as follows viz. on the South by the Lane running between me and Daniel and Henry Kuney, and also by lands around by George Singer. On the East by lands owned by Dysinger and Deal. ON the North by John Dysinger and Michael Hendricks and on the west by the line between Lots No 43 and 44 containing one hundred and eighty three and a half acres of land said land is valued by me at four thousand five hundred and eighty seven dollars of which sum two thousand three hundred and sixty two dollars is to be deducted for his share and the remaining sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty five dollars is to be paid by my said son John Kuney to the Executors of my Estate in ten equal annual installments the first of which said installments to be paid in two years from my death. I expect the House on said farm for the benefit of my beloved wife during her widowhood. My said son John Kuney is to have possession of said farm immediately after my death. Said sum due on sail (sic) of land is to remain a Lien on said farm until paid. "Item. I give and bequeath to my second son Peter Kuney when he shall arrive at the age of twenty one years and to his heirs and assigns forever all that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in Fayette aforesaid on Lot number 43 in said town Bounded as follows viz. on the South by lands owned by Henry Kuney, on the West by lands owned by John Lowdebank on the North by lands by Jacob Reid and widow Stahl and on the East by the line of said lot containing one hundred and twenty five acres of land said land is valued by me at three thousand one hundred and twenty five dollars is to be deducted for his share and

the remaining sum of seven hundred and sixty three dollars is to be paid by my said son Peter Kuney to the Executors of my estate in five equal installments the first of which said installments to be paid in two years from the time he becomes of lawful age and gets possession of said farm said sum due on said land is to remain a lien on said land until paid. "Item. I give and devise to my youngest son Jacob Kuney when he shall arrive at the age of twenty one years and to his heirs and assigns forever all that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in Fayette aforesaid on Lot number 56 in said town Bounded as follows viz. on the South by the town line between Fayette and Varick on the West by the highway on the North by the highway, and on the East by lands in possession of Jacob Singer and Samuel Weighman containing one hundred and twenty five acres of land said land is valued by me at two thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars of which sum two thousand three hundred and sixty two dollars is to be deducted for his share and the remaining sum of five hundred and thirteen dollars is to be paid by my said son Jacob Kuney to the Executors of my estate in five equal annual installments the first of which said installments to be paid n two years from the time he becomes of lawful age and gets possession of said farm said sum due on said land is to remain a lien on said land until paid. "Item. I give and bequeath unto my eldest Daughter Sally Kuney two thousand three hundred and sixty two dollars to be paid by my executors in the following manner viz. One thousand dollars to be paid in one year from my death and the remainder in five equal annual installments the first of which said installments to be paid in two years from my death. "Item. I give and bequeath unto my four other daughters viz. Susan Kuney, Barbara Kuney, Anna Kuney, and Elizabeth Kuney to each of said daughters I give two thousand three hundred and sixty two dollars to be paid by my executors to each in five equal annual installments the first of which said installments to be paid to each of said daughters in one year from the time they severally arrive at the age of twenty one years. "All the rest and residue of my Real Estate consisting of one hundred and sixteen acres of land lying in the town of Varick being the farm whereon Christian Kuney now lives I hereby authorize my executors to rent or to sell when they think it for the best to when it may become necessary to pay my children the legacies left them by me in this my last will and testament. And also all my Personal estate of whatsoever name or nature to dispose of or to demand and receive all debts or demands due by me and also all the. Legacies left my children in the manner herein mentioned. "All the rest and residue of my Real Estate whatsoever and wheresoever of what nature kind and quality I own may be and not herein before given and disposed of after the payment of my debts legacies I give unto my wife Barbara Kuney and my sons and daughters John Kuney, Peter Kuney, Elizabeth Kuney, Jacob Kuney, Sally Kuney, Susan Kuney, Barbara Kuney, Anna Kuney to be equally divided among all of said children and my wife."And I do hereby constitute and appoint my eldest son John Kuney, my brother Henry Kuney, and my friend Jacob Blasser executors of my last will and testament hereby revoking all former wills by me made."In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the sixth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two. John Kuney X his mark

More About JOHN KUNEY: Burial: Jerusalem Cemetery, Fayette, NY

More About MARY ANN PRATZ: Burial: Jerusalem Cemetery, Fayette, NY

Children of JOHN KUNEY and MARY PRATZ are:

- i. ELIZABETH³ KUNEY, b. 12 Feb 1825, NY; d. 06 Apr 1901, Fayette, Seneca, NY; m. ISAAC MOYER, 30 Jan 1843, Fayette, Seneca, NY; b. 05 Apr 1817, PA⁶; d. Bef. 1880, Fayette, Seneca, NY⁷.

Notes for ELIZABETH KUNEY: The 1870 census lists a Mary Kinney/Kunney, age 65 living with the family. This could be Elizabeth 's mother.

More About ELIZABETH KUNEY: Burial: Burgh Cemetery, Fayette, NY. Also listed in the Canoga Cem as well, same death date, wife of Isaac. Census: 1880, Living as a widow in Seneca Falls with her son George at a boarding house kept by Wm. & Sarah Beck.

Notes for ISAAC MOYER: Isaac Moyer is the only male Moyer of adult age living in Seneca County in 1850 who lists himself as a carpenter.

May have a brother Charles Moyer who is also listed in the 1867 Child's directory as a carpenter, builder and farmer in Fayette.

More About ISAAC MOYER: Burial: Burgh Cemetery, Fayette, NY
Census 1: 1850, Town of Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY
Census 2: 1860, Fayette, Seneca, NY
Census 3: 1870, Fayette, Seneca, NY
Directory: 1867, Listed as carpenter, builder and farmer of 8 acres in Fayette.
Education: He is listed as unable to both read and write in the 1870 census
Occupation 1: 1850, Carpenter
Occupation 2: 1860, Carpenter & Day Laborer
Occupation 3: 1870, Carpenter
Property 1: 1860, Only personal property worth \$200.00
Property 2: 1870, RE at \$1200.00, personal at \$765.00
Residence: 1860, Near Jonathan Burroughs, James Rorison and the Seneca Co. Poor House

- ii. GEORGE J. KUNEY, b. 1827.
- iii. FREDERICK KUNEY.
- iv. PHILIP KUNEY.
- v. MARY ANN KUNEY.
- vi. ANGELINE KUNEY.
- vii. MALINDA KUNEY, b. 13 May 1839, Fayette, Seneca, NY; d. 26 Aug 1839, Fayette, Seneca, NY.

More About MALINDA KUNEY:
Burial: Jerusalem Cemetery, Fayette, NY

Endnotes

- 1 <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/jerusal.htm>.
- 2 <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/g-k.htm>.
- 3 <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/jerusal.htm>.
- 4 <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/g-k.htm>.
- 5 <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/jerusal.htm>.
- 6 1860 census, Also grave inscription at Seneca Co. Genweb.
- 7 1880 census.

Index of Individuals

Alleman -

Christiana: 3

Christiana

Unnamed: 3

Elizabeth

Unnamed: 1

Father

Unknown: 1

Hause

Matilda: 2

Kuney Angeline: 5 Elizabeth: 1, 2, 5 Frederick: 5 Frederick: 3 George J.: 5 John: 1, 3, 5 Malinda: 5 Mary Ann: 5 Philip:
5

Mother

Unknown: 1

Moyer Charles: 1 Franklin: 2 George: 2 Isaac: 1, 2, 5 James: 1 James: 2 Jane: 1 Mary: 1 Mary C.: 2 Melinda: 2

Sarah: 2 Thomas: 1 William: 1

Pratz Mary Ann: 1, 3, 5 Philip: 3

The Pryor Family of Waterloo

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. GEORGE¹ PRYOR was born 14 Oct 1779 in Burlington, Burlington, NJ, and died 28 Oct 1866. He married MARGARET WILSON 14 Nov 1816, daughter of JOHN WILSON and ELIZABETH PYLE. She was born in Burlington, Burlington, NJ¹.

Notes for GEORGE PRYOR:<http://www.spirithistory.com/58regist.html>The Spiritualist Register, May 1858, May 1859; Facts, Philosophy, Statistics of Spiritualism. U[riah] Clark, Editor and Proprietor. Auburn, New York: U. Clark, Spiritual Clarion Office. General Register—Public Speakers; Mediums—Test, Healing, etc.; Public Meetings; Spiritualists' Homes Public Speakers. I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves; be wise as serpents and harmless as doves.—JESUS. NEW YORK.—Trance, New York City—Mrs. Cora Scott Hatch, Mrs. E. J. French, Mrs. John F. Coles, Mrs. Beck.

Normal—Mr. and Mrs. U. Clark, Auburn; Ira Hitchcock, Oneida; H. K. Parks, Baldwinsville;

G. Weeden, Morris; A. E. Holbrook, Watertown; Rev. B. H. Davis, Poughkeepsie; Rev. A. G. Abbott, Hopkinton; Dr. A. M. Potter, Elmira; H. M. Stewart, Penn Yan; Rev. H. Slade, Saratoga; G. W. Taylor, North Collins; George Prior, Waterloo; C. Hammond, Rochester; Rev. J. S. Foster, Homer; Rev. H. W. Fish, Cortland; John Page, Elba.

Child of GEORGE PRYOR and MARGARET WILSON is:

i. GEORGE W.² PRYOR¹, b. 1820, Cape Vincent, Jefferson, NY.

Endnotes

1. FamilySearch.org.

The Quinn Family of Seneca Falls

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. PATRICK¹ QUINN¹ was born Abt. 1798 in Ireland, and died Jul 1884 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married MARY. She was born Abt. 1792 in England, and died 28 Oct 1852 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About PATRICK QUINN:Immigration: 1827, To Seneca Falls, NYReligion 1: Founder of St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Seneca Falls, NYReligion 2: 1842, Member of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Seneca FallsResidence 1: Bef. 1843, Canal St., Seneca Falls, NYResidence 2: 1843, Garden St., Seneca Falls, NY

More About MARY:Burial: Restvale Cemetery, Seneca Falls, NY

Child of PATRICK QUINN and MARY is:

2. i. SUSAN² QUINN, b. Abt. 1834, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. SUSAN² QUINN (*PATRICK¹*) was born Abt. 1834 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY, and died in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. She married WILLIAM GIBSON CLARK 09 Dec 1855 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He was born 1819 in Saratoga County, NY, and died 15 Apr 1903 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About SUSAN QUINN:Religion: Born Catholic, became member of the Seneca Falls Trinity Church.

More About WILLIAM GIBSON CLARK:Degree: Hamilton CollegeElected: Bet. 1848 - 1892, Justice of the Peace, Seneca Falls, NYOccupation: LawyerResidence 1: 1841, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NYResidence 2: 22 Garden St., Seneca Falls, NY

Children of SUSAN QUINN and WILLIAM CLARK are:

- i. INFANT³ CLARK, b. Dec 1855, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 22 Feb 1856, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. INFANT CLARK, b. Abt. 1855, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 05 Apr 1857, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iii. WILLIAM CLARK, b. 1863, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iv. JOSEPH B. CLARK, b. 1865, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- v. FREDERICK CLARK, b. 1866, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

- vi. DAVID CLARK, b. Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- vii. SUSAN CLARK, b. Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. BACHMAN.
- viii. MARY CLARK, b. Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. All information courtesy of Judith Wellman's "Biography of Susan Quinn"..

The Race Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya. L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ISAAC¹ RACE was born 14 Sep 1775 in Mass., and died 19 Mar 1862 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married CATHERINE BOGARDUS. She was born 11 Jul 1778 in NY, and died 12 Mar 1865 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About ISAAC RACE: Burial: Restvale Cemetery. E of W side-23-4 Census: 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY with son Washburn & family & wife Catherine

More About CATHERINE BOGARDUS: Burial: Restvale Cemetery. E of W side-23-4

Children of ISAAC RACE and CATHERINE BOGARDUS are:

- 1 i. WHITING² RACE, b. 07 Apr 1802, Catskill, NY; d. 12 Dec 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- 2 ii. WASHINGTON RACE, b. 26 May 1806, Catskill, Grenne, NY; d. 03 Aug 1888, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- 3 iii. WASHBURN RACE, b. 1810, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. WHITING² RACE (ISAAC¹) was born 07 Apr 1802 in Catskill, NY, and died 12 Dec 1870 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married REBECCA. She was born 1807 in Maine, and died 17 Jul 1895 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for WHITING RACE:http://www.rootsweb.com/~nygreen2/beers_churches_catskill.htmIt is probable that the first sermon in Catskill by a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, was preached about the year 1815. Tradition says that soon after that date an Englishman, who was a physician and a local preacher, established himself in a small cloth factory in the old building which still stands on the corner of Main street and Cook's alley, and arranged to preach regularly in the lower part of the court house. The first written record we are able to find is that of a trustees' meeting February 19th 1823, the business of which was to lay plans for the purchase of a lot and the building of a house of worship. The trustees were John Hicks, Caleb Elmer, Daniel H. Sands, Curtis Graham, Seth Jones, Whiting Race and William Adams.

More About WHITING RACE: Burial: Restvale Cemetery. E of W side-23-4 Occupation: 1860, Lumber Dealer Property: 1860, RE value @ \$20,000.00. Personal @ \$10,000.00 Residence 1: 1862, 25 Cayuga St., Seneca Falls, NY Residence 2: 1851, Green St., Auburn, NY Residence 3: 1860, Corner Cayuga & S. Park as per neighbor listings

More About REBECCA: Burial: Restvale Cemetery. E of W side-23-4

1

Children of WHITING RACE and REBECCA are:

- i. HELEN³ RACE, m. WILLIAM D. LEE, 03 Feb 1856, Seneca Falls, NY⁷.
- ii. PHEBE ANN RACE, b. 1825; d. 08 Jan 1846, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iii. EMELINE RACE, b. 1829; d. 15 Dec 1835, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iv. MARSDEN RACE, b. 1831; d. 16 Dec 1835, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
v. CATHERINE RACE, b. 1833; d. 13 Dec 1835, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

vi. CARLTON RACE, b. 1837; m. LIZZIE V. THORN, 07 Apr 1879.
vii. JOHN W. RACE, b. 1837; d. 14 Jul 1849, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
viii. REBECCA HOWE RACE, b. 1840.
ix. CHARLES W. RACE, b. 07 May 1841, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 13 May 1841, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
x. MILTON RACE, b. 1843; m. MARY SCHUYLER; b. 09 Nov 1865.

xi. STANLEY RACE, b. 1845.
xii. WILLIAM W. RACE, b. 1848, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

3. WASHINGTON² RACE (ISAAC¹) was born 26 May 1806 in Catskill, Grenne, NY, and died 03 Aug 1888 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married (1) CORNELIA. She was born 1815, and died Feb 1882 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married (2) HARRIET PENFIELD 30 Sep 1827 in Catskill, Greene, NY.

More About WASHINGTON RACE:

Burial: Restvale Cemetery

More About CORNELIA: Burial:

Restvale Cemetery

Children of WASHINGTON RACE and HARRIET PENFIELD are:

- i. ELIZA³ RACE, b. 1828, Catskill, NY.
- ii. ISAAC RACE, b. 1830, Catskill, NY.
- iii. JOSEPH RACE, b. 1832, Catskill, NY.
- iv. ALMIRA RACE, b. 1834, Catskill, NY.
- v. NANCY RACE, b. 1836, Catskill, NY.

- vi. ELIZABETH RACE, b. 1840, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- vii. ELLA RACE, b. 1842, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- viii. HENRY RACE, b. 1844, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

4. WASHBURN² RACE (ISAAC¹) was born 1810 in NY. He married NANCY. She was born 1820 in PA.

Children of WASHBURN RACE and NANCY are:

- i. REBECCA³ RACE, b. 1842.
- ii. HORACE W. RACE, b. 1844.
- iii. JENNY RACE, b. 1852.

Endnotes

1. <http://genforum.genealogy.com/cgi-bin/pageload.cgi?whiting::race::378.html>.

The Salisbury Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JOB¹ SALISBURY was born in Warren, Bristol, RI¹, and died 1812 in Newport, Herkimer, NY¹. He married HEPSIBA PIERCE.

Notes for JOB SALISBURY:

<http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:686684&id=I917>:

settled at Guilford, VT-latter removed to Mapletown, Rensselaer, NY and then to Newport, Herkimer, NY

Child of JOB SALISBURY and HEPSIBA PIERCE is:

2. i. SAMUEL² SALISBURY, b. 24 Jul 1804, Newport, Herkimer, NY; d. 09 Aug 1874, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. SAMUEL² SALISBURY (*JOB*^{1 2}) was born 24 Jul 1804 in Newport, Herkimer, NY², and died 09 Aug 1874 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY². He married ELECTA BEALS² 23 Feb 1820 in Ridgeway, Orleans, NY³. She was born 1810 in Ontario Co., NY, and died 20 Jul 1883 in Albany, NY⁴.

More About SAMUEL SALISBURY:

Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls, NY

Census 1: 1850, Syracuse, Onondaga, NY

Census 2: 1860, Pittsfield, Berkshire, MA

Census 3: 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Occupation: Wesleyan Methodist Minister

Residence 1: 1870, Chapel near Clinton (directory of 1874)

Residence 2: 1855, Castille, Wyoming, NY⁵

More About ELECTA BEALS:

Residence: 1874, 57 Mynderse, living with son S. Henry as widow.

Children of SAMUEL SALISBURY and ELECTA BEALS are:

i. LOUISE E.³ SALISBURY, b. 1832; m. CHARLES NOBLE.

ii. EMMA L. SALISBURY, b. 1837; m. GEORGE HAYWARD.

iii. RHYLAND E. SALISBURY, b. 1845.

3. iv. SAMUEL HENRY SALISBURY, b. 26 Aug 1848, Eagle Harbor, Orleans, NY; d. 1936, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. SAMUEL HENRY³ SALISBURY (*SAMUEL*², *JOB*¹) was born 26 Aug 1848 in Eagle Harbor, Orleans, NY⁶, and died 1936 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married LILLIE SEEKELL 19 Feb 1871, daughter of GEORGE SEEKELL and ELIZABETH WOODWORTH. She was born 1856 in Tyre, Seneca, NY⁶, and died 1932 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About SAMUEL HENRY SALISBURY:

Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls, NY

More About LILLIE SEEKELL:

Burial: Springbrook Cemetery, Gravel Rd., Seneca Falls, NY

Child of SAMUEL SALISBURY and LILLIE SEEKELL is:

i. EDNA L.⁴ SALISBURY, b. 1889; d. 1904, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:686684&id=I1335>.
2. Portrait & Biographical Records of Schuyler & Seneca Counties. Chapman Pub. 1895, 487.
3. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:686684&id=I1335>.
4. Portrait & Biographical Records of Schuyler & Seneca Counties. Chapman Pub. 1895, 487.
5. Frederick Douglass Paper. 19 Oct 1855, "Is the Fugitive Slave Bill Law? Should it be Obeyed?" by Samuel Salisbury.
6. Portrait & Biographical Records of Schuyler & Seneca Counties. Chapman Pub. 1895, 487.

The Schooley Family of Waterloo, NY

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. AZALIAH¹ SCHOOLEY was born 16 Jul 1770, and died 18 Mar 1832. He married HANNAH DENNIS, daughter of EZEKIAL DENNIS and JULIA. She was born 03 Dec 1773.

Child of AZALIAH SCHOOLEY and HANNAH DENNIS is:

2. i. AZALIAH² SCHOOLEY, b. 29 Dec 1805, Ontario, Canada; d. 24 Oct 1855, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. AZALIAH² SCHOOLEY (AZALIAH¹) was born 29 Dec 1805 in Ontario, Canada¹, and died 24 Oct 1855 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married (1) MERCY LUNDY, daughter of SAMUEL LUNDY and ELIZABETH SHOTWELL. She was born 26 Oct 1809 in Warren Co., NJ², and died 10 Feb 1836 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY³. He married (2) MARGARET FREEMAN PRALL⁴ 28 Aug 1838 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY⁴. She was born 27 Dec 1806 in Woodbridge, NJ⁴, and died Bef. 1880 in Prob. Chicago, Cook, IL.

Notes for AZALIAH SCHOOLEY:From <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nytompki/tlet05.htm>

Mrs. Cleland A. Ward
88 Waterman Street
Lockport, N.Y.
July 25th, 1937

My Dear Miss Townley,

I have rathered delayed answering your kind letter in waiting for a letter from Mr. CharlesInhay? County Clerk of Seneca County.I wrote to him after Janet's visit as in the short time I had to talk I failed to tell herthat the name "Schooley" was in the early times written "Scholey" and in that way she missedsome records. He replied that he would endeavor to obtain that I hoped to find.I am trying to find brothers of my husband's gr. Grandfather, Richard Schooley of HerkimerCounty.I have the data on William (b. 1770-d. 1872) the youngest and who lived at Romulus. A copyof a letter written in 1859 by a Wm. J. Schooley of Ovid, in which he speaks of visiting (UncleWm.) at Romulus and that he has a sister Lydia in Chicago. This shows that his father was abrother of William, hence to Richard. The Schooley's were all friends and related to the Dells, Bonnells, of Waterloo. In 1841 a John Schooley, whom I believe to have been another deeded land. I have data on Azaliah and Levi Azaliah Schooley and as Azaliah was born probably about1809 ___ Was born in New Jersey, son of another brother or possibly might be a son of this John. Azaliah is buried at Lundy's Corners.

Henry M. was a son of William, but have no children accredited to him though an Alfred B.Schooley might be his son; Lucien was a son of his brother Ezra.

Tompkins County

In Brookton dale which I believe is in that county lives a Charles Schooley who says that hisgr. Father Thomas settled there (In that County) in early times and disappeared in 1848. Now from a memory of a cousin of Mr. Ward's she recalls a great deal of talk about "KingsFerry" which I believe is almost directly across the Lake from Ovid. That would lead one to believe that he also was a brother as Thomas is the name of the emigrator Schooley. However Janet had no time to delve into that angle as it would have taken too much time to find where his land was and if it was in that locality.

Of course it is not a matter of life and death as we have the background of the family from England and Richard, but I just happen to be one of those people who wants to get all data possible and make the account interesting. A note from Janet told us that they reached home the night of July first, but had to give up the trip to Yellowstone as they were kept to long in Detroit. They certainly are the limit the way they breeze across the country. If we see them for twelve hours we are lucky. Thank you for your interest. Yours truly, Mary F. Ward

More About AZALIAH SCHOOLEY: Burial: Junius Quaker Cemetery
Census 1: 1840, Waterloo, Seneca, NY
Census 2: 1830, Waterloo, Seneca, NY
Immigration: 1829, From Canada to NY⁵
Property: 1850, RE value @ \$7500.00
Residence: 1850, Nine Foot Road just north of the Friends Meeting House on the west side of road.
Will: Seneca Co. Surrogates Court records

More About MERCY LUNDY: Burial: Quaker Cemetery on Nine Foot Rd., Waterloo, NY

More About MARGARET FREEMAN PRALL: Census 1: 1860, Near South Seneca St. as boarding house keeper with daughter Margaret, servant Mary Wagner, daughter of Josephine Wagner, black resident of Waterloo; son Levi as grocer and Samuel Lundy "gentleman", father of Azaliah's first wife. Census 2: 1870, Chicago, 5th Ward, Cook, IL with son Isaac and Ella? Property: 1860, RE value @ \$ 5000.00

Children of AZALIAH SCHOOLEY and MERCY LUNDY are:

- i. SAMUEL LUNDY³ SCHOOLEY.
- ii. JOSEPHINE SCHOOLEY.
- iii. LEVI SCHOOLEY.

Children of AZALIAH SCHOOLEY and MARGARET PRALL are:

- iv. ISAAC³ SCHOOLEY, b. 1840, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- v. MARGARET SCHOOLEY, b. 1843, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

- 1 1850 Census entry.
- 2 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=217835&id=I01970>.
- 3 <http://freepages.genealogy.ro>.
- 4 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=millerm&id=I30445>.
- 5 <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?gsfn=azaliah&gsln=schooley&gsby=&gsbco=1&gsbpl=1%2c+&gsdy=&gsdco=1&gsdpl=1%2c+&gsoco=1&gsopl=1%2c+&sbo=0&ra>.

The Schuyler Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ADONIJAH¹ SCHUYLER was born in New Barbadoes, NJ. He married GERTRUDE VANRENSELAER. She was born 01 Oct 1714.

Child of ADONIJAH SCHUYLER and GERTRUDE VANRENSELAER is:

2. i. JOHN² SCHUYLER, b. 15 May 1745, NYC, NY; d. 05 Jun 1807, NYC, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. JOHN² SCHUYLER (*ADONIJAH¹*)¹ was born 15 May 1745 in NYC, NY, and died 05 Jun 1807 in NYC, NY. He married (1) MARY HUNTER 16 Feb 1769 in NYC. She was born 31 Mar 1748, and died 1805 in NYC, NY. He married (2) LETITIA MILLER 29 Jul 1806 in Essex Co., NJ. She was born 1775 in NYC, NY, and died 11 Sep 1852 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY².

More About LETITIA MILLER: Census: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY as head of house over Jacob & Mary Schuyler Crowninshield and their family Residence: 1850, Bayard St. Seneca Falls as Head of Household and property owner

Child of JOHN SCHUYLER and MARY HUNTER is:

3. i. ARENT³ SCHUYLER, b. 10 Feb 1776, NJ; d. 11 Sep 1852, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. ARENT³ SCHUYLER (*JOHN², ADONIJAH¹*) was born 10 Feb 1776 in NJ, and died 11 Sep 1852 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married (1) ANN MILLER 15 Apr 1802 in NYC, NY³, daughter of PAUL MILLER and MARY HENDERSON. She was born 1769 in NYC, NY, and died Abt. 1810 in NYC, NY. He married (2) ELIZABETH MILLER Aft. 1810, daughter of PAUL MILLER and MARY HENDERSON.

More About ARENT SCHUYLER: Census: 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY with Elizabeth Residence: 1850, Lower Lake Road, Seneca Falls, NY

Children of ARENT SCHUYLER and ANN MILLER are:

1 i. MARY MILLER⁴ SCHUYLER, b. 21 Jul 1803, Belleville, Essex, NJ; d. 07 Jul 1854, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

2 ii. LETITIA CAROLINE SCHUYLER, b. 1804, Belleville, Essex, NJ; d. 1870, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iii. JOHN R. SCHUYLER, b. 23 Jan 1806, Belleville, Essex, NJ.

iv. PAUL MILLER SCHUYLER, b. 10 May 1807, Belleville, Essex, NJ.

Generation No. 4

4. MARY MILLER⁴ SCHUYLER (*AREN³, JOHN², ADONIJAH¹*) was born 21 Jul 1803 in Belleville, Essex, NJ³, and died 07 Jul 1854 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY⁴. She married

JACOB CROWNINSHIELD 12 May 1831 in Bloomingdale, NJ⁵, son of JACOB CROWNINSHIELD and SARAH GARDNER. He was born 01 Nov 1801 in Salem, Essex, MA.

Notes for MARY MILLER SCHUYLER: Elizabeth Cady Stanton: "I had three quite intimate young friends in the village who spent much of their spare time with me, and who added much to my happiness: Frances Hoskins, who was principal of the girls' department in the academy, with whom I discussed politics and religion; Mary Bascom, a good talker on the topics of the day, and Mary Crowninshield, who played well on the piano. As I was very fond of music, Mary's coming was always hailed with delight. Her mother, too, was a dear friend of mine, a woman of rare intelligence, refinement, and conversational talent. She was a Schuyler, and belonged to the Dutch aristocracy in Albany. She died suddenly, after a short illness. I was with her in the last hours and held her hand until the gradually fading spark of life went out. Her son is Captain A(rent). S. Crowninshield of our Navy."

Children of MARY SCHUYLER and JACOB CROWNINSHIELD are:

- i. JACOB⁵ CROWNINSHIELD, b. 16 Mar 1832, NYC, NY; d. 15 Nov 1897, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. MARY SCHUYLER CROWNINSHIELD, b. 09 Apr 1833, NYC, NY; d. 01 Jan 1889, Nashville, TN; m. JAMES HOWARD UNDERHILL, Jun 1857, Seneca Falls, NY.

Notes for MARY SCHUYLER CROWNINSHIELD: I had three quite intimate young friends in the village who spent much of their spare time with me, and who added much to my happiness: Frances Hoskins, who was principal of the girls' department in the academy, with whom I discussed politics and religion; Mary Bascom, a good talker on the topics of the day, and Mary Crowninshield, who played well on the piano. As I was very fond of music, Mary's coming was always hailed with delight. Her mother, too, was a dear friend of mine, a woman of rare intelligence, refinement, and conversational talent. She was a Schuyler, and belonged to the Dutch aristocracy in Albany. She died suddenly, after a short illness. I was with her in the last hours and held her hand until the gradually fading spark of life went out. Her son is Captain A. S. Crowninshield of our Navy.

- iii. CAROLINE LETITIA CROWNINSHIELD, b. 23 Jul 1835, NYC, NY; d. 22 May 1923, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iv. WILLIAM BENTLEY CROWNINSHIELD, b. 10 Jun 1838, NYC, NY; d. 26 Apr 1919, IN.
- v. ARENT SCHUYLER CROWNINSHIELD, b. 14 Mar 1843, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 27 May 1908, PA; m. MARY HOPKINS BRADFORD.

Notes for ARENT SCHUYLER CROWNINSHIELD:<http://www.answers.com/topic/arent-s-crowninshield>Arent Schuyler Crowninshield (March 14, 1843 - 1908) was an admiral of the United States Navy. He saw combat during the Civil War, and after the war held high commands both afloat and ashore.

Born in New York, he was the grandson of Jacob Crowninshield (appointed Navy secretary under Jefferson but who died before taking up the office), and grandnephew of George Crowninshield (adventuring owner of Cleopatra's Barge, first yacht to cross the Atlantic). Arent graduated from the United States Naval Academy on May 28, 1863 and immediately went into action in the American Civil War, participating in the assault on Fort Fisher while serving on the steam sloop Ticonderoga.

After the war, he rose steadily through the ranks, becoming lieutenant in 1866, commander in 1880, where he was from 1887 to 1891 commander of the school ship St. Mary. Promoted captain on July 21, 1894, he took command of the new battleship Maine at her commissioning in 1895, leaving in 1897 to become chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

- vi. SARAH CROWNINSHIELD, b. 15 Dec 1845, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

5. LETITIA CAROLINE⁴ SCHUYLER (*ARENT*³, *JOHN*², *ADONIJAH*¹) was born 1804 in Belleville, Essex, NJ, and died 1870 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. She married HENRY POWIS. He was born 02 Nov 1806 in England, and died 1885 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About LETITIA CAROLINE SCHUYLER:

Burial: Restvale Cem., Seneca Falls

More About HENRY POWIS: Burial:

Restvale Cem., Seneca Falls

Children of LETITIA SCHUYLER and HENRY POWIS are:

- i. ALFRED⁵ POWIS, d. Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. HENRY POWIS, d. Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iii. FREDERICK POWIS, d. Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- iv. GOERGE AUGUSTUS POWIS, d. Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- v. LETITIA SCHUYLER POWIS, b. 1837; d. 1898, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

- vi. MARY MILLER POWIS, b. 1842; d. 1920, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1 <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2792957&id=I550798445>.

2 <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=AHN&db=:2792957&id=I550798463>.

3 <http://72.14.205.104/search?q=cache:2bNq6nFjPCEJ:familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/k/o/e/Judy-W-Koehlernewell/ODT4214-0037.html+%22letitia+Schuyler%>.

4 "Marriage and Death Notices from Seneca County, New York Newspapers, 1817-1885" by Mary S. Jackson and Edward

F. Jackson -, Mary M. Schuyler Crowinshield died in Seneca Fally, NY, 7 Jul 1854 in her 55th year, was formerly of Salem, MA.

5. <http://72.14.205.104/search?q=cache:2bNq6nFjPCEJ:familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/k/o/e/Judy-W-Koehlernewell/ODT4214-0037.html+%22letitia+Schuyler%>.

The Scott Family of Lodi
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JESSE¹ SCOTT was born in Africa. He married JULIA. She was born in N. Carolina.

Children of JESSE SCOTT and JULIA are:

2. i. FRANK² SCOTT, b. 07 May 1851, Salem, N. Carolina; d. 10 Dec 1903, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- ii. BRANT E. SCOTT, b. Abt. 1854, Salem, N. Carolina; d. 06 Dec 1890, Lodi, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. FRANK² SCOTT (*JESSE*¹) was born 07 May 1851 in Salem, N. Carolina, and died 10 Dec 1903 in Lodi, Seneca, NY¹. He married SUSAN CAMPBELL. She was born Apr 1856 in N. Carolina.

More About FRANK SCOTT:

Burial: Lodi Cem., Lot 106 West.

Census: 1870, Lodi, Seneca, NY

Property: 1894, Owns house & lot on Orchard St.

Residence 1: 1900, Prisoner at home of George Purcell, Dep. Sheriff of Ovid

Residence 2: 1863, Moved to Lodi.

Children of FRANK SCOTT and SUSAN CAMPBELL are:

- i. JOHN³ SCOTT, b. 1875, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- ii. MARY E. SCOTT, b. 16 Apr 1876, Lodi, Seneca, NY; d. 22 Sep 1894, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- iii. HARRIET SCOTT, b. 1878, Lodi, Seneca, NY; d. 18 Apr 1896, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- iv. FANNY SCOTT, b. 1879, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- v. GIRL SCOTT, b. 05 Nov 1883, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- vi. LIZZIE SCOTT, b. 25 Nov 1884, Lodi, Seneca, NY; d. 28 Feb 1895, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- vii. CORA SCOTT, b. 28 May 1885, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- viii. ANAH SCOTT, b. Mar 1887, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- ix. DOLLY SCOTT, b. 1895, Lodi, Seneca, NY; d. 1896, Lodi, Seneca, NY.
- x. THEODA SCOTT, b. 05 May 1896.

Endnotes

1. Betty Auten African American Research Collection Seneca County Historian's Office.

The Shear Family of Junius
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. PETER¹ SHEAR He married RACHEL LOSEE.

Child of PETER SHEAR and RACHEL LOSEE is:

2. i. STEPHEN BYRON² SHEAR, b. 11 Oct 1797, Coeymans, Albany, NY; d. 28 Nov 1884, Thawville, Iroquois, IL.

Generation No. 2

2. STEPHEN BYRON² SHEAR (*PETER*¹)¹ was born 11 Oct 1797 in Coeymans, Albany, NY², and died 28 Nov 1884 in Thawville, Iroquois, IL. He married GERTRUDE TEN EYCK³ 07 Mar 1819 in Coeymans, Albany, NY⁴. She was born 10 Nov 1799 in Coeymans, Albany, NY⁴, and died 18 Jan 1878 in Blue Rapids, Marshall, KS⁴.

Notes for STEPHEN BYRON SHEAR:

Anne Derousie: (WORI NPS)

"Stephen and Gertrude were Quakers, who for a time, lived in Junius, New York, and were members of the Junius Preparatory Meeting (Church) in Waterloo. Ms Derousie reports that there is an old Quaker cemetery in Junius, New York, with many Shears buried there. The Quaker meeting house used to stand next to it."

More About STEPHEN BYRON SHEAR:

Burial: Lisk Farm family cemetery

Census 1: 1850, Junius, Seneca, NY

Census 2: 1870, In Danesville, VA as head of household

Census 3: 1880, In Danesville, VA with son Conrad and family at age 82

Occupation: 1850, Farmer

Property: 1850, Valued at \$12,000.00

More About GERTRUDE TEN EYCK:

Census: 1870, Danesville, Fairfax, VA

Children of STEPHEN SHEAR and GERTRUDE EYCK are:

- i. PETER³ SHEAR, b. 02 Nov 1819, Coeymans, Albany, NY.
- ii. GERTRUDE SHEAR, b. 01 Dec 1821, Coeymans, Albany, NY.
- iii. CONRAD SHEAR, b. 1823, Coeymans, Albany, NY.
- iv. MARY ELIZABETH SHEAR, b. 01 Jan 1826, Coeymans, Albany, NY; m. LEVI LISK.
- v. JOHN SHEAR, b. 1827, Coeymans, Albany, NY.
- vi. JACOB COONLEY SHEAR, b. 19 Nov 1829, Coeymans, Albany, NY.

Notes for JACOB COONLEY SHEAR:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilicgs/bio/page12.htm>

"JACOB C. SHEAR, an honored veteran of the late war, who for many years has resided upon his farm on section 5, Ridgeland Township, was born in Albany County, N .Y., near Coeymans, November 19, 1827, and is a son of Stephen Shear, who was a native of the Empire State and was of German descent. His mother bore the maiden name of Gertrude Teneyck, and she too was of German lineage. During the boyhood of our subject, his parents removed to Junius, Seneca County, N. Y. The death of the father occurred in November, 1884. The mother had passed away some years previous, being called to her final rest in 1878. The family numbered seven children, namely: Peter, who was a stock buyer and farmer and died in 1890; Garritia, wife of Anson Lisk, who is living in California; Conrad, who is engaged in farming in Fairfax County, Va.; Mary, who became the wife of Levi Lisk and died in 1887; John, who departed this life in 1881; Jacob, whose name heads this sketch; and Catherine, who married Ralph Hanson and died in 1892."

vii. CATHERINE BEEKMAN SHEAR, b. 16 Mar 1830, Junius, Seneca, NY; d. 03 Apr 1913, Passadina, Los Angeles, CA; m. ANSON LISK.

viii. HENRIETTA SHEAR, b. 1844, Junius, Seneca, NY.

ix. SIDNEY SHEAR, b. 1845, Junius, Seneca, NY.

x. ALONZO SHEAR, b. 1847, Junius, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. Robin Smith Research at Ancestry.com, catbird111@yahoo.com.
2. International Genealogical Index, http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.
3. Robin Smith Research at Ancestry.com, catbird111@yahoo.com.
4. International Genealogical Index, http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

The Shorter Family of Seneca County
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. BENJAMIN¹ SHORTER was born Abt. 1797 in PA, and died Bef. 1880 in NY. He married RACHEL. She was born Abt. 1800 in PA, and died Bef. 1880 in NY.

Notes for BENJAMIN SHORTER:

Sample of 19th Century Arrest Warrants and Crimes, Ontario County,

NY <http://www.raims.com/crime.html>

Benjamin Shorter Lack Of Bail 1836

It is not proven that these are the parents of John Shorter of Waterloo. But it is like as John lists his parents birthplaces as PA in a later census.

Benjamin and Rachel disappear from the census for the years 1850 and 1860. It is probable that they both fled to Canada during these years. There are no Benjamin Shorters in the 1830 census when Benj. would be 37 years old with a family. It is likely he was a slave as was his wife, in PA and they fled to Ontario Co., NY then to Canada then back to Ontario Co., then Seneca Co., NY.

More About BENJAMIN SHORTER:

Census 1: 1870, Junius, Seneca, NY with daughter Anna Whitmore

Census 2: 1840, Seneca, Ontario, NY

Children of BENJAMIN SHORTER and RACHEL are:

2. i. JOHN² SHORTER, b. Abt. 1828, NY; d. 03 Jan 1893, Syracuse, Onondaga, NY.

ii. ANNA SHORTER, b. Abt. 1840, PA; m. HARRY WHITMORE.

More About ANNA SHORTER:

Census: 1870, Junius, Seneca, NY

More About HARRY WHITMORE:

Census: 1870, Junius, Seneca, NY

Generation No. 2

2. JOHN² SHORTER (*BENJAMIN*¹) was born Abt. 1828 in NY, and died 03 Jan 1893 in Syracuse, Onondaga, NY¹. He married JANE Abt. 1850 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. She was born Abt. 1828 in NY.

More About JOHN SHORTER:

Burial: Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Census 1: 1880, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Census 2: 1850, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Census 3: 1860, Phelps, Ontario, NY

Occupation: Barber

More About JANE:

Religion: 1896, 1st Methodist Episcopal Church of Waterloo

Children of JOHN SHORTER and JANE are:

i. JOHN³ SHORTER.

ii. MAGGIE SHORTER, b. Abt. 1850, NY.

iii. MINNIE L. SHORTER, b. Abt. 1854, NY.

iv. ANNA M. SHORTER, b. Abt. 1855, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 05 May 1904, Waterloo, Seneca, NY¹; m. JOHN H. DEMUN.

v. CORNELIA SHORTER, b. Abt. 1856, NY.

More About CORNELIA SHORTER:

Census: 1880, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Occupation: 1880, Servant for Jedediah Pierson family

vi. ALICE SHORTER, b. Abt. 1861, NY; m. JACOB CAIN, 31 Dec 1888, Seneca Co., NY¹.

More About JACOB CAIN:

Occupation: 1886, Furniture mover

vii. ELIZA SHORTER, b. Abt. 1863, NY.

viii. ALIDA SHORTER, b. Abt. 1864, NY.

More About ALIDA SHORTER:

Occupation: 1880, Servant for the Charles Morgan family

Religion: 1896, 1st Methodist Episcopal Church of Waterloo

ix. PATTIE SHORTER, b. Abt. 1869, NY.

x. RACHEL SHORTER, b. Mar 1870, NY.

xi. JULIA SHORTER, b. Abt. 1871, NY.

Endnotes

1. Seneca Co. Historian's Office typed records of African Americans of Seneca Co..

Matthew & Sarah Atwood Sisson of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JOHN1 SISSON He married RUTH FISH.

Child of JOHN SISSON and RUTH FISH is:

2. PARDON2 SISSON, b. 23 Sep 1775, Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. 28 Nov 1866, Portsmouth, Newport, RI.

Generation No. 2

2. PARDON2 SISSON (JOHN1) was born 23 Sep 1775 in Portsmouth, Newport, RI1, and died 28 Nov 1866 in Portsmouth, Newport, RI1. He married MARY POLLY SLOCUM 26 Nov 1797 in Portsmouth, Newport, RI1, daughter of JOHN SLOCUM and PHOEBE DURFEE. She was born 20 Feb 1778 in Portsmouth, Newport, RI1, and died 07 Jul 1864 in Portsmouth, Newport, RI.

Notes for PARDON SISSON:

<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~dasisson/richard/aqwg46.htm>

"Pardon was a sea captain. He is buried in the SISSON-Carr Lot, Sisson Pond Road, Portsmouth, RI. Also buried there are Pardon's wife, their children, a son-in-law, and a grandchild, and a person named John Abbott (1688-1718).

Pardon owned property between 1823 and 1828 in Belchertown, Massachusetts (from Division Line of Fence between Willson & Sisson, in archives at Stone House Museum, Belchertown, MA, dated August 5, 1828)."

More About PARDON SISSON:

Burial: Sisson Farm, Sisson Pond Rd., Portsmouth

Occupation: Sea Captain

Religion: Quaker

More About MARY POLLY SLOCUM:

Religion: Quaker

Children of PARDON SISSON and MARY SLOCUM are:

i. ANNE SLOCUM3 SISSON, b. 05 Feb 1799, Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. 17 Jun 1889, Portsmouth, Newport, RI.

3. ii. MATTHEW SISSON, b. 20 Dec 1800, Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. 10 Jan 1893, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

iii. PHEBE SISSON, b. 15 Dec 1802, Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. 30 Aug 1878.

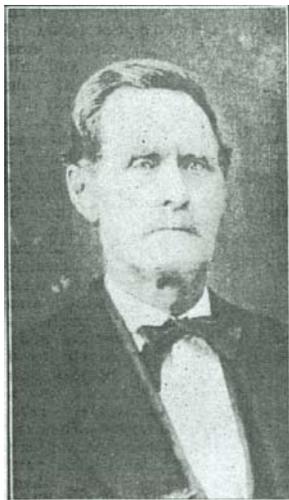
- iv. JOHN SISSON, b. 18 Nov 1805, Portsmouth, Newport, RI.
- v. CELIA SISSON, b. 09 Sep 1807, Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. 09 Feb 1852, Portsmouth, Newport, RI.
- vi. MARTHA CHAMPLIN SISSON, b. 07 Jul 1809, Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. 06 Sep 1896.
- vii. EDWARD S. SISSON, b. 25 Jun 1811, Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. 23 Jun 1891.
- viii. OLIVER SLOCUM SISSON, b. 04 Jul 1813, Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. 27 Apr 1896.
- ix. HOLDER SISSON, b. 04 Nov 1815, Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. Dec 1815, Portsmouth, Newport, RI.
- x. ALEXANDER SISSON, b. 14 Nov 1816, Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. 27 May 1906.
- xi. PARDON SISSON, b. 14 Nov 1816, Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. 1844, Portsmouth, Newport, RI.
- xii. WILLIAM B. SISSON, b. 18 Aug 1819, Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. 18 Dec 1852.
- xiii. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SISSON, b. 06 May 1823, Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. 1826, Portsmouth, Newport, RI.

Generation No. 3

3. MATTHEW³ SISSON (PARDON², JOHN¹) was born 20 Dec 1800 in Portsmouth, Newport, RI², and died 10 Jan 1893 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married SARAH ATWOOD² 09 Dec 1822 in Belchertown, Hampshire, MA², daughter of ELKANAH ATWOOD and SALLY HALL. She was born 22 Nov 1802 in Sutton, Worcester, MA³, and died 10 Jan 1860 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for MATTHEW SISSON:

Matthew & Phillip Sisson of Seneca Falls share a a founding immigrant ancestor, Richard Sisson of England (Quaker)



"The place where he lived is now owned by Mr. William Sweet of Waterloo, on the bluff just east of the Kingdom bridge, overlooking the river..." SFHS Papers 1906
p. 75

More About MATTHEW SISSON:

Occupation: 1839, Malt & Beer Distillery

Politics: Whig, "a firm advocate of its principles of free men & free soil."

Residence 1: 1825, Cazenovia, Madison, NY

Residence 2: 1828, Georgetown, Madison, NY

Residence 3: 1839, Purchased home of Mrs. Jusith Green a mile west of the village on the south side of the Seneca River

Residence 4: 1839, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Notes for SARAH ATWOOD:

-----Original Message-----

From: Tanyalee458@aol.com [mailto:Tanyalee458@aol.com]

Sent: Friday, July 21, 2006 1:18 PM

To: Regehr, Carol

Subject: Matthew & Sarah Atwood Sisson of Seneca Falls

Greetings,

I am researching the identity of Sarah Sisson who signed the Women's Rights Declaration of Sentiments in 1848 here in Seneca Falls.

Your online database of Sisson's has been extraordinarily helpful in filling out family connections. Your web site URL (let me know if you want your name to appear in the credits) is being cited as a source in our report to the National Park Service/Women's Rights National Historical Park.

The problem I am experiencing is that there were TWO Sarah Sissons in Seneca Falls in the 1840's-one being Sarah Atwood Sisson, wife of Matthew and the other Sarah Sisson wife of Phillip Sisson, all living in Seneca Falls!

I noted with interest that under Sarah Atwood Sisson's entry in your database, you included a "scrapbook" insert of the 1848 Declaration list of Signers. Are you in possession of primary family information that will, at last, determine that this Sarah (wife of Matthew) is the Signer? I will be overjoyed if this is the case!!! (not to mention saving me loads of research time...)

Any feedback on this will be greatly appreciated!

Sincerely,
Tanya Warren, Research Associate
Historical New York Research Associates, Judith Wellman, Director

Hi Tanya! Just in April, I received information from Ruth Kesselring, I'm thinking she is now from Arizona, I have her address in here somewhere or I can retrieve it. Ruth is a great-great-great-granddaughter of Sarah Atwood Sisson. In 1948, Ruth (then age 10) and her parents, Marguerite (nee Burtless) and (I'll have to look up her father's name too) lived in Seneca Falls, and Ruth and Marguerite were among the special guests at the centennial celebration of the Women's Rights Declaration, as descendants of a signer.

I looked for years for information to determine which of the Sarah Sissons was the signer (oh, and each one had a daughter Sarah also, so the 1850 census shows *four* Sarah Sissons, although the daughters were under age 10 then). I finally concluded that only information from a descendant could decide the matter, and only in April finally heard from someone.

I can nail down these details a little more. If you'd like, I could e-mail Ruth and ask her to get in touch with you. She's a little suspicious of out-of-the-blue e-mails, so I could be the go-between on that for the first round.

It would be fine if you'd like to use my name in the credits. Maybe should ask Ruth too. More on this anon.

Best,

Carol [Sisson Regehr]

Children of MATTHEW SISSON and SARAH ATWOOD are:

i. MARY SLOCUM⁴ SISSON, b. 07 Aug 1823; m. ALLEMAN.

More About MARY SLOCUM SISSON:

Residence: 1906, Cleveland, OH

ii. CHARLOTTE AMESBURY SISSON, b. 14 Feb 1825, Cazenovia, Madison, NY; d. 01 Dec 1844, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

4. iii. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SISSON, b. 16 Apr 1827, Georgetown, Madison, NY; d. 1863, Belle Plain.

iv. EDWARD EVERETT SISSON, b. 17 May 1829, Georgetown, Madison, NY; d. Jan 1860, Seneca

Falls, Seneca, NY.

Notes for EDWARD EVERETT SISSON:

<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~dasisson/richard/aqwg87.htm#1667>

"Edward Everett Sisson is reported with two wives in the Sisson Newsletter, v.3, no.3. The first wife is apparently geninely Edward's wife: Sarah Smith, with whom Edward lived in Cazenovia, Madison County, NY, though they both died in Seneca Falls, Seneca County, NY. They had no children.

"Edward has also been reported with the dates March 25, 1824, to February 12, 1859, and having married January 10, 1851, Mary Ann Wood of West Brookfield, daughter of John and Anna (Trask) Wood; Mary Ann was born December 22, 1822; this couple also died without children" but is apparently not credited as genuine by the Sisson Newsletter."

v. SARAH LAVERNE SISSON, b. 27 Jun 1842, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

More About SARAH LAVERNE SISSON:

Residence: 1906, San Antonio, TX

Generation No. 4

4. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN⁴ SISSON (MATTHEW³, PARDON², JOHN¹) was born 16 Apr 1827 in Georgetown, Madison, NY, and died 1863 in Belle Plain. He married HARRIET COWLES. She died Mar 1899 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Children of BENJAMIN SISSON and HARRIET COWLES are:

- i. DANIEL WEBSTER⁵ SISSON, b. Sep 1850, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
- ii. MARY ELIZABETH SISSON, b. Mar 1855, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. CHARLES FREEMAN ELDRIDGE⁴.
- iii. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SISSON, b. Feb 1856, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.
5. iv. WILLIAM COWLES SISSON, b. Dec 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 5

5. WILLIAM COWLES⁵ SISSON (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN⁴, MATTHEW³, PARDON², JOHN¹) was born Dec 1860 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married MARY SMITH.

More About WILLIAM COWLES SISSON:

Residence: 1906, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Child of WILLIAM SISSON and MARY SMITH is:

6. i. PAUL⁶ SISSON, b. 18 Nov 1899, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 1965, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 6

6. PAUL⁶ SISSON (WILLIAM COWLES⁵, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN⁴, MATTHEW³, PARDON², JOHN¹) was born 18 Nov 1899 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY, and died 1965 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY. He married ANNA RUTH GREER 1925. She was born 1901 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY, and died 1960 in Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY.

Children of PAUL SISSON and ANNA GREER are:

- i. PAUL⁷ SISSON, b. 23 Aug 1930, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. 19 Jan 2002.
- ii. WILLIAM CAREY SISSON, b. 20 Jun 1935, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; d. Jun 1978.

Endnotes

1. <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~dasisson/richard/aqwg46.htm>.
2. SFHS Papers 1906..
3. IGI. FamilySearch.org.
4. <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~dasisson/richard/aqwg46.htm>.

The Smallldridge Family of Seneca Falls

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ROBERT¹ SMALLDRIDGE was born 04 Jul 1820 in England, and died 20 Jan 1899 in Hardin Co., IA. He married SALLY ANN BIRD¹ 11 Nov 1840 in Seneca Falls¹. She was born 29 Mar 1824 in NY, and died 05 Sep 1899 in Hardin Co., IA.

More About ROBERT SMALLDRIDGE:

Burial: Union Cemetery, Hardin, Hardin, IA

Census 1: Bet. 1850 - 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Census 2: 1870, Coral, McHenry, IL

Signer of the 1848 Declaration of Sentiments in Seneca Falls

More About SALLY ANN BIRD:

Burial: Union Cemetery, Hardin, Hardin, IA

Children of ROBERT SMALLDRIDGE and SALLY BIRD are:

2. i. JAMES H.² SMALLDRIDGE, b. 1843, NY; d. Hardin Co., IA.

ii. ELIZA SMALLDRIDGE, b. 1845, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. JAMES H.² SMALLDRIDGE (*ROBERT¹*) was born 1843 in NY, and died in Hardin Co., IA. He married EMILY MADDICK. She was born 1845 in IL, and died 1929 in Hardin Co., IA.

More About JAMES H. SMALLDRIDGE:

Burial: Union Cemetery, Hardin, Hardin, IA

Military service: Co G, 49th NY Inf. Private in Civil War

More About EMILY MADDICK:

Burial: Union Cemetery, Hardin, Hardin, IA

Children of JAMES SMALLDRIDGE and EMILY MADDICK are:

i. CHARLES³ SMALLDRIDGE, b. Oct 1867, Coral, McHenry, IL; m. MINNIE.

ii. EUGENE SMALLDRIDGE, b. Jan 1871, Coral, McHenry, IL; d. 1934, Hardin Co., IA.

More About EUGENE SMALLDRIDGE:

Burial: Union Cemetery, Hardin, Hardin, IA

Census: Ellis, Hardin, IA

iii. ALBERT SMALLDRIDGE, b. Dec 1872, Coral, McHenry, IL; m. ANNA.

More About ALBERT SMALLDRIDGE:

Census: 1900, Ellis, Hardin, IA

- iv. ARTHUR SMALLDRIDGE, b. 1876, Coral, McHenry, IL.
- v. IDA SMALLDRIDGE, b. 1878, Coral, McHenry, IL.
- vi. ELLA SMALLDRIDGE, b. 1879, Coral, McHenry, IL.

Endnotes

1. Records of the Methodist Church of Seneca Falls.

The Thorn Family of Junius
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. SAMUEL¹ THORN was born 1786 in Warren, Somerset, NJ¹. He married RACHEL LAING 13 May 1810 in Essex Co., NJ². She was born in Piscataway, NJ.

More About SAMUEL THORN:

Religion: Quaker, Plainfield Monthly Meetings, NJ

Residence: 1818, Transferred by letter of monthly meeting to Junius 15 Jan 1818

Children of SAMUEL THORN and RACHEL LAING are:

2. i. HUGH D.² THORN, b. 1821, NY; d. 1885, Junius, Seneca, NY.
- ii. WEBSTER THORN, b. 05 Sep 1816, NJ; d. 25 Nov 1873, Wayne Co., NY.
- iii. JOSEPH THORN.
- iv. ELIZABETH BETSY THORN.

Generation No. 2

2. HUGH D.² THORN (*SAMUEL*¹) was born 1821 in NY, and died 1885 in Junius, Seneca, NY³. He married ELEANOR REYNOLDS, daughter of AMAZIAH REYNOLDS and EDNA VAIL. She was born 19 Mar 1827 in NY, and died 1893 in Junius, Seneca, NY.

More About HUGH D. THORN:

Burial: Southwick Cemetery, Junius, NY

Census 1: 1870, Junius with wife and 2 kids and black laborer named Patrick Hunt from MI.

Census 2: 1860, Junius, Seneca, NY

Census 3: 1880, Junius, Seneca, NY

Property: 1870, RE value @ \$11,000.00. Personal @ \$4445.00

More About ELEANOR REYNOLDS:

Burial: Southwick Cemetery, Junius, NY

Children of HUGH THORN and ELEANOR REYNOLDS are:

- i. SUSAN J.³ THORN, b. 26 Oct 1846; m. (1) BADER, Bef. 1891; m. (2) CHESTER JACOB HAMPTON, 05 Aug 1891.

More About SUSAN J. THORN:

Census: 1880, Living with parents at age 33 without husband.

3. ii. JOHN THORN, b. 1854.

Generation No. 3

3. JOHN³ THORN (*HUGH D.*², *SAMUEL*¹) was born 1854. He married JENNIE.

More About JOHN THORN:

Census: 1880, Living next door to father and mother with wife and baby and 13 year old black servant

Child of JOHN THORN and JENNIE is:

- i. PAUL⁴ THORN, b. 1878, Junius, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~jdevlin/nj/woodbridge_nj_vrs2.htm.
2. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?rank=1&gsfn=samuel&gsln=thorn&=%2c%2c%2c&gsby=&gsb2co=2%2cUnited+States&gsb2pl=33%2cNew+Jersey&gsdy=&gsd2co>.
3. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/southw.htm>.

The Tillman Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JOHN¹ TILLMAN was born 1747, and died 01 Jul 1822 in Geneva, Ontario, NY.

More About JOHN TILLMAN:

Burial: Pulteney St. Cemetery, Geneva, NY

Child of JOHN TILLMAN is:

2. i. ANDREW POWERS² TILLMAN, b. 11 Dec 1785, Albany, Albany, NY; d. 01 May 1858, Seneca Falls, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. ANDREW POWERS² TILLMAN (*JOHN*¹) was born 11 Dec 1785 in Albany, Albany, NY¹, and died 01 May 1858 in Seneca Falls, NY. He married SARAH NICHOLS DYER in Utica, Oneida, NY², daughter of SAMUEL DYER and ABIGAIL GARDNER. She was born 06 Jul 1792 in Oneida County, NY, and died 08 Sep 1840 in Seneca, Ontario, NY.

Notes for ANDREW POWERS TILLMAN:

Moved from Geneva to Seneca Falls after getting a contract to build the locks of the new Seneca Lock Navigation Co in 1813 in Seneca Falls and Waterloo. Work completed in 1828. In 1824, Andrew took over a tanning business of Jenks Jenkins and enlarged the tannery that stood where the Gould No. 1 shop was located. He also built his house here in 1827 and named it Washington Hall

More About ANDREW POWERS TILLMAN:

Burial: Washington Street Cemetery, Geneva, NY

Occupation: 1812, Leather & tanning manufacturing

Property: 1827, Along with Ansel Bascom & Gary V. Sackett, purchased a large tract of land on the south side of the Seneca River from Stephen N. Bayard

Residence 1: 1813, Geneva, Ontario, NY

Residence 2: 1813, Exchange St. at the house built by Col. Perly Phillips.

Residence 3: 1814, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY

Residence 4: 1852, After selling his river/canal property to Downs & Co., he lived on East Fall St. on what is now (1900?) a blacksmith shop.

More About SARAH NICHOLS DYER:

Burial: Washington Street Cemetery, Geneva, NY

Children of ANDREW TILLMAN and SARAH DYER are:

- i. SAMUEL DYER³ TILLMAN³, b. 01 Apr 1815, Utica, Oneida, NY⁴; d. 04 Sep 1875, New York, NY⁴; m. FRANCES H. DIXON, 1869; b. Abt. 1823, MA.

Notes for SAMUEL DYER TILLMAN:

Attended the 1834 Young Men's Temperance Convention at Geneva, NY.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyontari/temperanceorganizations.htm>

TILLMAN, Samuel Dyer, lawyer, born in Utica, New York, 1 April, 1815; died in New York city, 4 September, 1875. He was graduated at Union in 1834, and then studied law in Canandaigua, where he was admitted to the bar. Several years later he settled in Seneca Falls, New York, where he continued in the practice of his profession, and also was repeatedly elected president of the town council. About 1850 he retired from legal practice and settled in New York city. He was soon elected a member of the American institute, by which organization he was made professor of science and mechanics. Later he became its corresponding secretary and edited the "Transactions" of the institute, published by the state. Professor Tillman's knowledge in every department of science was extensive. He invented a rotating planisphere to serve as a substitute for the artificial globe, for the use of schools, and also a revolving musical scale, called the tonometer, designed to illustrate the theory of temperament and exhibiting visibly the relations between the true and tempered notes in every key. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1875, and he was a member of various scientific societies, including the American association for the advancement of science. His writings were chiefly essays on technical subjects, and included "A Treatise on Musical Sounds and an Explanation of the Tonometer" (New York, 1860).

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The 1850 census of Seneca Falls has Samuel D. Tillman living with Andrew P. Tillman, age 64.

A search on Google for this name brought up a notation that Andrew was one of the organizers of the celebration in 1825 of the opening of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, to be held in Geneva, NY.

Samuel D. Tillman, a son of Andrew, was a lawyer and inventor. Also, presumably an active photographer in New York City, N.Y., 1859. He was a member of the American Photographical Society and present at their May, 1859 meeting. Probably the same as Samuel D. Tillman, noted as one of the original signers of the constitution of the Society in March, 1859. (courtesy Paul Craig).

Signer of the Declaration of Sentiments 1848

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyononda/patents/1840-1844Patents.htm>
3545 Samuel D. Tillman, Seneca Falls, Seneca Co., heat regulator, 4/17/1844
9690 Samuel D. Tillman, Seneca Falls, Seneca Co., stove radiator, 4/26/1853
10217 Samuel D. Tillman, Seneca Falls, revolving musical scale, 11/8/1853

More About SAMUEL DYER TILLMAN:

Census 1: 1850, Seneca Falls, NY with Andrew P. Tillman, age 64 (Erie Canal trustee 1825) and Elenor Whitcomb

Census 2: 1870, Jersey City, Hudson, NY

Elected: 1852, President of Seneca Falls Village

Occupation 1: 1850, Lawyer

Occupation 2: 1840, Joined the law office of Ansel Bascom at the corner of Bayard and Ovid

Notes for FRANCES H. DIXON:

This name Fannie D. was found with the 1870 census entry for Samuel D. Tillman. He is living with her and head of household is Hannah Dixon, b. in MA. This Hannah Dixon is likely Fannie's mother.

ii. LOUISA GERTRUDE TILLMAN, b. 04 Mar 1833, Geneva, Ontario, NY; d. 28 Jan 1840, Seneca, Ontario, NY.

More About LOUISA GERTRUDE TILLMAN:

Burial: Washington Street Cemetery, Geneva, NY

iii. CAROLINE TILLMAN, m. LAIRD.

Endnotes

1. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyontari/washingtonstcemStoZ.htm>.
2. The Tillman Family by Mrs. Adeline Cowing SFHS.
3. Information courtesy of Judith Wellman and Charles Lenhart, unless otherwise noted..
4. <http://www.famousamericans.net/samuelydertillman/>.

The Underhill Family of Wayne County
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. EDWARD¹ UNDERHILL was born 26 Feb 1806 in Long Island, NY, and died 07 Feb 1882 in NYC. He married MARY HARRIET FITCH 10 Jun 1829 in Wolcott, Wayne, NY, daughter of EBENEZER FITCH and MARY HOWLAND. She was born 21 Apr 1812, and died 24 Dec 1861 in Wolcott, Wayne, NY.

More About EDWARD UNDERHILL:

Census 1: 1870, Living with son Edward & family as widower in Portland, NY

Census 2: 1880, Living with son Edward & new wife in NYC as a copier

Occupation: Physician

More About MARY HARRIET FITCH:

Burial: Evergreen Cemetery, Huron, Wayne, NY

Children of EDWARD UNDERHILL and MARY FITCH are:

i. MARY ELIZA² UNDERHILL, b. 1829, Wolcott, Wayne, NY; d. 1846, Wolcott, Wayne, NY.

More About MARY ELIZA UNDERHILL:

Burial: Evergreen Cemetery, Huron, Wayne, NY

2. ii. EDWARD FITCH UNDERHILL, b. 20 Apr 1830, Wolcott, Wayne, NY; d. 18 Jun 1898, New York, NY.

iii. FRANK W. UNDERHILL, b. 1831, Wolcott, Wayne, NY.

iv. CORNELIA EUGENIA UNDERHILL, b. 1833, Wolcott, Wayne, NY; m. JOHN GORDAN DILL.

v. WILLIAM UNDERHILL, b. 1836, Wolcott, Wayne, NY; d. 1838, Wolcott, Wayne, NY.

More About WILLIAM UNDERHILL:

Burial: Evergreen Cemetery, Huron, Wayne, NY

vi. FRED EMERSON UNDERHILL, b. 1845, Wolcott, Wayne, NY.

More About FRED EMERSON UNDERHILL:

Census: 1860, Living with brother Edward & family in NYC.

Generation No. 2

2. EDWARD FITCH² UNDERHILL (*EDWARD*¹) was born 20 Apr 1830 in Wolcott, Wayne, NY¹, and died 18 Jun 1898 in New York, NY^{1,2}. He married (1) MARY S. POST. She was born 1834 in NY³, and died 30 May 1874 in Brooklyn, Queens, NY. He married (2) EVELYN STODDARD Bef. 1880. She was born in Hudson, NY.



Edward Fitch Underhill

Notes for EDWARD FITCH UNDERHILL:

A professional court stenographer, Underhill went on to invent the first method for typewriting, described in his "Handbook of Instruction for the Type-Writer" (1880), which used all ten fingers. Signer, along with his wife, of the 1848 Declaration of Sentiments in Seneca Falls.

Information from the Nantucket Historical Society:

"At the age of 16 he lost several fingers and although limited by his disability, this led to his use of short-hand and eventual work with type-writers. He also developed into a prolific writer. During the Civil War, while employed as a correspondent by the New York Times, he was taken prisoner by the Confederates, tried as a spy and imprisoned. After he was released, he embarked on his career.

Becoming prosperous, he first invested in a vineyard in Chautauqua County, NY. After selling this, he invested in his Nantucket Resort at Siasconset.

Edward's connection to Nantucket came via his own Quaker heritage and reinforced by his (2nd) marriage to Evelyn Stoddard, from a Quaker whaling family of Nantucket then Hudson, NY where she was born."

UNDERHILL, Edward Fitch, stenographer, born in Wolcott, New York, 20 April, 1830. He was self-educated, at nineteen years of age became a stenographic reporter on the St. Louis press, and in 1853-'62 was connected with the "Tribune" and "Times" of New York city, becoming war-correspondent of the latter, and subsequently its Washington correspondent. He was one of the first court reporters in the United States, and in 1860 procured the passage of a law that made stenographers officers of the courts in New York city, which practice has since

been adopted by the county courts and by nearly every state in the Union. In 1865 he also procured the passage of a law to regulate the salaries of court stenographers. He has been official stenographer of the legislature for five years, of the Constitutional convention in 1867-'8, of the state supreme court for eight years, and of the surrogate's court from 1872 till the present time. He has been admitted to the bar, and has written much in prose and verse, chiefly humorous.

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Wrote: Proceedings and debates of the Constitutional convention of the state of New York Held in 1867 and 1868 in the City of Albany by Edward Fitch Underhill, Weed, Parsons, 1868, 5 vols

Member of:

"The Free Lovers. Practical Operation of the Free-Love League in the City of New-York. An Evening at Headquarters," The New-York Daily Times, October 10, 1855: 1-2.

Excerpts:

"We should add that among the leading members of this Agapemone are some semi-literary, semi-histrionic men, quite distinguished in their way. Mr. [Edward Fitch] Underhill, a literary gentleman with a decided ability for the stage, is a coadjutor of Mr. Andrews, and a leading member. Mr. U.'s name may be fresh in the remembrance of some readers by the satisfactory manner in which he filled the role which was allotted to him on that same memorable night at Wallack's theater."

FIFTY YEARS OF FREETHOUGHT: BEING THE STORY OF THE TRUTH SEEKER,
WITH THE NATURAL HISTORY OF ITS THIRD EDITOR

BY GEORGE E. MACDONALD. VOLUME I. Parts First and Second

NEW YORK. The Truth Seeker Company, 1929

Copyrighted by George E. Macdonald, 1929.

Printed in the U.S.A.

Excerpt: (<http://www.skepticfiles.org/think/50v1p1.htm>)

"(Edward Fitch) Underhill, a boyish man of fifty, a stenographer of the old school, once a pupil of T.C. Leland, held an important position in the Surrogate's court. While I rarely saw him at public meetings, he foregathered with the Freethinkers socially. He had been through the fire a dozen years earlier when the police raided a club of social radicals in session in a hall on Broadway and he got taken along with Albert Brisbane, the father of Arthur, and other persons in attendance. He defended the club in the newspapers, admitting he had been present, not in his capacity as Tribune reporter (which was then his employment), but as a guest. The reformers didn't take it lying down so much then as they are inclined to do now. It is only a few years ago that at the behest of a Catholic archbishop in New York the police broke up a birth-control meeting in the Town Hall, and got by with less hard knocks than those got who sixty years earlier raided this social group on Broadway. Underhill offered his parlors in a house on a downtown street for meetings of the Fourth New York Liberal League, and furthermore showed up very well as an entertainer himself, for he was a piano player, an expert whistler, and an excellent storyteller. He had a red-haired and rather young wife named Evelyn, of whom I saw little, and heard more or less not to her discredit for benevolence. They held advanced ideas on social freedom."

More About:

Census 1: 1850, St. Louis, MO living alone as a boarder

Census 2: 1860, New York City

Census 3: 1870, Portland, Chautauqua, NY

Census 4: 1880, Manhattan, NY

Occupation 1: 1850, Reporter for the St. Louis Reveille

Occupation 2: 1870, Grape grower

Occupation 3: 1880, Stenographer

Residence: 1880, 224 52nd Street, NYC

Notes for: EDWARD FITCH UNDERHILL

Signer of the Declaration of Sentiments in 1848

Child of EDWARD UNDERHILL and MARY POST is:

i. LILY³ UNDERHILL.

Endnotes

1. <http://www.famousamericans.net/edwardfitchunderhill/>.
2. IGI Family Search.
3. 1860 census.

The Underhill Family of Seneca Falls

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. WILLIAM THOMAS¹ UNDERHILL He married ELIZABETH PIPER.

Child of WILLIAM UNDERHILL and ELIZABETH PIPER is:

2. i. CARY F.² UNDERHILL, b. Abt. 1824, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England; d. 25 Jan 1893, Jackson, TN.

3. ii. JAMES HOWARD UNDERHILL²

More About William T. UNDERHILL:

Census 1: 1850, Galen, Wayne, NY

Census 2: 1860, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY with son James Howard Underhill & family and Jacob Crowningshield, all living next door to Julius Bull of the Lower Lake Road cobblestone house known as the “Ferry Farm” in Bridgeport hamlet. The 1856 map of Seneca Falls/Bridgeport does not show a separate house of “Underhill” but does have 2 distinct farms belonging to Julius Bull next to one another along the lake.

Generation No. 2

2. CARY F.² UNDERHILL (*WILLIAM THOMAS¹*) was born Abt. 1824 in Oxford, Oxfordshire, England¹, and died 25 Jan 1893 in Jackson, TN. He married (1) MARTHA WHEELER¹ 16 Jun 1845 in Tyre, Seneca, NY¹. She was born 25 Dec 1827 in Tyre, Seneca, NY¹, and died 16 Jul 1885 in Jackson, TN¹. He married (2) EMMA J. EATON 23 Jan 1887 in MI¹.

More About CARY F. UNDERHILL:

Census 1: 1850, Rose, Wayne, NY

Census 2: 1860, Brooklyn, Jackson, MI

Census 3: 1870, Rome, Lenawee, MI

Occupation 1: 1850, Laborer

Occupation 2: 1860, Chair maker

Occupation 3: 1870, Cabinet maker

Occupation 4: 1876, Fruit Tree Nursery owner with brother in TN.

Property 1: 1850, Real estate value only \$400.00

Property 2: Jan 1876, Dickson County, TN

Notes for MARTHA WHEELER:

Possibly a signer of the 1848 Declaration of Sentiments.

Children of CARY UNDERHILL and MARTHA WHEELER are:

i. MARY³ UNDERHILL, b. Abt. 1846, Rose, Wayne, NY.

ii. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, b. 1847, Rose, Wayne, NY.

- iii. HOWARD UNDERHILL, b. 24 Jul 1849, Rose, Wayne, NY.
- iv. WILLIAM UNDERHILL, b. Abt. 1850, Rose, Wayne, NY.
- v. JOSEPH UNDERHILL, b. Abt. 1851, Rose, Wayne, NY.
- vi. LILY UNDERHILL, b. Abt. 1852, Rose, Wayne, NY.
- vii. JAMES W. UNDERHILL, b. 01 Jan 1857, Brooklyn, Jackson, MI.
- viii. GEORGE UNDERHILL, b. Abt. 1856, Brooklyn, Jackson, MI.
- ix. CHARLES HENRY UNDERHILL, b. 24 Mar 1859, Brooklyn, Jackson, MI.
- x. CARY UNDERHILL, b. Abt. 1862, MI.
- xi. MYRON ALONZO UNDERHILL, b. Abt. 1868, MI.

3. James Howard Underhill (*WILLIAM THOMAS*¹) was born about 1822 in England. He married Mary S, Crowningshield, b. about 1832 in New York, daughter of Jacob and Mary Schuyler Crowningshield of Seneca Falls.

1860 Census NY, Seneca County, Seneca Falls, p 127 J Howard Underhill 39yo, farmer, b England Mary " 27yo, \$6000 real prop, b New York Skyler " 2yo, " Howard " 6/12yo b " William T. " 74yo b England Elizabeth " 72yo "

1865 Seneca, Ontario Co., NY:

235 James H Underhill

235 Mary Underhill

235 Schuyler Underhill

235 Howard Underhill 235 Elizabeth Underhill 235 William Underhill

1870 Census, New York, Ontario County, Geneva p 66B Underhill, J Howard 49yo, Hardware Merchant \$5000/\$65000 b England " Mary S. C. 37yo keeping house b NY " W Schuyler 12yo at school " " W Howard 10yo at school b " " Mary C 1yo "

1880 Census TN, Davidson County, dist 9, p124a-b Underhill, J.H. 58yo, Nurseryman b Eng Mary S, 45yo wife keeping house b NY S.C. 22yo son farmer b NY WH 20yo son farmer b NY M J 11yo dau b NY C G 9yo son b NY C C 7yo dau b TN

“CARY MOVED TO TENNESSEE PROBABLY LATE IN 1875. ON JANAURY 0, 1876 HE BOUGHT TWO TRACTS OF LAND IN THE 6TH DISTRICT DICKSON COUNTY FROM J.B. CORDING, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH HIS BROTHER JAMES HOWARD UNDERHILL. THEY STARTED A TREE FRUIT NURSERY ON THE 203 ACRES OF LAND. **JAMES HOWARD UNDERHILL HAD BEEN LIVING IN NEW YORK STATE AND HE MOVED ALL OF HIS FAMILY TO TENNESSEE.**”²

Endnotes

- 1. Roger Ford Genealogy, <http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2149344&id=I52>.
- 2. <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2149344&id=I58>

The Vail Family of Waterloo

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. AMOS¹ VAIL was born 31 Jul 1766 in NJ, and died 01 May 1863 in Plainfield, Union, NJ¹. He married PHOEBE SMITH 21 Jan 1795 in Plainfield, NJ. She was born 13 Mar 1771 in Plainfield, Union, NJ.

Children of AMOS VAIL and PHOEBE SMITH are:

- i. ANNA² VAIL, b. 20 Feb 1796.
2. ii. ABRAM VAIL, b. 26 Oct 1797, Green Brook, Somerset, NJ; d. 23 Sep 1860, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
 - iii. JONAH VAIL, b. 06 Aug 1799, Green Brook, Somerset, NJ.
 - iv. SARAH VAIL, b. 06 Aug 1802.
 - v. EDNA VAIL, b. 06 Feb 1805.
- vi. PHOEBE SMITH VAIL, b. 15 Oct 1808, Plainfield, Union, NJ.

Generation No. 2

2. ABRAM² VAIL (AMOS¹) was born 26 Oct 1797 in Green Brook, Somerset, NJ¹, and died 23 Sep 1860 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married (1) REBECCA LAING 06 Nov 1821 in NJ², daughter of JOSEPH LAING and ANNE WEBSTER. She was born 23 May 1803, and died 1840 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married (2) HELEN Aft. 1840. She was born 15 May 1797, and died 15 Oct 1848 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About ABRAM VAIL: Burial: Quaker Cemetery, 9 Foot Rd., Waterloo, NY Census: Bet. 1830 - 1860, Waterloo, Seneca, NY Occupation: 1850, Farmer Property: 1850, RE value @ \$ 6000.00

More About HELEN: Burial: Quaker Cemetery, 9 Foot Rd., Waterloo, NY

Children of ABRAM VAIL and REBECCA LAING are:

- 1 i. ALFRED³ VAIL, b. 06 Jan 1823, Plainfield, Union, NJ; d. 19 Nov 1899, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- 2 ii. REBECCA ANNE VAIL, b. 05 Nov 1824, Plainfield, Union, NJ; d. 07 Jan 1889.
 - iii. EDNA VAIL, b. 09 Jul 1826, Plainfield, Union, NJ; d. 26 Nov 1903.
 - iv. PHOEBE VAIL, b. 26 Oct 1830, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. Mar 1865, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
 - v. SUSAN D. VAIL, b. 29 Sep 1836, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- vi. SARAH VAIL, b. 10 Apr 1838, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 10 Mar 1891, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. ALFRED³ VAIL (ABRAM², AMOS¹) was born 06 Jan 1823 in Plainfield, Union, NJ, and died 19 Nov 1899 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married MARY JANE POUND. She was born 19 Jan 1831, and died 26 Jun 1895 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About ALFRED VAIL: Burial: Quaker Cemetery, 9 Foot Rd., Waterloo, NY

More About MARY JANE POUND:Burial: Quaker Cemetery, 9 Foot Rd., Waterloo, NY

Child of ALFRED VAIL and MARY POUND is:

i. CARRIE BALL⁴ VAIL, b. 13 May 1866, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 11 Oct 1866, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

4. REBECCA ANNE³ VAIL (*ABRAM*², *AMOS*¹) was born 05 Nov 1824 in Plainfield, Union, NJ, and died 07 Jan 1889. She married GEORGE MORTON SISSON 10 Nov 1842 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He was born 21 Jul 1822 in Dartmouth, Bristol, MA³.

Child of REBECCA VAIL and GEORGE SISSON is:

i. ALICE PATIENCE⁴ SISSON, b. 26 Nov 1855, Venice, Cayuga, NY.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=420angel&id=I171390>.
- 2 Family Search IGI.
- 3 <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=hindskw&id=I28147>.

The Van Horn Family of Ovid
by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. RICHARD¹ VAN HORN was born Abt. 1806 in New Jersey¹. He married HANNAH BRYANT, daughter of MOSES BRYANT and ANN. She was born Abt. 1822 in PA, and died Bef. 1880 in Ovid, Seneca, NY.

Notes for RICHARD VAN HORN:

Possibly brought to Seneca County, NY by one of the VanHorn families as a slave. No entry in the 1820-1840 census.

More About RICHARD VAN HORN:

Occupation 1: 1870, Grave digger at Ovid.

Occupation 2: 1850, Moulder

Notes for HANNAH BRYANT:

Hannah's surname is deduced from the administration papers of Moses Bryant which states that his heirs include Cornelius Van Horn of Aurora, Cayuga Co., NY, Ella Van Horn of Buffalo and Garrett Smith Van Horn of Ovid, all his niece and nephews. These are all the children of Richard and Hannah Van Horn of Ovid.

More About HANNAH BRYANT:

Occupation: 1870, Dyer

Children of RICHARD VAN HORN and HANNAH BRYANT are:

- i. CORNELIUS² VAN HORN, b. 10 Oct 1839, Ovid, Seneca, NY²; d. 30 May 1923, Aurora, Cayuga, NY².
- ii. GEORGE VAN HORN, b. 1841, Ovid, Seneca, NY; d. Bef. 1880.
- iii. MATILDA ELLA VAN HORN, b. 1844, Ovid, Seneca, NY; d. 18 Dec 1893, Ovid, Seneca, NY².
- iv. HARRIET VAN HORN, b. 1849, Ovid, Seneca, NY.
- v. JOHN VAN HORN, b. 15 Jul 1849, Ovid, Seneca, NY²; d. Bef. 1880.
- vi. GERRIT SMITH VAN HORN, b. 1851, Ovid, Seneca, NY; d. 28 Dec 1937, Ovid, Seneca, NY².

More About GERRIT SMITH VAN HORN:

Occupation: 1930, Watchman at the Ovid Firehouse

- vii. SAMUEL VAN HORN, b. 25 Jan 1854, Ovid, Seneca, NY; d. 25 Sep 1889, Ovid, Seneca, NY².
- viii. HELEN VAN HORN, b. 1859, Ovid, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1. 1870 Census.
2. Seneca Co. Historian's Office records of Af-Am's..

The VanDyke Family of Fayette

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. CUFF¹ VANDYKE was born Abt. 1780 in NY. He married BETTE. She was born in NY, and died 19 Jun 1793 in Fayette, Seneca, NY.

Notes for CUFF VANDYKE: Between the Lakes, Maurice L. Patterson, 1976, p. 50. "We, Rynear Covert & Folkerd Sebring, oversears, etc. of Ovid, etc., have been called on by Tunis Rappleye to examine his negro man Cuff Vandike, who he wishes to manumit. ..found to be hail, hearty & sound, about age 28..., signed 21 July 1809, Ovid." This Cuff is mentioned extensively in Grover's book, *Make a Way Somehow*,

p. 14-15. Cuff was Bette's husband and refused to leave the old farm in eastern NY to go to Seneca Co. with Alex. Coventry unless his master also brought Bette. The record of 1809 is the first indication of his and Bette's real surname.

From "Make a Way Somehow", by Kathryn Grover, p. 14: "Geneva's first African-American settlers, 2 slaves who belonged to the Scottish-born physician, Alexander Coventry, ... One of them, Cuff, was also the first to bear a West African day name as his name; there were African Americans with the surname Cuff in Geneva into the 20th century. The certain progenitors of the association between African Americans and the estate known as Rose Hill (in Fayette), Cuff and his wife Bett migrated with Coventry in 1792 from the Hudson Valley village of Claverack... When Cuff learned of Coventry's intention to move, he declared his own intention to remain in Claverack unless his owner would also purchase Bett, who belonged to a neighboring farmer. Cuff told Coventry that several men would buy him, and he refused to be sold to a previous owner who wanted to buy him back. Early in 1792, Coventry bought the "negro wench named Bett, also her youngest two children, the elder named Ann, and the youngest Jean, together with all their wearing apparel and half their bedding" for 52 pounds and 10 shillings, or about \$130.00. In June, Coventry and his family, and his slaves and workers set out for Geneva. (continued)

Notes for BETTE:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/fayette.htm>:

"Betty, a negro slave of Dr. Alexander Coventry, died at his farm at Seneca Lake, of pulmonary consumption,

June 19, 1793. leaving two daughters. She was tenderly cared for by the doctor and his family, and her remains

carefully enshrouded and placed in a coffin were interred upon his farm, as noted in his journal."

Children of CUFF VANDYKE and BETTE are:

- i. ANN² CUFF.
- ii. JEAN CUFF.

The Waggoner Family of Waterloo

By Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ABRAM¹ WAGGONER¹ died Bef. 1860 in New York. He married JOSEPHINE. She was born 1811 in New York, and died 29 Dec 1892 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY².

Notes for ABRAM WAGGONER:Waggoner/Van Waggoner was a common surname in Eastern NY and many by this name moved to Ontario Co.,NY likely with slaves from where this family may have originated.

More About JOSEPHINE:Burial: Stak Street Cemetery, Waterloo, Seneca, NY

Children of ABRAM WAGGONER and JOSEPHINE are:

- i. MARY E.² WAGGONER, b. 1850, NY.
- ii. AUGUSTA WAGGONER, b. 1852, NY.
- iii. CLARENCE WAGGONER, b. 1853, NY.
- iv. AMELIA WAGGONER, b. 1855, NY.
- v. CORNELIA WAGGONER, b. 1855, NY.

- vi. SARAH WAGGONER, b. 1857, NY.
- vii. ALICE WAGGONER, b. 1860, NY.

Endnotes

- 1 Deed of Josephine Wagner Book 59 p. 126 Seneca County, Noted as "Josephine Wagner, wife of Abram Wagner" 1858.
- 2 African American Records of the SEneca County Historian's Office.

The Whartenby Family of Fayette

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN¹ WHARTENBY was born 1801 in PA, and died 04 Mar 1857 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY¹. He married ELIZABETH TODD 25 Nov 1828 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY². She was born 1796 in PA.

Notes for BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WHARTENBY:

From Becker's *A History of the Village of Waterloo*", p. 91:

"One of the important industries of the south side of the river at this time (1823), was that of Benjamin F. Whartenby. His pottery occupied a row of buildings located on the north side of Mill St. on a continuation of Fayette St, connected by sheds for drying, a large stone baking oven, a lime kiln, and machinery with which he manufactured milk crocks, flower pots, brinks, roof tile, drain tile and other useful articles. He was one of the prominent men of the village and highly respected. His business, through his son Alexander and grandson Joseph was continues until about 1913, when the Barge Canal took the property."

<http://www.genevahistoricalandsociety.com/Johnston.htm>

"The Mike Weaver Drain Tile Museum at the John Johnston House (Fayette near Rose Hill Mansion) chronicles an important innovation in American agricultural development, the introduction of tile drainage to American farming. By laying curved tiles or pipes just under the soil's surface, a farmer can drain excess water off of the land, thereby increasing crop yields. This a technique which has existed for millennia, but which was not widely used in the United States until John Johnston laid down tiles on his Seneca County farmland in 1838. Due to abundant springs in the area, Johnston's farm retained a great deal of moisture, often imperceptible on the surface, but detrimental to crops. Familiar with the use of tile drainage in Scotland, Johnston knew of its ability to increase the yield of heavy, wet soils. He sent to Scotland for two pattern tiles in 1835, which he took to Benjamin F. Whartenby, a crockmaker, in Waterloo, N.Y. Whartenby made 3,000 tiles that Johnston laid down on his farm in 1838. The process was so successful that by the time he retired from farming he had 72 miles of tile drains on his 320-acre farm. Whartenby continued making tiles, producing 840,000 in 1849, and Waterloo was home to ten tile drainage factories by 1871."

More About BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WHARTENBY:

Occupation: Potter, manufactured milk jugs , crocks and flowerpots

Children of BENJAMIN WHARTENBY and ELIZABETH TODD are:

2. i. ALEXANDER² WHARTENBY, b. 1825, NJ.
- ii. BENJAMIN F. WHARTENBY, JR., b. 1832, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iii. J. L. WHARTENBY, b. 1834, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iv. SUSAN WHARTENBY, b. 1834, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 2

2. ALEXANDER² WHARTENBY (*BENJAMIN FRANKLIN*¹) was born 1825 in NJ. He married PHEBE A.. She was born 1825 in NY.

More About ALEXANDER WHARTENBY:

Census: 1860, An Alexander Whartenby, b. 1825 appears in the county poorhouse list.

Children of ALEXANDER WHARTENBY and PHEBE A. are:

- i. ALONZO³ WHARTENBY, b. 1848, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- ii. JOSEPHINE WHARTENBY, b. Feb 1852, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.
- iii. EDGAR WHARTENBY, b. 1853, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About EDGAR WHARTENBY:

Occupation: 1870, Works in Tile Kiln at age 17

3. iv. AUGUSTUS WHARTENBY, b. 1855, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 1927, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

v. BENJAMIN F. WHARTENBY, b. 1856, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 27 Oct 1906, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About BENJAMIN F. WHARTENBY:

Occupation 1: Tile maker

Occupation 2: 1870, Works in Tile Kiln at age 12

vi. JOSEPH WHARTENBY, b. Aug 1857, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

More About JOSEPH WHARTENBY:

Occupation 1: 1880, Tile maker

Occupation 2: 1870, Works in Tile Kiln at age 9

Generation No. 3

3. AUGUSTUS³ WHARTENBY (*ALEXANDER*², *BENJAMIN FRANKLIN*¹) was born 1855 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY, and died 1927 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY. He married FRANCES.

More About AUGUSTUS WHARTENBY:

Census: 1880, Springport, Cayuga, NY

Occupation 1: 1870, Tile maker

Occupation 2: 1880, Furness maker

Child of AUGUSTUS WHARTENBY and FRANCES is:

- i. MABEL⁴ WHARTENBY, b. 1878.

Endnotes

1. <http://members.tripod.com/~chickened/Obits1857.html>.
2. <http://members.tripod.com/~chickened/Marriages1828.html>.

The White Family of Waterloo

by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. JOSIAH¹ WHITE He married LUCY WHIPPLE.

Child of JOSIAH WHITE and LUCY WHIPPLE is:

2. i. JOB² WHITE, b. 06 Mar 1766, Sutton, Hampshire,MA; d. 12 Feb 1807, Northampton, Hampshire, MA.

Generation No. 2

2. JOB² WHITE (*JOSIAH¹*) was born 06 Mar 1766 in Sutton, Hampshire,MA¹, and died 12 Feb 1807 in Northampton, Hampshire, MA². He married MINDWELL CLAPP 06 Oct 1785 in Northampton, MA².

Child of JOB WHITE and MINDWELL CLAPP is:

3. i. JOB³ WHITE, b. 27 Dec 1790; d. Feb 1872, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Generation No. 3

3. JOB³ WHITE (*JOB², JOSIAH¹*) was born 27 Dec 1790, and died Feb 1872 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY³. He married MARGARET STEBBINS 29 Mar 1817⁴, daughter of WILLIAM STEBBINS and MARGARET NEWELL. She was born 21 Jun 1796 in Longmeadow, MA, and died 1863 in Waterloo, Seneca, NY⁴.

More About JOB WHITE:Religion: Early member & Deacon of the Waterloo Presbyterian Church

Children of JOB WHITE and MARGARET STEBBINS are:

i. SAMUEL⁴ WHITE, b. 27 Jul 1825, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 05 Mar 1828, Waterloo, Seneca, NY⁵.

More About SAMUEL WHITE:Cause of Death: Whooping cough

ii. CAROLINE E. WHITE, b. 1828, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 03 Mar 1828, Waterloo, Seneca, NY⁵.

More About CAROLINE E. WHITE:Cause of Death: Whooping cough

iii. CHARLOTTE S. WHITE, b. 07 Feb 1819.

iv. WILLIAM CHESTER WHITE, b. 10 Sep 1821, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

v. MARY N. WHITE, b. 21 Mar 1824, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

vi. SAMUEL WHITE, b. 1829, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 1840.

vii. CAROLINE ELY WHITE, b. 16 Mar 1832, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

viii. MARGARET A. WHITE, b. 1834, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 1839, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

ix. EUNICE E. WHITE, b. 1836, Waterloo, Seneca, NY; d. 1840, Waterloo, Seneca, NY.

Endnotes

1 http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp.

2 http://kinnections.com/kinnections/hadley/fg06/fg06_479.htm.

3 <http://www.yatescounty.org/upload/12/historian/Jan72.htm>.

4 <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~janarmstrong/steg80.htm>.
5 <http://surnamearchive.com/cgi-bin/deathrecords.cgi?White>.

The Wright Family of Seneca Falls
by Tanya L. Warren

Generation No. 1

1. FATHER¹ was born in Maryland¹. He married MOTHER. She was born in Maryland¹.

Child of FATHER and MOTHER is:

i. JOSHUA W. WRIGHT², b. 1814, Maryland; d. 31 Mar 1882, Syracuse, Onondaga, NY; m. (1) SAMANTHA; b. Jan 1811; d. 04 Nov 1861, Seneca Falls, Seneca, NY; m. (2) MARY E. JACKSON, 1863, Waterloo, Seneca, NY²; b. 1835, NY.

Notes for JOSHUA W. WRIGHT:

Joshua lists his birthplace as New Jersey from 1850 to 1860 census and then Maryland finally in 1870.

More About JOSHUA W. WRIGHT:

Census 1: 1870, Seneca Falls, with new wife Mary and barber's apprentice Charles H. Grey of Delaware.

Census 2: 1880, Syracuse, Onondaga, NY with wife, sister-in-law; Charles Gray(nephew), Harry Jackson barber's apprentice

Occupation 1: 1850, Barber

Occupation 2: 1880, Retail Grocer

Property: 1870, RE-\$4000.00. Personal-\$500.00

Residence 1: In Seneca Falls as early as 1844 when an ad for his barber business³ appears.

Residence 2: 1880, 215 Genesee St, Syracuse, NY

More About MARY E. JACKSON:

Burial: 02 Jun 1892, Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo, NY Lot #70

Endnotes

1. 1880 census.
2. Mrs. Goodyear Scrapbook at SFHS Archives..
3. Goodyear Scrapbook #11, SFHS Archives. 1904 article.

The Yancey Family of Seneca County

by Tanya Warren

Generation No. 1

1. ALBERT¹ YANCEY was born Abt. 1824 in VA, and died 22 Dec 1899 in Ovid, Seneca, NY'. He married (1) ASENATH. He married (2) CENIA. She was born Abt. 1818 in VA, and died 22 Mar 1898 in Ovid, Seneca, NY'.

Notes for ALBERT YANCEY: Was a laborer, ex-slave and wagoner in the US Army.

More About ALBERT YANCEY: Occupation: 1870, Farm laborer Residence: Chapman St., Ovid Village

Notes for CENIA:
Ex-slave

Children of ALBERT YANCEY and ASENATH are:

- i. ALEXANDER² YANCEY, b. 1851, VA.
2.
 - ii. NANCY YANCEY, b. 1854, VA.
 - iii. KING YANCEY, b. 1856, VA.

Notes for KING YANCEY:

Long article about King in 1898 entitled "Brutal Assault". King, "for a number of years the authorities have considered trouble", kicked his wife and children out on the street and in the ensuing scuffle with auth., stabbed Postman John Loughran, who survived. The escaping Yancey was captured some time later hiding in the State Ponds north of W'loo.

Generation No. 2

2. NANCY² YANCEY (ALBERT¹) was born 1854 in VA. She married KING. He died Bef. 1880.

More About NANCY YANCEY: Census: 1880, Auburn, NY Occupation: 1880, Servant, Auburn, NY Residence: 1880, 25 South St. with the Harmon Woodruff family

Child of NANCY YANCEY and KING is:

- i. MAY BELL³ KING, b. 1872, NY.

More About MAY BELL KING: Residence: 1880, Living with grandparents in Ovid.

Endnotes

1. Auten, Betty. Research on African Americans in Seneca County.