JAMESTOWN

BOOK TWO

CLAYBURNE B. SAMPSON
BOOK TWO
JAMESTOWN

***

One Hundred and Forty-three Pages
of Material Gathered From Here and There
and Done Into This Book.

1925 -- 1958

By

Clayburne Blowers Sampson

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1958
NOTE:

THERE is a General Index in the Front of This Book and an Index of Names in the Back of This Book.
INDEX

BOOK TWO

JAMESTOWN

*****

ARTICLES.

Churches of Jamestown. The 12 - 18
Furniture Making in Jamestown. 225
"Jamestown,“ 1975 71 - 79
History of the First Congregational Church 1 - 11
Library. The Foote 21 - 22
Lumber Industry of Early Jamestown. 142
Markers. Historical 67 - 70
Oldest Man In Jamestown - Corbin K. Willard - Interview. 23 - 24
Taverns in Jamestown. 88
Teaching Early Local History - In Jamestown Schools. A.W.A. 19 - 20

First Things In Jamestown.

(A Series Of Short Articles)

ABOUT:

Mail and Navigation. 82
Manufacturing and Churches. 84
Furniture. 86
Doctors. ... Whiskey. 87
Roads. Site of Jamestown. 94
Cemetery ... Funerals. 95
Boats ... Wool Carding. 97
Shoemaking ... Tailor. 98
Sash ... Doors ... Blinds. 99
Blower's House. Woodenware. 100
Newspaper. 101
Wagon Making. Water Power. 102
Making Tools. Making Guns. 103
Coopering. Machine Shop & Carpenter. 104
Blacksmith. Scythe Snaths. 105
Courts. Naming the Village. 106
Store. Post-Office. 108
Gristmill. ..... School. 109
Banks. ........ Mormons. 110

*****
Old Jamestown

(A Series Of Short Articles)

ABOUT:

Settlers.
Hoteld and Fires.
Stores. Prominent Men.
Lawyers.
Churches.
Churches,
Alvin Plumb. Nathaniel Lowry.
Davis Hanspn Waite.
Prendergasts. Fire Department.
Masonic Lodge.
Churches.
The Dexters. Laban Hazeltine.
The Garfields. The Allens.
The English.
Bridges. Dances.
Alonzo Kent. Abner Hazeltine.
Prendergast Store. Quaker School.
Hotels.
The Moors. The Strunks.
Sherwin. Fish.

####

GENERAL INDEX

Academy. The 1836. 133
Airplane. First seen in Jamestown. 1911. 123
Amphions. The Vocalists. 1854. 29
Ancient Fish Wier. 55
Anderson. Arthur Wellington memo. 5
Arks. (boats) 1817. 58
Athletes. Photograph of 3 1869. 140
Attempted Assassination of Nathaniel A. Lowry. (Jeremiah Newman) 52
Automobiles. First in Jamestown. 122
Band. Early Jamestown photo. 65
Barcelona. 35 138
Bemus Point. 56 122
Beer Sign - taken down. 128
Bicycle Path. 62b
Black Hawk Dan. (horse) 130
Book. "The Domestic Architect." 1852. 46
Boats. 40 41 55 58 128
Book-Plate. For the Foote Collections in Prendergast Library. 51
Brewery. "Spring Hill." 138
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick Making.</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Burned. Covered Railroad</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze Tablet on Boatlanding Bridge.</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burning Fluid. Porter's Combination</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin. Log</td>
<td>47 63 123 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Camphene.&quot; (burning fluid)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cars. Electric</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cars. Horse</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassadaga.</td>
<td>20 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery.</td>
<td>29 45 53 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairs.</td>
<td>25 37 57 126 132 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charities. Chaut. County (last article)</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chautauque Cotton Manufacturing Company.</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chautauqua County Agricultural Society.</td>
<td>20 63 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chautauqua County.</td>
<td>20 29 45 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chautauqua Institution. Article -- Harpers, April 1880.</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science.</td>
<td>52 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church.</td>
<td>24 29 30 40 43 47 49 50 52 53 59 60 123 128 130 137 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church. Centralia</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church. Fluvanna. dedication.</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Clifton.&quot;</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clocks.</td>
<td>27 29 45 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeiters. The Dexterville</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cradles and Snaths.</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeCoupage.</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentistry - &quot;ad.&quot;</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexterville.</td>
<td>39 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diary - 1790 - 1799.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory - Jamestown, 1847.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillery.</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dock at Fluvanna.</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dreymen of Jamestown.</td>
<td>62b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edge Tools. &quot;ad&quot;</td>
<td>39 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellery.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellicott.</td>
<td>20 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Fairbanks&quot;</td>
<td>61 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Fair Point&quot;. Article -- in Harpers - April, 1880.</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairs.</td>
<td>20 63 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Genealogy.</td>
<td>40 49 55 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferguson. Amos</td>
<td>39 54 55 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferris Wheel.</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire.</td>
<td>29 49 52 122 123 126 128 140 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Alarm on Congregational Church Bell. 1876.</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foote.</td>
<td>21 32 33 39 45 49 51 52 54 55 58 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frew Family History.</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frewsburg. The First Building in</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frewsburg. Tornado at 1860.</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture.</td>
<td>25 35 36 37 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerry of 1861, is now Sinclairville.</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Good Old Times?&quot; (article mentioned)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grange.</td>
<td>50 123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Griffith Point.  
Gristmills.  
Gunsmithing.  1831.  

Hanging of Charles Marlow. The 1872.  
Harris Community. The 123  
Historical Article.  
Historical Markers.  
Hotel Florence... at Fluvanna.  
Hotels. 26 28 29 30 38 62b 131 132 137 138  

"Indian War" at Cherry Creek. 1837. 137 141  
Invitation to an Excursion on the Chautauqua Lake Railway. 1887. 138  

Jail  
James Prendergast's Whistle. 39  
Jamestown. 127 128 134 135 136 138 139 140 141  
44 45 53 54 65 71 122 123 125 29 31 33 40 41  
Jewelry Store "ad". 1828.  

"Kiantone Springs."  
Lake Chautauqua. 55 61 137 141  
Lakeside School of the New Theology. (at Bemus Point) 50  
Lamp "ad". 55  
Land Office ... Seward. Westfield. 1836. 130  
"Leather Stocking of Chautauqua County". (Oliver Pier) 25  
Left for California!  
Library. 51 52  
Lighthouse Point. 20  
"Loco Focos". (Politick party) 55  
Lower Greenfield. (North East, Pa.) 1802. 124  
Lumbering. 38 45 48 126 142  

Mad Ride For Life. 1869. 123  
Mail Route. 1806. 124  
Manufacturing. 35 41 48 131 137 141  
Map of Chautauqua Lake. 55 141  
Map of Jamestown. (McCarthy - 1855) Sold for $5. 141  
Maple Springs. 34  
Marble. 20 134  
Martin Farm at Fluvanna - Sold,... 1941. 123  
Medical. 49 58  
Millinery & Mantu Making. "ad" 1831. 136  
Monument at Westfield. (cross-roads) 54  
Murder. 29 52 54 122 123  
Murder. James Rained killed Fred Mitchell. 1895. 122  
George W. Foster killed Leroy Bogardus. 1888. 122 123  
Museum Collections of Charles Bishop. 1884. 53 137  

Neat Cattle. 56  
Newspapers. 26 39 49 52 54 55 56 58 124 124 129 149  

Odontunder. 56  
Ohio Fleet. (rafts) 48  
"Oil Country." 30
Ole Bull's Colony. 48
One Potato - Reward. 132
Ormes. Dr. Cornelius 87
Osborne. Mary E. 118

Paine's Road. 1802. 124
Painting of Jamestown Fire. 1852. 140
Painting of the Village of Jamestown. 40
Poplar Trees at Bemus Point. The 55
Pennsylvania "Triangle" or "Chimney". The 53
Persons. Gen. Harrison 129
Philharmonic Society. 1853 - 1880. 53
Photographic. 34 35 39 40 59 61 64 66 138
Pianos. Georgii. 1869. 140
Piousville. 141
Poem. "Pattern of Life" (mentioned) James H. Price. 1854. 141
Poem. "To Memory Dear" (mentioned) Abner Hazeltine. 49
Political "broadsie" -- nice border. 1834. 124
Poor House. 1841. 124
Portland. History of Portrait Painter: Name Graves. 58
Frather 'oil' Well. The Prendergast. 28 47 48 50
Prominent Jamestown Men - 1884. (list) 139

Rafts. 78 129
Railroad. 29 34 35 46 52 53 112 123 128 138
"Rapids." The Rathbone. Dr. J Henry (obit) 1877. 129
"Ratty & Buck." 52
Real Estate Sold. 1871. 125
Red Barn Sold/ 143
Remembers Early Jamestown. (Charles Parks) 129
Rice Sowed on Lake Shore. 1883. 137
Rochester Knockings Exposed. 53
Rural Free Mail Delivery --- from Jamestown --- 1900. 122

Salem Cross-Roads. 124
Salem-On-The-Lake. (a Harris community.) 128
Sale --- Of Alexander Prendergast's Personal Things. 45
Sawmill. 28 45 46 50 54 59
School. 40 46 49 50 55 64 122 124 133 135
School. Classical 1837. 135
School. Infant 1834. 135
School. Select 1829. 133
Scull Racing. (Charles E. Courtnev) 52
Settlers. List of Old (mentioned) 49
Sherman Anniversary 1860. 55
Sinclairville Murder. 1851. 141
Sinclairville. was once called "Gerry." 1861. 141
Society. County Historical 52 127
Soda Water "ad" 1832. 140
Sottle. Izara 1886 obit. 130
Spelling of County Name - changed. 45 55 141
Spiritual Springs.
Stages.

Steamer. "JOHN RAINE" was a SALOON.

Steamers.

Stereoscopic Views.

Stockton.

Store.

Store at Fluvanna.

Swedes.

Tailor. "ad" 1828.

Tannery Sale. 1830.

Tavern. The Red Bird 1810.

Tavern. The Scott 1810.

Taverns in Jamestown.

Telegraph.

Telephone.

Theater.

Tippecanoe Club. 1840.

Town Pump. (location)


Trustees of the Congregational Church - appointed - 1821.

Underground Railroad. The

Vail. John & Hollom 1819.

Vermont. (Gerry Village)

Views of Early Jamestown.

Views. Stereoscopic

Water-Wheel.

Whistle. James Prendergast's 1819.

Willard. Corbin K.

Willow. The Foote 1819.

Wool Carding. "ad" 1819.

Wreck on Railway - at Herrick Creek.

FINIS
INDEX

BOOK TWO

JAMESTOWN

AKIN. Elijah 121
Akin. Esq. James 106
Alexander. N 137
Allen. Alfred 113
Allen. Augustus F. 113
Allen. Dana H. 93-102
Allen. Dascum 39-113
Allen. Elisha 113
Allen. Frank 113
Allen. Horace 50-93
Arend. Nicholas 59 128
Armitage. Walter 101
Arthur. John 111

BACON. Horace 118
Bacon. Joseph 113
Bailey. William S 101
Baker. Henry 90 121
Ballard. Gilbert 82
Barker. William 110
Barker. Wilford 143
Barrett. Samuel 97 136
Barrows. Levi 99
Barrows. William 26
Bates. Morgan 59
Bemus. William 96
Benham. Sedgwick 99
Bentley. Uriah 83
Bernard. Rev. David 89
Berry. James 58
Birdsell. John 29
Bishop. Charles 137 141
Bishop. Elijah 136
Blancher. Horace 135
Blancher. John 106
Blanchard & Simmons 97
Blinn. Rev. 89
Blowers. John 95 100 122
Blowers. Phebe 40
Bogardus. Leroy 29 122 123
Bootey. Edward R. 114
Bootey. John 114
Bootey. Simeon 114
Boosbee. Edward 123
Boyd. Davis 107
Bradshaw. Edwin A 101
Breed. Nathan
Breadhead. Almet N.
Broadhead. Mertie
Broadhead. Sheldon B.
Broadhead. S. Florine
Broadhead. William
Brown. Col. Daniel
Brown. Duff
Brown. Col. James H.
Brown. Nathan
Brown. Samuel A
Brown. Dr. Stephen I.
Bryan. Mrs. William Jennings
Burrell. Madison
Bush. Datus
Bush. Heman
Butler. Charles
Butler. James
CARRIER. Jesse
Cass. Nathan
Cass. Plinney
Chandler. Woodley Williamson
Chapin. Rev. Asahel
Chapin. J. Elliot
Chappel & Sartwell
Cheney. Ebenezzer
Clark. Josephus S
Clark. Seth
Clark. William
Clary. James A
Cobb. A
Cornell. Alvin
Couch. Ira
Covey. A N.
Coville.
Cowing. John K.
Crane. Lyman
Crossman. Phineas
Culver. James H.
Cunningham. Robert Vincent
Curtis. Hiram W
DANIELS. Eleazer
Davis. Emri
Davis. Paul
Day. Wilson M.
Denslow. W
Dexter. Darius
Dexter. John
Dickinson. Prof. E A
Dinnin. James
Disher. Thomas
Dix. Horatio
Dolloff. Nicholas
Dow. Lorenzo
Dunham. Col Alfred
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EATON, David</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddy, Rev. Hiram</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddy, Rev. Isaac</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddy, Isaac, Jr.</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddy, William M.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgerton, Edmund</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Enerick</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falconer, Robert</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fay, Elijah</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fay, Elisha</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fay, Hollis</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenton, Jacob</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenton, Col. Nathaniel</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenton, Richard Fletcher</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferguson, Amos (the older)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferguson, Amos (the younger)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher, Cyrus</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fletcher, Adolphus</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fletcher, John W</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint, A</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint, B</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foote, Dr. Charles Cheney</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foote, Elial Todd</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foote, Judge Erastus</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foote, Obed H.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foote, Samuel</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foote, Sedate</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foote, Sybil</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbes, Aaron</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbes, Capt. William</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster, George W.</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank, Rev. Henry</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman, Elmer</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman, Hull</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frew, John</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller, Frederick A.</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller, John</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield, Eliakim</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield, Pres. James A.</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield, Joseph</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield, Samuel</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifford, Henry</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifford, H</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillett, Rev.</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant, John M.</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant, Pres. Ulysses S,</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graves</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greeley, Horace</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, J. Otto</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, Orrel</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith, Jeremiah</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith, Nelson</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith, Samuel</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grout, Martin</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HALL. Elisha ...................... 109
Hall. Frederick P. .................. 101
Hall. Henri M. ....................... 101
Hall. Esq. James ................... 25
Hall. John A. ........................ 101
Hall. Levant M. ..................... 101
Hall. Lewis .......................... 125
Hall. William ....................... 143
Halliday. Norman .................. 54
Halliday. Samuel .................... 83
Handy. Rev. Alfred .................. 89
Harrington. Noah W. ................ 98
Harris. Thomas Lake ................. 128
Harrison. James .................... 105 127
Harvey. Charles R. .................. 105
Harvey. Thomas W. ................... 105
Hazeltine. Dr. Abner ................. 101 109 117
Hazeltine. Daniel ................... 97
Hazeltine. Dr. Gilbert W. .......... 89 121
Hazeltine. Dr. Laban ................. 87 108 112
Hazzard. Lewis ..................... 98
Hedstrom. Rev. Olof Gustaf .......... 86
Henderson. Wallace William .......... 141
Herrick. Henry ...................... 98
Higley. Oliver ...................... 121
Hill. Moses .......................... 111
Hiller. Isaac ........................ 118
Hiller. Richard ..................... 118 118
Holmes. Erasmus .................... 131
Hodgurd. Hilton ..................... 137
Hosmer. W H C ........................ 20
Houghton. Jacob ..................... 85
Hodgson. Daniel .................... 124
Humphrey. J W Jr. .................. 137
IRISH, Abel .......................... 35
JACKSON. Cyrus W. .................. 105 134
Jacobs. Horace ...................... 91
Johnson. Loring .................... 98
Johnson. Pearl ...................... 39 103
Jones. Elicic ........................ 54 96 119
Jones. Orsino E. .................... 119 137 142
Jones. Rufus ........................ 118
Jones. Solomon ...................... 97 107 112 119
KEELER. Zalmon ..................... 136
Kent. Alonzo ........................ 116
Kenyon. Joseph ..................... 108
Keyes. Royal ........................ 36 58 84 88
Kidder. Seth ......................... 50
King. Dr. J .......................... 58
LANDON. Jesse ...................... 1211
Landen. Reuben ...................... 121
Lane. Rev. Joshua ................... 138
Lane. Thaddeus S. .................. 34
Langford. John ...................... 143
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leonard</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loucks</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowry</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marvin</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIntyre</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrill</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrills</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moon</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newman</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichols</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osborne</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paine</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmeriter</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmiter</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmiter</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
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<td>138</td>
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<td>122</td>
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<td>62</td>
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<td>141</td>
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EARLY HISTORY OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF JAMESTOWN

Written by Request by Dr. G. W. Hazeltine.

1887

During the past season large additions have been made to the Sunday School and Conference rooms attached to the Congregational Church, the audience room rebuilt; greatly enlarged and beautified, and made fully equal to the best in the city. These great improvements have been accomplished under the energetic leadership of the Rev. Mr. Frank, the pastor of the church.

On the evening of December 5th the church was rededicated. A large audience attending the ceremonies. The sermon was prepared and arranged by the pastor, many of the best and poetic portions being original with him. The dedicatory sermon was pronounced by the Rev. Zachary Eddy, D. D., of Detroit. The discourse brought forcibly and keenly to mind the long ago of Jamestown, when the Reverend Doctor and ourselves were boys together in this then small village, and especially this church of which his father the Rev. Isaac Eddy, "Good Father Eddy," was the first settled minister.

The first church edifice, on lots now occupied by the residence of George W. Tew., on the south-west corner of Main and Fifth streets, was built in the years 1828 and 29, and was dedicated on January 1st, 1830. At that time it was considered the best church building in Chautauqua County. There assembled at that dedication a large audience, many of whom treasured up for years one sentence which fell from Father Eddy's lips on the occasion, and will be remembered by us as long as we live. That sentence was: "Fifty years from now where will be the people who tread these aisles today?" The venerable Dr. Eddy who eloquently and so feelingly spoke to us on the evening of December 5th, was then a lad of a little more than 14 years of age, and of the large audience who filled the body and galleries of that new church upon that occasion of 58 years ago, we are able to count by five now living, although there are probably more.

But our memory of this church and society reaches back nearly a decade previous to the building of this church edifice, and its organization dates previous to our birth. The facts contained in this sketch of a date prior to our recollection, have been collated from old memorandums in our possession, or borrowed from a historical sketch read by Judge Amner Hazeltine, on the 50th anniversary of the First Congregational church of Jamestown, on June 14, 1866.

Some of the most vivid and pleasant recollections are of the meetings of this society in what was termed the old Academy, a large unfinished, unpainted building which stood on the south-west corner of the lots on which the first church edifice was erected. And to a time, when all Christians and all who desired to attend Christian worship, in the small hamlet of Jamestown, met with them.
Occasionally a minister happened along and preached; to what denomination he belonged we do not believe was a subject of rigid inquiry, for we now remember at least three who preached more than once, and one by appointment once in two weeks, for several months who were Universalists. The meetings however for the most part were what were then called "reading meetings." They were generally conducted by Deacon William Deland, who made the prayers and read the hymns from "Watts' Collection." From those who sang from 65 to 68 years ago, I think but three are now living, viz: Mrs. Wm. Hall, Mrs. Olive Breed and Mrs. John S. Yates; all daughters of the late Solomon Jones, Esq. Abner Hazeltine usually read a chapter in the Bible, and either he or Gen. Thomas W. Harvey or Samuel A. Brown read a sermon. The first sermons we remember, were read from a thin, much worn volume of perhaps 200 pages; they were read and re-read until the congregation became weary of them, but for a long time the good Deacon would allow no other book. Finally however, the sermons published in a periodical named the National Preacher were substituted for those in Deacon Deland's book. "Tune books" were obtained and under the leadership of Col. Chas. R. Harvey and Harmis Willard, the singing was greatly improved in quality, and the repertoire of tunes greatly enlarged. Previous to this time the good Deacon would say "we will sing Old Hundred, Battle Street, Coronation, Sa;em" these are only names I remember, there probably were two or three others ---- Jesse Smith or Noah Harrington would bite his tuning fork, hold it to his ear; make an up and down noise through his nose, start off, and the rest followed, the poorer singers, nearly or quite a word behind the rest. They never skipt or omitted any verses of the hymn, however long it might be. On one occasion a very long psalm had been read by the good Deacon. After a hesitating pause of a few moments the leader enquired if they should sing the whole of it, at the same time intimating that he knew of no tune applicable to it. The reply was that it was one of David's best psalms, and they would omit the reading of the chapter in the Bible to give the singers the required time to sing to the praise of God all of it. He spoke of an old tune as having sufficient latitude and longitude to include the words, ---- started the music himself and the song was sung from the first line to the last. That the affair included something ludicrous we gathered from the smiles on the faces of many of the old singers who took no-part in the singing upon that occasion.

At the rededication of the church on the evening of December 5th, Dr. Eddy's special effort was, from various standpoints, to answer the question "Do churches pay?" At the semi-centennial celebration in 1866 the Rev. T. H. Rouse, then the pastor of the church, and who preached a sermon on that occasion raised the same questions. He said "Brethren, shall we apologize for the invitation we have extended to you? Shall we apologize for the introductory service, is it worth the while? Is it worth the time and trouble to which we have put these brethren to come together for the purpose of holding this religious festival and commemorative service? Is it warranted by the intrinsic excellency of that institution called a church, is it warranted by the good a church accomplishes for a community. Are we warranted by
inviting your benediction as we go on to enlarge our borders, succeed this venerable edifice by another more commodious, take a new impulse and start with new vigor for the half century to come?

I ask what is the effect of a living church standing in the midst of a community, on the temporal thrift and prosperity of that community? Does it pay to support it? The church costs money. Does it render in temporal things, an adequate reward? Let us press for a moment, the inquiry, as to the economy of this institution called a church. The question then is this, is religion or infidelity, the best cornerstone on which to build up the temporal prosperity of a new community? This is a practical question and generally soon settled after a new community is planted. How did our fathers settle it here, on this Outlet and amid these pine forests fifty years ago? They decided for the church.

"New communities partake of the rough and rude in manners and morals. The tendency of emigration is to barbarism. The rough, exciting, wandering life of the lumberman, once the chief business along these waters doubles the tendency. We must have the church to refine and elevate.

Again, God may intend to lay here a thickly populous town -- alive with enterprise, and make it the capital and center of a numerous population, energizing among these hills, prolific with the fat products of the "Udderiferous" Kine. We must plant the church to sanctify thrift, and guide industry to lofty ends.

Again, many revolving wheels may be set up, to vex these waters, winding down the valley from the lake reservoir, and the hum of machinery may call into service, hundreds of busy artisans. We must found the church for them.

There is so much of truth and so much of prophecy in this sermon of Mr. Rouse's we should be pleased to make more extended extracts, but space forbids. If after 20 years absence from Jamestown he could return, he would be astonished that the results have so far exceeded his prophecy. The sermon from which I have made these extracts was delivered in the old Main street church. Soon after, the church on Third street was commenced, the church which has now been so much enlarged, improved and beautified.

The first minister to reside at the Rapids (the name of which Jamestown was first known) was Amasa West, a graduate of Williams College, a good but wandering man; one who loved the life of the wilderness. He was in full sympathy with the hardy pioneer -- delighted in plain clothes, plain fare, and to share in the fatigues and hardships of a new settled country. It is not known when Mr. West first came into Chautauqua County, probably it was in 1807 or 08, but it may have been earlier; he taught school in or near the Cross Roads (now Westfield) in 1808. He came to the Rapids in 1814. The Blowers house located where J.M. Grant & Son store now is, on the west side of Main street below Second, was finished in the early Spring of the year. This house was purchased by Dr. Laban Hazeltine in the fall of that year. He took possession the September following, and it continued to be his residence for
nearly forty years. At the time West first came there were but three professors of religion in the settlement, namely; Capt. Joseph Dix, a mill-wright, and Jacob and Lois Fenton, the parents of W. H. Fenton, Esq., the patriarch of our town. West taught during the winter of 1814 and 1815 a school in this house. This was the first school at The Rapids, and Wm. H. Fenton and his brother Seneca and his sister Rebecca (Mrs. Abram Jones) all three yet living, attended this school. For a small sum he also agreed to preach in the school room once in two weeks, for the benefit of any who might desire to attend. Mr. West continued to preach occasionally for two years afterwards. After Dr. Hazeltine took possession of his house the meetings were held in a room in Jacob Fenton's Tavern on the opposite side of the street; and later in the ball-room of the Cass Tavern which had been erected just north of the Blower's House on the south-west corner of Main and Second Streets. Mr. West also preached in other settlements; a favorite one with him was one in the present town of Stockton. As the country began to fill with inhabitants and the wilderness to give place to farms he became uneasy. Like Hawkeye in his "Pioneers," his neighbors became too numerous for his comfort and he pressed on into the deeper wilderness of the West. He re-visited Jamestown within our remembrance, probably in 1821; at that time he was engaged in teaching and preaching in a wilderness portion of Ohio.

Abner Hazeltine graduated at Williams College in 1815 and arrived at the Rapids in November of that year. In his historical sketch of this church he writes: "The first sermon I heard here was shortly after my arrival. Information was given me on Saturday, that there was a minister at Mr. Fenton's who would preach there the next day. I soon called and was introduced to the Rev. John Spencer, a missionary in the employ of the Connecticut Missionary Society. I found him a plain old gentleman nearly sixty years of age. He said his business was to look up Christ's sheep scattered here and there through the wilderness to strengthen them what he could and organize them into churches, whenever a sufficient number could be found in any neighborhood to warrant such a proceeding. He spoke of the prospect that this little settlement would become a place of business and he hoped soon to be able to form a church here, but said he could not learn that there were professors enough here then. He enjoined it on me to ascertain how many there were in the vicinity and to do what I could in furtherance of the object. The next day he preached two sermons to a small but appreciative congregation. The singing was conducted by Gen. Horace Allen and Jesse Smith, then young men working in the sawmill. They were assisted by a few ladies."

In June, 1816, Mr. Spencer again visited the place and staid several days. It was now ascertained that the number of professors had increased since his former visit, and he advised the formation of the church. "The few professors were accordingly assembled at Mr. Fenton's, and after religious exercises and the adoption of a confession of faith, Mr. Spencer declared us a Church of Christ by the name of the Second Congregational Church of Ellicott. To a copy of the Confession of faith and covenant, he affixed a certificate drawn and signed by himself, setting forth our organization. This has been unfortunately lost. The formalities usually thought important on such occasions, such as calling a council of neighboring churches and ministers to advise in the matters were necessarily dispensed with. There were no ordained ministers except Mr. Spencer
in a long distance; and no sister church except that of Kiantone, then the first church of Ellicott.

At the organization the church consisted of nine members, namely; Joseph Dix, Jacob Fenton, Lois Fenton, Oliver Higley, Lucretia Higley, Ebenezer Sherwin, Milton Sherwin, Abner Hazeltine and Daniel Hazeltine. Milton Sherwin is the only one living at the present time and is a member of the Methodist Church. For several years Mr. Spencer visited this church twice a year. Occasionally other ministers and of other denominations would in passing through, stop and preach. The Rev. Timothy Alden, a Presbyterian clergyman residing at Meadville and the first President of Alleghany College, more frequently came than any other.

Judge Hazeltine in his historical address speaks in glowing terms of Father Spencer, as a man and as a Christian Minister. He served during the Revolutionary war as an officer on Col. Willet's staff and he was accustomed to say that he received his education in the Continental army. He related several anecdotes of the Good Father. From one we learn that the early Methodist preachers, who rode thri long, weary, wilderness circuits, in the early days, always mounted on good horses, were not the only itinerant ministers good at a horse trade. Father Spencer could discount the best of them. The anecdote given proves conclusively that a horse trader is not necessarily a swindler, and that horse-swapping is not incompatible with the dignity and uprightness of a Christian minister.

Father Spencer in size was rather below medium. He was a man of iron constitution, of great endurance and an expert horseman. We remember hearing him make the statement that he had, more than once ridden from Olean to Sears (now Kiantone) the greater part of the distance on old Indian trails, between sunrise and sunset, without greatly wearying his horse, and with but slight fatigue to himself. His dress was invariably dark corduroy pantaloons and close-buttoned vest of the same material, over which he wore a straight bodied black coat. A white cravat over which he tied a red bandanna handkerchief while riding; A low-crowned moderately broad brim hat and heavy boots with both spurs and riding whip; make up his tout ensemble, as we remember him sixty years ago and more. Once he was accosted by a man after one of his services in a wilderness naborhood: thus: "Mr. Minister, I heard you preach here ten years ago." "Quite Probable," replied Mr. Spencer, "For I think I was here at the time you speak of." "I know you were," replied the man, "For you wore the same coat and breeches you have on now, I should remember them if it were fifty year ago."

On the 22nd of October, 1821, a meeting of the Church was called at the old Academy for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the church as a corporation under the statutes of the state. This was accomplished at that time; the corporation then taking the name of the "First Congregational church of Jamestown." The first trustees under this organization were: William DeLand, Daniel Hazeltine, and Samuel A. Brown. The church would have been called the First Congregational Church of Jamestown at its organization six years previously but for a naborhood quarrel as to the name of the place. In the fall of 1815 a few persons met at the house of Dr. Hazeltine and gave the hamlet, which up to that time had been called "The Rapids" the name of Jamestown, in honor of Judge James Prendergast, the
founder of the town. There was considerable opposition which was settled only when a postoffice was established here when the Government recognized the name of Jamestown. This matter of name was not settled until some months after the organization of the church.

Judge Hazeltine informs us that public worship was regularly observed from 1821 to 1824, but generally without preaching. During the summer of 1824 Rev. Rufus Murray, the Episcopal clergyman residing at Mayville, held services at the Academy once in two weeks at the solicitation of the Congregational Church. Mr. Murray was a good preacher and much beloved in Jamestown by all classes and there was a considerable revival under his administration. During the winter of 1825 there was a return to the "reading meetings" already spoken of. Occasionally a minister passed through or came by request from Westfield or Fredonia and preached.

"While matters were in this state," writes Judge Hazeltine, "One of our members at Warren on business, there met Rev. Isaac Eddy, who was on a visit to his brother at that place, and invited him to Jamestown. Mr. Eddy remained several weeks preaching with much acceptance and greatly reviving the church. Many of our prominent young people, and some leading citizens among whom were Judge Foote, gave evidence of conversion and were afterwards received into communion."

Mr. Eddy soon after became the pastor of the church and was the first settled minister in Jamestown.

"Judge Hazeltine informs us that "during his pastorate the progress of the church was onward. There was scarcely a communion season without additions. The village grew rapidly and surrounding country was prosperous. Mr. Eddy was a faithful pastor, and at perhaps no other time has the discipline of the church been as strictly enforced. The church from being dependent became self-supporting."

In the fall of 1827 an association was formed for erecting a church edifice. Up to this time the old Academy had been the place of worship. There was a considerable difference of opinion about the location of the building, but finally the Main street location was chosen, a few only favoring another site. The church was completed late in November 1829, and was dedicated Jan. 1st 1830.

At this period of the church history, two strong and bitterly opposed parties sprang up in it. The difficulty commenced we will say in 1827, the leaven had been illy concealed years before, but now commenced in earnest to leaven the whole lump. Although but a youth at the time, we well knew all the disturbing causes that were at work and the whole affair is as fresh in our memory as if it transpired but yesterday. And we shall here give our own version of the matter, for we believe it to be the true one. In the first place there were persons belonging to either the church or society who had been sworn enemies since 1815 or 16; it was not possible for them to live peacefully together under any circumstances. A few of their friends sympathized with in this old feud. Beyond this the causes of differences were both political and social. Party spirit which ran high and beyond all proper bounds was carried into the church.....
Masonry and Anti-Masonry was the great chief cause of disturbance, although Judge Hazeltine in his address says the disturbance from this cause had nearly died out. True, but painful scars and unhealed wounds remained. The anti-Masons were triumphant and that was a rankling thought in the hearts of the other party. The fight between the supporters of John Quincy Adams on the one side, and of Andrew Jackson on the other was as bitter in Jamestown according to numbers as in any other place in the Union. Slavery and anti-slavery, total abstinence and hard cider added their amulets to the boiling cauldron. The church for its own good had been placed under the care of the Buffalo Presbytery and at that time the quarrel between the old school and the new school Presbyterians was at its height and the members of this church were divided on the questions in dispute. Father Eddy was disposed to stand aloof from the disturbance as much as possible; nevertheless, he was a supporter of J. Q. Adams, an anti-Mason, opposed to slavery and to half-way temperance, and a decided Congregationalist. The opposite party had no need of him, and worked hard against him, and although his friends were able and willing to continue him as pastor of the church, he resigned. Rev. E. J. Gillett, a most excellent man, but the opposite in all of Father Eddy, and a strong Presbyterian although he had been a Baptist, was called to take his place. The opposite party had now a good and able leader, and the fight became desperate. The majority of each party sympathized but little with the leaders and had but little to say. During the five or six years previous, many new citizens had come to Jamestown and a majority of them were Presbyterians. The Congregational church was large and they sincerely believed it would be better for both of these contending parties, and for the church, and for the town, that a division should take place. These and not those contending decided the battle. They said that they could live peaceably with the Congregational faction, but there was an element in theirs that could not and the only way would be to separate. To this portion of the Presbyterian party belonged Deacon John Scott, a son-in-law of Father Eddy, Wm. R. Rogers, S.A. Brown and other strong friends of Father Eddy and the Congregational party. When the division came as Judge Hazeltine justly said in his address it was not on the line of these disturbing causes. When the division came it was by the action of the moderates, those who declared that they could live peaceably where they were if the disturbing causes could be removed, but believed it would be better for all belonging to the church and the future building of the town that the division take place. It was in accordance with these views that the division was finally effected, although it must be admitted that it was in the midst of a bitter quarrel which required years to efface.

The division of the church was effected in 1834 by the Congregational party purchasing the pews belonging to the other and paying for a portion of the land on which the church was built. When the division was completed a number went with the Presbyterian party who were expected to remain, thus making the burden of purchase much greater than was expected, and although both parties had burdens to carry for a few years -- the Presbyterians from the necessity of building a new church, and the Congregationalist from the necessity of paying the heavy debt upon the old house and repairing it, yet both
felt that the right course had been taken for their own good, for the welfare and advancement of the church, and the upbuilding of the town. That this was the best and most correct view time has set the seal of approval. There are few either of these churches at the present day who have anything more than an hearsay knowledge of this desperate quarrel of fifty years ago. The actors in that great feud have passed over to the great church triumphant where all is peace and harmony and brotherly love.

It is befitting before proceeding farther, that we erect a memorial to Father Eddy, than whom no one connected with the history of this church has been more deserving. If John Spencer founded this church, Isaac Eddy was more truly its father. It was his faithful labors which made it what it was and what it is today. Over half a century has passed since he ceased from his labors. He is remembered by a few only. It is befitting that we refresh our memories as to who and what he was to this church and to this town before his memory dies out forever.

The Rev. Isaac Eddy came of the old Pilgrim Stock, his ancestors were among the first settlers of Plymouth, and the family became numerous in New England and especially in that part of Massachusetts known as the Old Colony, in which he was born in the town of Middleborough in the year 1774. He removed early in life with his father's family to Vermont. He finally established himself in Pittsfield, in Rutland Co., and first followed the trade of a clothier, afterwards became a merchant; for several years was a Justice of the Peace of the town, and a member of the Vermont Assembly. During his residence in Pittsfield he became one of the deacons in the Congregational church, and it was his frequent duty to conduct the religious exercises of the church. He performed this duty in such a manner as to attract the notice of neighboring ministers who advised him to enter the ministry. It has been said that his own convictions of duty lay in that direction, "and although he had a large family of children and but little property, he did not feel at liberty to disregard the indications of Providence." He prepared himself for the duties of the ministry, was licensed in 1818 by the Royalton Congregational Association, and commenced the work of the ministry at Bridgeport, Vt. He afterwards removed to Cayuga County, New York, and became pastor of a Congregational church in the town of Locke. From Locke he came to Jamestown, bringing with him his then large family either then or soon afterwards. His eldest son and his wife, two married daughters with their children and husbands, Deacon James Carey and Alvah Brown, his five unmarried sons and one unmarried daughter. The youngest of the sons were Hiram and Zachariah, the one 11 and the other 13 years of age, now the only sons living, and they are now venerable men, and both Doctors of Divinity. The daughter became the wife of the late Deacon John Scott of the Presbyterian church. The sons all of them married wives in Jamestown. Mrs. Scott, the youngest daughter, is yet living and Deacon Carey who is rapidly approaching his centenary of earthly existence. The majority of Father Eddy's grand children and great grandchildren live in Jamestown or its vicinity.

After Mr. Eddy resigned the pastorate of this church he removed to a farm in Kiantone which for many years has been known as the home of Deacon James Carey. For a season he had charge of the Congregational churches of Kiantone and Busti, but his health rapidly
declined and he returned to Jamestown. The house in which he resided after his return, enlarged and improved, is now the residence of Mrs. Levant B. Brown, corner Fourth and Jefferson Streets. Here he died on the 26th of June 1833, in the 60th year of his age.

Father Eddy was a man of mild and agreeable manners, genial and pleasant in his intercourse with others. Generous and confiding, his social life was guided by the strictest rules of rectitude. He spoke his opinions as well as his worldly acts were firmly based upon his religious ideas of what was right and expedient. He courted not the applause of those by whom he was surrounded, and it was always evident that his eye was steadfastly fixed upon the reward of well doing. It was evident from his manner and conversation that he was a man of deep thought and reflection. He was a plain but pleasant speaker, earnest and persuasive in argumentation, and was always listened to with the profoundest attention. We well remember that his sermons were the subject of frequent conversations during the week by the best and most learned of his parishioners. We do know that he was considered more than an ordinary preacher, and his kindness, his pleasant manner, his goodness, was by all, from the sawmill and tavern to the church, fully acknowledged. Good Father Eddy were words in everybody's mouth. Everyone treated him with the greatest respect and veneration. It appears strange to us that such a man in little more than half a century can be so thoroughly dropped out of mind. It has been stated that Father Eddy was a man of but moderate ability. We boldly state and it cannot be contradicted, he was a man of superior talents. A man should be judged by what he is able to do and by what he accomplished. No man ever stood in a Jamestown pulpit up to the present time (1887) who has been listened to with greater attention by both young and old; no one has exerted so great an influence on the conduct; no one has exerted so great an influence of the conduct; no one has exerted so widespread influence for good upon the people of Jamestown as "Good Old Father Eddy." That he was a man of but moderate ability was the shamefaced statement of less than half a dozen of the malcontents at the time of the division and was never believed by a single individual until many years afterwards. Even the leader in that affair cautioned his followers and told them they could never succeed by attacks on Father Eddy's goodness or ability.

The cry "he hasn't got a college education," "we want an educated man," has more than once dragged from a Jamestown pulpit a man of superior ability and of shining Christian example, in order to give place to 'pars minima sui' who has passed thru the gates of a university. Father Eddy's sermons were plain, easy to understand, spoken without affectation in a kind and feeling voice. They came from his heart and reached deeper down than the listening ears of his hearers. He was loved and held in the highest esteem by persons of all classes and ages. And his sermons were listened to with an attention but few can command. It was the feeling of all, especially of young people and youth that Father Eddy was sent by a higher power to speak to them in his mild and gentle voice of evil and wrong doing and it was a duty they owed to themselves to listen attentively to his warnings and reproofs and try to profit by them. It was not always the polish, strength and eloquence of the preacher's words that most easily reach the hearts and consciences of men, much depends upon the standpoint he occupies in the estimation of his hearers and the sure knowledge they have that his words, plain tho they be, come from a pure source.
Few men ever led a life so harmonious with the words he uttered as did Father Eddy. His consistent life accomplished as much as his words. His perfect daily life, his gentle loving countenance, his pleasant conversation, his gentle reproves spoke a language more eloquent than his words. The goodness of his soul captivated all, the beauty of his life charmed, the gentleness of his manner delighted -- and all these graces of life and person gave a power to the words uttered by him in the pulpit that a man of far deeper learning, of far more reaching genius, and of far greater eloquence could not command. Father Eddy at home and abroad, in the pulpit and out of it, in his dignified but unostentatious appearance, smiling countenance, gentle words; and with goodness of heart shining thru all was, among the many able and good men who have ministered in this church during the 72 years of its existence, the most eloquent, the most powerful, the most influential pastor that has ever presided over and conducted its affairs.

Years ago he passed away, he is now seldom spoken of, and scarcely remembered, but the good influence he exerted in the village of Jamestown 50 years ago and more has not died out. It has been transmitted and re-transmitted, it has increased and grown stronger with the growth of the town, and is today the greatest of all influences here for goodness and righteousness of life. It is not altogether proper to speak of Father Eddy as exclusively the property of this church for he belonged to Jamestown --- to those who attended the services of the churches and as well to those who seldom entered the portals of one. He was a brother and a friend to all who needed a brother and a friend, as well as to those who acknowledged the goodness, and loveliness and the beauty of the Divine Master he so diligently served.

It was our intention to speak of the early deacons of the church. Such men as Dix, Deland, Garfield, Sherman and Carey should be remembered by this church as long as it remains a church, as doubtless will that of John Scott in the Presbyterian, John C. Breed, in the Baptist, and Lyman Crane in the Methodist. The memory of these men are fragrant with the true spirit of the Master, and should always be remembered for the sacrifices they made, the noble deeds they performed during those early days in which Jamestown was a hamlet in the wilderness.

Sooh after the division of the church, Ephriam Taylor, then a theological student, during a visit to the West, happened to be in Jamestown. He was indeed to remain for a few weeks and supply the pulpit of the Congregational church.

In the fall he returned to Connecticut, finished his course of study, returned to Jamestown and became the pastor of the church and remained for about two years. He was succeeded by Mr. Parmaly, who became pastor of the church, and remained until ill health forced him to resign. The church was again for a time without a pastor, and until the Rev. Mr. Elliott of New Haven Seminary came and for a few weeks took charge. He left promising to return but sent Rev. Owen Street in his place. Of this occurrence Judge Hazeltine writes: 'several were twice disappointed in him, -- first, that it was not Mr. Elliott that came, and then, that they found themselves likening Mr. Street better than they did Mr. Elliott. Mr. Street remained nine years. It is not too much to say, that up to the time of his leaving, Mr. Street was by the community at large considered the most
talented cultivated minister that up to that time had ever been settled in the village of Jamestown. His leaving was considered a calamity not only by this but by other churches.

Mr. Street was succeeded by Rev Sylvanus P. Marvin who came from Saybrook, Conn., of platform notariety. He was considered by this church as one of the most valuable of her ministers, by doing much to strengthen this and other Congregational societies in the neighborhood.

Mr. Marvin was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Rouse, who did much to strengthen and build up the society. He remained untiring in his daily intercourse with the people he more nearly approached 'Good Father Eddy' than any other.

We have written this somewhat lengthy history of the First Congregational Church, and not once mentioned Daniel Hazeltine, who for many reasons was one of the most important and noteworthy members whose name is inscribed on the rolls of this church. For fifty years he was its most prominent supporter.

The history of this church and society during the last twenty years, and since they took possession of the present church edifice, is well known, and it is not befitting to make further mention at this time. Twenty-eight years now in the future, will soon roll around, and be recorded with the past. Then this church will celebrate the first centennial of its existence, and the first hundred years of history recorded.

FINIS
The Methodist Episcopal Church

(Jamestown Journal, May 7, 1869.)

The history of the Methodist Church has always been that of a pioneer. Its voice like that of John the Baptist, has ever been heard crying in the wilderness to prepare the way for the gospel of Christ. Such has been its character in this section. For this reason and because of the unpretentious nature of its worship of the meek and lowly Saviour, it has always attracted to it the common people. It has literally followed out the Master’s injunction and gone into the highways and waste places to carry the gospel to all men.

The spirit of the evangelist seems to have been with the early Methodists in Chautauqua, as elsewhere. This was forcibly impressed on us in searching out the

EARLY HISTORY

of this Church, for this article. Wherever a Methodist settled the people were called together, a 'class' formed, and religious services commenced in the wilderness. This was the case very early in the history of the town of Ellicott in more than one place. So far back do these religious organizations date that it is a close question whether the Methodists or Congregationalists were the religious pioneers of the town. The 'First Congregational Church of Ellicott' was formed at now Kiantone, about 1814. At about the same time a Methodist class was formed near Worksburg, and in the absence of accurate dates we are unable to say which is entitled to the priority. This class was organized at the house of Wm. Wilson, and was composed of himself and wife, Wm. Staples, and others. At that early day the site of the main settlement on the Outlet promised as much to be on the flat below here as at this point. Had settlement centered there, Mr. Wilson’s effort would probably have grown to be the 'First M. E. Church of Jamestown,' organized in 1814.

FIRST PREACHING

An itinerant by the name of Burrows Westlake first broke the bread of life to this Methodist organization — at what date we are not able to determine. It belonged to the 'Chautauqua Circuit' which extended from Fredonia on the north, Kinzua and Youngsville on the south, Panama west, and Cattaraugus east. This probably was
the earliest organization to occupy that territory with regular labor. Lemuel Lane came on the Circuit after Westlake. Some of our informants claim that Lane preached at "The Rapids," as this settlement was called, in Jacob Fenton's Hotel; but others contradict this and think his labors were confined to the original classes.

About 1816 we find that D. Davidson and Ira Eddy were on this circuit, but there is the same conflict of opinion about their preaching at "The Rapids." There were at that time only about 500 members on the whole circuit. In 1817 Curtis Goddard was the preacher until his health failed, then S. R. Brockunier took his place in 1818. John Summerville travelled the circuit; also in 1819, with Philip Green.

In 1820 "Chautauqua Circuit" was set off to the Genesee Conference. P. Parker was the preacher. Parker Buel was on the circuit in 1821-22, assisted by S. Carey and Benj. P. Hill. No class as yet had been formed in Jamestown, Meadville or Cleveland. In 1823 Asa Abel and John W. Hill came on, and in 1824 Nathaniel Reeder, assisted by John Scott.

OTHER CLASSES

Around 1817 or '18 a class was formed in the Steward or Palmiter neighborhood, near what is now the line between this town and Busti. Lyman Crane (who then lived between the Frank Settlement and Ashville) John Steward (father of John, Sardius, Stephen and Eliphalet Steward) Ethan Wilcox, Phineas Stevens, Phineas Palmiter (father of Capt. Phineas Palmer, long a resident of this place, now deceased), Michael Frank, and others, belonged to this class. Hiram Wilcox was class leader, and Michael Frank are the only survivors. They used to meet at Mr. Palmiter's house and sometimes at the school house which stood near the intersection of the north and south road from the Lake, and the road from Frank Settlement to Ashville. There was subsequently another class in Ellicott at Mr. Hitchcock's, south of Levant, now the Akin neighborhood; we can't tell what year it was formed; it was part of the circuit as late as 1826, how long before we can't learn.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH OF JAMESTOWN

Was organized in 1824. Lyman Crane, who in 1823 moved hither from Harmony, preached as an exhorter so effectively that there was a revival and the church was formed by N. Reeder. It consisted of Lyman Crane and wife, Edward Work and wife, Phineas Stevens and wife, Abram Jones, Day Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Rebecca Fenton and some others. Abram Jones and Rebecca Fenton (now his wife) are the only survivors. The other classes in town were now merged in this.

They held their meetings in a room which they fixed up in the large building erected for a cotton factory, which subsequently was converted into a grist mill by Judge Prendergast.
CAMP MEETINGS

Were a great feature of Methodist worship at that time. About 1818 they fitted up a camp-meeting ground between the lands of John Steward and Stephen Wilcox, now owned by M. W. Hutton and Wm. Root. Both camp-meetings and other meetings were held there for many years. Previous to that the Methodists of this section went to Brokenstraw, Pa., to camp meetings.

PERSECUTION

At this early day the Methodists were subject to much violence and persecution from disorderly persons. This may have been owing to the fact that their labors were chiefly among the commoner class of people and stirred up the hatred of evil-ones among the rougher sort, and partly because of the fervent and sometimes eccentric zeal that marked their worship. At least they suffered much violence and their meetings here in the cotton factory were often interrupted by the missiles and rowdylism of the rabble. The humble worshippers persevered in spite of all this, and no doubt this persecution had its usual effect and the present strength and success of that church is much owing to the violence it met in its infancy. It is within our recollection that the Methodists were the victims of all the ridicule, abuse and disturbance that the worst class of the community chose to bestow on them. Happily, this style of treatment has changed and the services of the body are treated with as much courtesy and respect as those of any other denomination. It cost something, however, in those days to be a Methodist.

SUCCEEDING PASTORS

Following Mr. Reeder, who organized the class in 1824, were P. D. Horton and Joseph S. Barris -- who preached on Chautauqua Circuit in 1825; at this time the circuit had 31 regular appointments, besides extras. On Sundays, services were held in the forenoon at Hitchcock's, (near Levant) and in the afternoon at this place. Then followed in 1826 Jos. S. Barris and Z. Ragan; John Chandler and John Johnson in 1827; James Gilmore in 1828.

Jamestown had now become a regular station and was about erecting a house of worship.

In 1829 David Preston and Wm. Butts were the preachers; in 1830 Hiram Kingsley and John Scott; in 1831 John Chandler and A.C. Barnes; in 1832 J. C. Ayres and J. C. Holmes; in 1833 John J. Stedman was stationed at Jamestown, which belonged to the Warren, Ohio, district, Wilder B. Mack, presiding elder. In 1834 John J. Stedman, and in 1835 the Jamestown Church was erected to a

REGULAR PASTORAL CHARGE

The minutes of the First Quarterly Conference when the church was erected into a pastoral charge show that it was held in the meeting house here, Nov. 14, 1835 -- members present:
Hiram Kingsley, Presiding Elder.
Samuel Gregg, Preacher in Charge.
John Lewis, Abram Jones, Local Preachers.
Lyman Crane, Ormen C. Lathrop, George C. D'Lamater.

Exhorters.
Class Leaders: Thos. Steward, Hiram Kinney, Alvin C.
DeLand, Ormen C. Lathrop, Adin Russell, David Hunt.
Stewards: Edward Work, Samuel B. Winsor, Nathan L. Sears,
Abram Pier, Michael Frank, Ormen C. Lathrop.

In 1839 the Jamestown Church was again put on the circuit and continued so until 1849, when it again became a station. The following is a list of the pastors that succeeded and the year of their ministry:

- 1837 - 1838 - Darius Smith.
- 1839 - 1840 - Albina Hall, Moses Hill. (Circuit).
- 1842 - Moses Hill, John Broadhead and D. Prichard.
- 1843 - Josiah Flower.
- 1844 - 1845 - G. M. Clark and A. M. Reed.
- 1848 - Joseph Uncles.
- 1849 - 1850 - N. Norton. (Station).
- 1851 - J. Robertson.
- 1852 - 1853 - J. E. Chapin.
- 1854 - 1855 - E. B. Lane.
- 1856 - Brien S. Hill.
- 1857 - J. Peate.
- 1858 - 1859 - J. C. Lytle.
- 1861 - J. Leslie.
- 1866 - 1867 - W. F. Day.
- 1868 - A. E. Johnson.
- 1869 - Dr. Cyrus Prindle.

"Father Crane."

A history of Methodism in this section without a special reference to Lyman Crane would be almost like acting the play of Hamlet with Hamlet's part left out. As already detailed, he founded the class in the Palmeter neighborhood and the one in this place. For a long time he was the life of struggling Methodism here. He seems to have filled the same office to it that Abner Hazeltine did to the Congregational Church. He was a blacksmith and an industrious, hard-working man; all the spare moments he could command from his toil and all the means he could earn above his daily wants were devoted to the cause of religion in his chosen church. Its needs and prospects seem to never have been out of his mind. Such devotion to such a cause coupled with a spotless life, an humble, cheerful spirit and a peaceable, kindly manner as a neighbor and citizen were very powerful arguments in Jamestown for the cause of Christ. In the midst of all
the hatred and persecution vented on Methodism, the lowest rowdy in town respected and refused to vex Father Crane. The most confirmed infidel and most impotent sinner had to confess that in this man's devoted life and beautiful spirit there was the evidence of a power they could not gainsay. Thus for nearly half a century did this uncultured blacksmith stand as a daily shining example of the power and beauty of a devoted Christian life. His manners were quaint, his exterior rough, his language uncultured, sometimes to a degree to provoke a smile; yet out of it all shone the illuminating power of grace, and his simple testimony to the truth carried stronger conviction than the most elaborate, well-delivered sermon. A few years since, the good old man was called to an exalted place in his Master's Kingdom and all this section of country mourned. We don't believe there was a man, professor or unbeliever but felt he would be willing to give his life and possession for Father Crane's earthly record and eternal prospects. One such character and life as Lyman Crane's is an achievement that must utterly confound and silence all objectors to religion. This place as well as his church ought to hold his memory in the greenness of perpetual gratitude. As a citizen and lover of good morals alone we feel like fervently saying: 'Thank God for Lyman Crane.'

GROWTH OF THE ORGANIZATION

The church was, for many years after its organization, weak. It indeed, accomplished great good among the common people and gained in members, slowly but steadily. But its mission was to the poor and lowly; it was unpopular to be a Methodist and the wealthy and influential, however sincere their religion may have been, hesitated to cast their lot with this despised sect. So it struggled for years against material obstacles and discouragements such as would appalled a less devoted band united for a less sacred cause. It gained gradually, however, and was beginning to see its way to prosperity and strength, when

SCISM

entered its ranks. This grew out of the question of church polity and the relation of the M. E. Church to the reforms of Anti-slavery and temperance which were then agitating the whole country. The entering-wedge at this place was the question of Church Music --- which has disturbed nearly all churches and split many. On it hinged the question of church government. Briefly, in 1841 instrumental music (bass viol) was allowed to be introduced to eke out the scanty powers of the choir; but the Presiding Elder, in the exercise of the power which he possessed by the constitution of the church, peremptorily ordered its ejection and the members favorable to that form of music found that they had no power in the premises. Little things led to greater, the agitation included the question of the relations of clergy and laity in the church and the reforms already alluded to and finally resulted in the withdrawal of about fifty members and the formation of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Sept. 27, 1843.

Afterwards the Methodist connection of America, by her own act rid herself of the stigma of connection with slavery and rum-selling and modified her church polity, and has since then secured a
substantial prosperity and the blessing of God to a degree that has placed her ahead of all other denominations in this country in numbers and usefulness. She is now the most radical church in the United States on all questions of reform and we believe and hope that she will in the election appointed for the purpose in June, proximo, admit her intelligent and devoted laity to a share in her government—thus removing the last issue upon which she could anticipate the possibility of internal discord. The church at this place has shared in this material and moral progress and today numbers about 300 members, included among whom are many of the most wealthy and influential families in the place. At the same time we believe she has lost none of her care for the favor with the poor and humble in society.

MATERIAL HISTORY

For causes already hinted at the church at this place could not aspire to the possession of a tabernacle of its own for many years after its organization. In 1826 - and 1827 preparations were commenced and materials collected. The frame of the church was put up in 1829 and it was fully enclosed in the Winter of 1830 and 1831; The work had to be done piecemeal and as it could be managed best by a pecuniary weak body. The shell of a house was occupied and used, loose boards on blocks being put in for seats. In 1833 the house was finished, seated and dedicated. It was 40 by 50 feet, with Gothic windows, no porch or steeple. It was erected on the lot where the present M. E. Church stands, junction of Second and Chandler Streets, the lot being donated to the Society by Judge Foote, whose wife was a member of the organization.

In 1836 or 1837 a high gallery was put in the Eastern end, opposite the pulpit and entrance, and choir-singing organized. In 1842 the basement was finished off into class rooms and a cost of $450.

In 1854 an addition was put on the West end, with a tower, a hall and an ante-room above, which could be opened to the audience room by sliding doors over the pulpit. At the same time the old gallery was taken out, and a recess orchestra built on a level with the pulpit. William Carroll was the contractor and the improvement was done under the supervision of Rev. J.E. Chapin. It cost about five hundred dollars.

Other and greater additions and improvements were made in 1865 and 1866 under the supervision of Rev. N. Norton. The audience room was lengthened out twenty feet at the East end at the pulpit erected there. The audience room was refinished in stucco and fresco; re-seated and roof put on; new orchestra, furniture, gas fittings, carpets, &c.; basement re-constructed and re-furnished. The whole at a cost of about $5,000. A.A. Price was the contractor.

With all this liberal improvement, however, the society has not room enough, nor has it a house in keeping with its numbers and tastes. It will doubtless ere long be superseded by a new edifice.

THE PARSONAGE

In 1840 it was ascertained that the Holland Land Company had several years before, by a legal instrument, donated 25 acres of land to each of the Religious organizations in the town of Ellicott, at
the date of its execution (we have not the date in our possession) under this grant the Baptist Church of Busti and the Universalist of Kiantone had each previously drawn a lot. The Congregationalists had never availed themselves of the offer and the Trustees of M.E. Church, in 1840, applied for and secured 25 acres under it. This Church Land was located near the present line between this town and Busti. The Trustees sold the land to Abram Pier, and with the proceeds purchased the lot and erected a parsonage on Chandler Street East of the Church, in 1842. This was subsequently exchanged with Mr. Asa A. Bush for the house and lot next East of the Church.

These data have been compiled with great difficulty. No Church Record exists previous to 1835, and at best they are very scattered and imperfect. We have had to rely mainly on the memory of old citizens and probably there are errors in dates, and possibly in some of the facts. The business of the Church was generally in the hands of the pastor and these so often changed that no consecutive record of dates and transactions was kept. Churches and Societies, communities and families, like Governments, ought to keep a well-preserved, full record of their history; it is not only interesting but valuable. Large sums of money and important questions of issue may in years turn on these data, and we would urge that they be carefully preserved; if it hasn't been done heretofore, let it be commenced now.

We are under obligations in collecting these data to Dr. Prindle, the pastor of the church, Elijah Bishop, one of its early members, and Judge Hazeltine, who seems to have taken an interest in all early movements for the religious and moral improvement of the place.

FINIS Fr. cop. per. awa. 1957.
The records in the field of history achieved by Dr. A. Wellington Anderson of Jamestown, New York, are hereby recorded. He was the first in New York State; (and probably in the Nation) to effectively teach the teen-age children of all the local schools the pioneer period of the city where they lived.

Dr. Alexander Flick was at that period the State Historian. While the above cited practice was in operation, Dr. Flick became so interested in Dr. Anderson's yearly letters that he came to Jamestown, and sent s.o.s. for the local historian to visit him in his hotel room. Upon his return to Albany, Dr. Flick revealed to all the State Regents the unprecedented work of Jamestown's Historian.

Within a short period subsequent to the interview by Dr. Flick, Mr. Bush, then superintendent of Jamestown Schools, told Dr. Anderson that the State Regents had determined that local history should be taught in the lower grades of all schools in the State. Mr. Bush said also that lessons must be written for the local schools; and that he would like to have the lessons illustrated by pictures. Dr. Anderson wrote and illustrated the lessons, to the delight of the children. Dr. Anderson has the ability to talk and write within the vocabulary of the children.

Jamestown's historian had a system which he originated, going when requested by teachers, to the school rooms, and telling the children many of the most interesting facts, and showing them many implements used by the pioneers, thus making more real the lessons which they had learned.

The historic sites of Jamestown have been more universally identified by State historical tablets than any other city of like size. Thirty tablets. The historian furnished the historical data for all these tablets. This data was required by the State Department before issuing the tablets noted.

The historian also wrote the legends appearing upon the tablets. Through the years following he has been alert to the keeping of these tablets in good condition. This requires constant attention.

Subsequent to the erection of the date - 1927 tablets, the Historian secured nine additional tablets, all of the large size, and they were promptly erected. Soon after the erection of the tablets, Dr. Anderson devised and executed a map which was a visible chart to all the tablets in the city, and one at Levant, east of Jamestown, marking the site of Nathan Brown's flat-boat base. No other city in the state had any such plan.

To cite another original accomplishment of this Historian: He conducted an extensive retinue of Jamestown citizens to all the important historical scenes in the city, giving at each place the essential facts, and such details as gave life to the picture.

continued...
The State Historian was greatly pleased at the originality and effectiveness of Dr. Anderson's tour; and upon receiving from the Historian, a complete cluster of the Post-Journal accounts of that day's journey into the pioneer period; he said that the articles showed just such activity as he would wish others to follow, and that he should take with him all over the State the newspaper accounts, and display them at each seminar.

Thus had Dr. Anderson originated many of the systems now in use in New York State Schools.

It must be noted that he is a professional Historian. His fame went far and wide when he, before coming to New York State, made a great discovery at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He found a tremendous mass of ancient negatives and daguerreotypes -- pictures of people who were born at Plymouth more than 200 years ago; direct descendants of the Pilgrims.

Superintendent Bush said, "When Dr. Anderson talks on local history, I am fascinated." From a University a Professor wrote, "You have shown the finest elements of our learned craft."

Finis....

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Fair - Ditto. at Mayville. Sept. 30 & 31/1846.

MARBLE FACTORY. Jast. Shop on 3rs street, one door west of A. Hawley's N. Hough & Co. J.J. 9/10/1841.


CASSADAGA LAKE DISASTER. Thursday afternoon, Sept. 2. 1852. Article in Jamestown Journal. 9/10/1852.


HISTORY OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY... by Hon. Samuel A. Brown, was given before the Jamestown Academy in 1843.

FAIR. Chaut Co. Agricultural Soc. at Mayville Sept/ 13 - 14, 1854.

HOSMER. Mr. W. H. C. Was a Poet. From Avon, N.Y., Came to Chaut.

LIGHTHOUSE POINT. So named because the builder of a small Hotel there erected at the end of the pier a typical picture-book replica of a light house, and kept an acetylene light in it, which was visible from Mayville.

WINTER GARDEN THEATER... opened by Peterson & Woods. 12/24/1913.

EDITH SESSIONS. TUPPER. was in charge of the Newspaper Woman's Booth at the Women's Building at World's Fair. Chicago. 1893.
THE FOOTE LIBRARY

A Valuable Donation to Jamestown-
Jude E. T. Foote Bequests His Historical Library
To the Foote Library and Historical Society
of Jamestown - Need of Immediate Action

As is well known the late Judge Eliel Todd Foote was an ardent student of the history of Chautauqua county, and spent much time and money in gathering up facts to be preserved for future reference. In the progress of these investigations he accumulated a large number of manuscripts and a large amount of printed matter which he preserved in his library at New Haven Conn. This historical matter derives added value from the fact that it includes complete files of most of the county papers from an early period, probably the most complete collection of its kind in existence. In addition to the historical matter pertaining especially to Chautauqua county, Judge Foote also had a large number of valuable historical works of a general nature.

The value of such a collection will be appreciated by all, and it will be a source of gratification to know that it has been bequeathed to Jamestown upon compliance with certain conditions which are stated in the following extracts from Judge Foote's last will:

FOURTH: I give and bequeath all my historical books, newspapers bound and unbound, historical documents, historical and genealogical manuscripts and writings, and especially those relating to Chautauqua county, New York, and its pioneer settlers and settlements, to the Foote Library and Historical Society of Jamestown, New York, for a library of reference as contemplated in the act of the Legislature of the state of New York incorporating said society.

Provided always, and this bequest is on the express condition that said Foote Library and Historical Society shall by itself or in conjunction with Union School and Collegiate Institute of Jamestown, New York, within one year after my decease erect a fireproof library building separate from all other buildings except by a passway connecting it with the buildings of said Institute, on the premises of which was my former homestead in Jamestown, but which are now owned by said Union Collegiate Institute. The said Library building to be erected and to be in the opinion of my executors substantially the same with, or similar to the plan and specifications for a Library building which I procured from Henry Austin, Esq., Architect, of New Haven, Conn., for that purpose.

In case said Foote Library and Historical Society shall not either by itself or in connection with said Union School and Collegiate Institute erect said building in the time and manner prescribed as aforesaid for the reception and safe keeping of my donation in this section mentioned, then and in that case I give and bequeath all said newspapers, books, manuscripts and documents to the Historical Society Library Company in the village of Fredonia and in said county of Chautauqua, New York. Providing said Historical Society Library Company in said village of Fredonia if not already incorporated shall become duly incorporated, so that said Society last mentioned can receive my said donation in this section mentioned and said donation to this last named society shall be on the same terms and conditions

continued.......
prescribed for the Foote Library Company aforesaid and shall there remain for a reference library.

The Society receiving my donations are to receive them at my residence in New Haven and be at their own expense in packing and transporting the same to the Library Building receiving them.

EXECUTOR, GARDINER MORSE,
New Haven, Conn.

Some years since in contemplation of such a disposition of Judge Foote's historical collection, "The Foote Library and Historical Association" was formed in this city and incorporated under the laws of the State. A good deal of inquiry has failed to discover who were the members and officers of the Association, but in view of the importance of the matter, the Association should be re-organized on an active basis or the bequest will be diverted to Fredonia. It is not supposed that the fire-proof building contemplated will necessitate a very large expenditure, and if it could be erected on the grounds of the J. U. S. & C. I., and the School Library could be united with it, Jamestown would have a better nucleus for a really first-class public library than can be found in other towns of corresponding size. Some action in the matter should be taken at once.

Typed thus .... as printed in an article found in Mary Ann Hill's Scrap Book, and dated by pen... January, 1878. And typed thus by Clayburne B. Sampson, February 2, 1947.

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THE POSTOFFICES OF THE TOWN OF CHARLOTTE

The first regular mails that were delivered at Sinclairville, were carried from Ellicottville to Meaville in the year 1820. The first mail carrier was Sampson Crocker, the father of the Hon. G. A. S. Crocker, formerly of Conewango. The mails were carried by him once a week, on foot. The first postoffice was then established, and Dr. Henry Sargent was the first postmaster. When it was first established, it was designated the Harvy postoffice, and the settlement was known as "Major Sinclair's." In 1825, Obed Edson and Reuben Scott first established a semi-weekly line of stages from Fredonia to Jamestown. In 1826, Obed Edson And Harry Meton extended the line to Warren, and carried a tri-weekly mail. After this event, and about the time of the death of Major Sinclair, which occurred early in 1827, the village by common consent, began being called Sinclairville. The postoffice, however, retained the name Gerry, until March, 1869, when it was changed to Sinclairville.

The postmasters who succeeded Dr. Sargent were successively Richard Stockton, Jonathan Hedges, and Orbees Johnson, whose office expired about 1840. Milo Camp was postmaster from 1840 to 1844; continued......
CORBIN K. WILLARD - Oldest living person born in Jamestown.

He was born in Jamestown, April 16, 1829. He has spent his entire life here. His parents, Hermos and Elvira Kidder Willard came from Wardsboro, Vt., in 1818 by ox team. Built small factory on Winsor St. manufactured hay rakes. Later grain measures. At that time John & Wm. Breed had a cabinet shop near what is now the corner of Winsor and Willard Streets. Prendergast had sawmill where Warner Block on Main Street now stands. Wellington Griffith operated the old Stone Gristmill, now the Grandin Mill, and below, Phineas Palmiter had a machine shop. Below this, Daniel Hazeltine of Jamestown and Patrick Falconer of Warren had a woollen mill. According to Mr. Willard, their partnership did not last long, as they could not agree, and after a particularly vigorous quarrel they both left the mill, and the building and equipment went to ruin. (Willard was 6 years old in 1835. That year, Daniel Hazeltine bought the woollen mill of Woodley W. Chandler, John W. Winsor and Joshua Summerton, on Winsor St. He was said to have transferred his work to that mill as the stonework of his previous mill was inferior, and gave trouble.) AWA.I believe AWA refers to the part in parenthesis...cbs.

"I have a distinct recollection of seeing James Prendergast, the founder of Jamestown," said Mr. Willard, "and I can well remember the time when there was only one house on what is now Swede Hill -- the old Holliday house, clear at the top. There were two or three tanneries in what is now Piousville, and we boys used to have great times playing in a big vacant space on which the spent tan had been dumped.

We used to play base-ball there with a soft ball. It was necessary to hit a man with the ball, to put him out. I remember the old Prendergast homestead, it adjoined the Chautauqua County Bank building on the north ... and the bank occupied the same position it does now. North of the Prendergast residence there was a large vacant lot, and it was here in 1840 that we celebrated the victory of Tippecanoe & Tyler "Too" in the memorable election of 1840. The campaign which resulted in the election of Wm. Henry Harrison to the Presidency was a great time in Jamestown, and for the political meetings the farmers used to drive in from many miles in all directions. Rousing meetings were held at frequent intervals; and then, when the news came that Harrison had won, a big celebration was held here. The log cabin built on this vacant lot, became the center of the demonstration. It seems only yesterday that I saw Norman K. Ransom, later head of the Fire Dept., with a big knife in his hand, carving slices of roast beef and flinging them to the hungry man gathered about, and how they did scramble to get these pieces of meat! An ox had been roasted; to feed the big crowd, and there were Johnny-cakes, baked on boards, and a good many barrels of cider. There was great excitement in that campaign. In the early days of Jamestown, all the man and boys had to turn out at certain times to work on the streets; and I can remember when a youngster I helped in this work, we boys being required to work half a day, and the men the whole day. I was a chair-maker when a young man; in those days a man would carry in a plank, saw off a piece with a hand saw, plane it with a Jack-plane, shape it with a hand-axe, bore holes for legs with a bit, do the turning with a foot lathe; making half a dozen chairs a day -- even by this slow process. As long ago as sixty years (1853) one man was able with the crude tools of the times to turn out fifty ordinary chairs in a single day.
I can remember going to school in a schoolhouse located where Sheldon B. Broadhead's house now stands, at Pine and East Fourth Streets; and later went to the Jamestown Academy on East Fourth Street, and was a pupil of Prof. Dickinson. I remember, that as a boy, I helped my uncle repair an old school building located on west Fourth street, where Holy Trinity English Lutheran Church now stands.(beyond on the corner.) and later on, with Ransom J. Barrows, I built the first sidewalk on the South side of East Second street, to the old church, which now forms a part of the Unitarian Church at the junction of East 2nd & Chandler Streets. This was known for many years as the Old Line Church, and by some it was called the "Eel Pot", for the reason, I presume, that there was some lively squirming at the old time revival meetings. In those days many of the preachers were fighters as well, and a disturbance in the back seats would likely be followed by some of the young men and boys being jerked out by their coat collars.

Mr. Willard, today, at the age of 84 he is well preserved as many men of 60. His hearing is good, and he reads without glasses. He is the father of John W. Willard, of Denver, Colo, and Mrs. Eugene Benson of Jamestown, and Archer H. Willard of Jamestown. His wife died about 5 years ago. Two of his brothers died in the Civil War.— Capt. Darwin Willard, Co. B. 72nd Regt, Vol. Inf., killed in action, Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. Kirk, also of the 72nd, in same war, in the South, of disease. Another brother, Wales, Willard, resides at Eau Claire, Wis. J. Eve J. March 22, 1913.

*oppins* of the Old Congregational Church
An Old Landmark Obliterated.

The building at the corner of Main and Fifth Streets, which was formerly the Church of the Congregational Society of this place, was burned to the ground on Saturday night last. (Sept. 27,1879) The fire was discovered at two o'clock in the morning and a general alarm was sounded, that is to say, as general an alarm as that fraud of a bell can give, and soon after the fire department was on the ground, and for two hours and a half worked lustily, not trying to save the old building, but in keeping off the fire from the neighboring dwellings. The water was some time in coming from the hydrants, as the man at the waterworks building could not be awakened. He is not to blame, we should have an alarm so placed that it would awaken him at the first sound.

The building has a history. It was one of the oldest standing at the time it was burned and was erected in 1829. Dea. Samuel Garfield was the contractor and it was finished under the supervision of Mr. Elijah Bishop, Rev. Isaac Eddy (father of Revs. Z. and Hiram Eddy) was its first pastor. The Church was occupied by the Congregational Society until 1869, when it removed to its present edifice. To those who attended service in this old church and who have many sacred memories connected with it, its demolition is a relief. To many such, Shakespeare's words, "To what base uses do we come," have often been called to mind as they have seen the worldly traffic which has been carried on within the walls which once were dedicated to sacred uses. We understand Judge Hazeltine is soon to write an historical article on the old Church will be read with great interest by many of our older citizens.

Chaut. Dem. October 1, 1879.
FURNITURE MAKING IN JAMESTOWN ... In 1827, Phineas Palmiter built and operated a chair factory of small proportion; using water for power, and making Winsor chairs, fancy and special purpose chairs such as writing chairs. He also made rush-bottom chairs, and the plain kitchen variety. He also made fancy settees. These he shipped to down river markets, as far south as New Orleans. He employed two journeyman chair makers; and in 1828 sold one of these -- Robert V. Cunningham, who enlarged and continued operations for thirty years or more. During that period larger factories were erected, and large quantities of chairs and other furniture were made and shipped to market on rafts and flat-boats. Palmiter re-commenced making, and continued making a variety of chairs, for many years. The industry grew steadily from these beginnings; but did not find its fullest development until the Swedes, who began to come in late in the '40's had succeeded to the status of a commanding factor. This took place about the year 1900. By A.W.A.

P. Palmiter, Jr. came to Jast. in June, 1813. In 1819 he removed down the river to Indiana, and returned to Jast. in 1822, and lived there till his death, p.330. Young's Hist.

CHAIR MAKING... P. Palmiter, Jr. has commenced the above business in his shop, a few rods below the woolen factory in the village of Jast, and having employed two first rate workmen from Pittsburg, is prepared to make all kinds of fancy and Winsor chairs. Jast. June 5, 1827.

IMPROVED WATER WHEEL... We were shown a few days since the model of a water wheel for steamboats, upon an entirely new construction, by Mr. Phineas Palmiter, Jr. of Jast. Chaut. Co. By means of pitmans which extend from an eccentric (that revolves around the main shaft) to crank at the extremities of the buckets, the latter enter the water in a vertical direction, and thus gain very considerable power. -- The whole arrangement is very ingenious. Mr. Palmiter has applied for a patent. He thinks that his wheel with the same power, will propel a boat one quarter faster than the ordinary mode. Fredonia Censor.. 1/26/1831... from the Buffalo Republican.

WE SAW A RARE PIECE OF FURNITURE the other day in Breed's Furniture Rooms, in a single, four legged, cherry wood stand. It was made by Capt Phineas Palmiter, over fifty years ago, and was the first article of the kind ever manufactured in Jamestown. It was made for Mr. James Prendergast, and has been in the possession of the family since that time. It was used by Mr. Prendergast, as his bank, and no one knows how much money has been counted upon it. Chaut Dem. 3/23/1870.

DEATH OF Phineas Palmiter... Augy 9, 1861. Death caused by injuries received at Pittsfield, Pa. on July 22nd, by a run-away horse..... Bi. Lake View. Volunteer of 1812. Later a Militia Captain. also a J.P.

m Jast. 9/1/1835. By A. Lewis, Esq. Royal D. Warner, and Amanda Palmiter, daut. Phineas Palmiter, Jr.

JAMES HALL Esq. d. Carroll. Aug. 21, __ __. ae. 57.

OLIVER PIER... d. Blockville. 1/4/1885. ae 90. Said to have worked on the first dam built in Jamestown. He was called the "LEATHER STOCKING OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY."
The easiest identification of an original Ulster County Gazette of Jan. 4, 1800, is in the last line of col. 1, of p. 1, which in the original only, reads: "liberal execution of the treaty of amity." None of the 75 varieties of reprints has this line correct.

Librarian, New York State Library.

1830 - 1880

MR. AND MRS. R. V. CUNNINGHAM CELEBRATE THEIR FIFTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Fifty years ago last night Mr. Cunningham and Miss Freeman were made man and wife, and the scene of the nuptials was the pleasant dwelling on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, where they now reside, and where last night's happy celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of that interesting event took place. A large number of invited guests were present to do honor to the occasion, and all who were there spent an evening of genuine and hearty enjoyment. After the guests were gathered, Rev. W. J. Erdman read a few passages from the Scriptures, followed by prayer and congratulatory remarks.

Judge Marvin being called upon to speak, responded by giving some very pleasant reminiscences of the early days of the village, alluding in a happy way to the present dwelling of the Cunninghams, which at the time of their marriage was by far the finest residence in this part of the county.

It was built in the days when steam-power and other modern building appliances were unavailable; lumber was plenty and men were honest; there was not an unsound timber in the house; it was literally built by hand and upon honor.


COL. NATHANIEL FENTON, whose bravery and deeds of valor at the age of 18, in the Revolutionary war, were nursery tales in the early days of Ellicott, was an early settler here and was the father of Richard F. Fenton and the grandfather of Elliott A. Fenton.

THE FAY FAMILY.

Elijah, Elisha and Hollis Fay, brothers, and sons of Nathaniel Fay, moved into Portland from Southbury, Mass, in 1806.

RED BIRD TAVERN. Built in 1810, by William Barrows.

AN OLD CLOCK

In the shop of Mr. Chas. Sterns, Main Street, stands an old-fashioned tall clock of dingy hue, unpolished surface and inelegant form. But like many old and unfashionable persons, that old clock is more than it appears to be. It is not only one of the pioneer time keepers of the county, but is one of the first specimens of the county's manufacturing enterprise. That old clock was made about the year 1822, as we learn from the rough lettering on the dial — by Sartwell & Chappel, Chautauque County, the particular part of the county being that now constituting the town of Busti. The clock was bought by the father of Mr. Sterns, of Mr. Williams, (who afterwards kept the tavern at the Boat Landing) about forty years ago. Mr. S. at the time, and for many years afterwards resided in the present town of Gerry. It was the family clock as long as the parents of Mr. S. lived, and then it became the heirloom of their son. It is still running, and keeps good time, although at some expense for repairs, which Mr. Sterns declares he had rather pay than buy a newer and more economical clock. It has ticked away into eternity his parents, and counted minute by minute a larger part of its present owner's earthly existence. Its slow and measured accents seem as unwearied and certain as ever, and its voice carries the double lesson of the unredeemable Past and fleeting Present. It seems a seer, come down from the dusty chambers of long-gone years to warn us forcibly of fleeting time. To our mind the tick of that old clock tells more than the chipper notes of our new-fangled brass clocks. It is a venerable thing, and "speaks as one having authority" by virtue of his age.

FROM: JAMESTOWN JOURNAL, Editorial, April 15, 1864.

CLOCK MANUFACTORY

Chappel & Sartwell, Have rebuilt their Clock Factory, which was recently destroyed by fire; and it is now in successful operation. They have on hand an assortment of clocks, which will be sold on reasonable terms, and warranted to keep good time.

BUSTI. April 20, 1830.

From: CHAUTAUQUE REPUBLICAN, April 21, 1830. C. B. S.
SAMUEL GARFIELD..... a native of Mass., removed from Windham Co., Vt. in 1814 to Ellicott, afterwards Carroll, now Kiantone. He married a sister of Thomas W. Harvey, and Mrs. Solomon Jones. He invented a mode of making scythe snaths by steaming and bending. Finding a ready sale for his snaths, he enlarged his capacity, manufacturing several thousand dozen a year, shipping them extensively to the South and West, until nearly all the ash timber fit for snaths, in that region, was used up. He had a brother, Joseph Garfield.

LOCAL LUMBERING... Article. J.J., 7/20/1912.

WILLIAM FORBES... Came to Jamestown in the spring of 1811, and was superintendent of all building operations for James Prendergast from the beginning. Also was for many years Supt. of sawmills and grist-mills.

PRENDERGAST'S MILLS..... The first gristmill was built in 1814. The frame was hewn by Edward Hovey in the winter of 1811 - 1812. The second sawmill was built in the winter of 1812 - 1813 and began the commercial production of lumber in the fall of 1813. This was the first of Prendergasts mills to produce lumber commercially, and was the first industrial plant in Jamestown. The second grist mill was established in the building erected as a cotton mill, on East First street, in 1823, after the first grist mill burned. The old stone mill, was built on the site of the old cotton mill, after the burning of the cotton factory in 1833. The old stone grist mill was erected for James Prendergast by Wm. Bell, of Warren, using Dexterville stone. The machinery or mill work, was installed by Elijah Bishop. The old cotton mill was erected by Horatio Dix, assisted by his son in law Jesse Smith. Royal Keys and helper, also worked upon it.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD ... Reminiscences, C. R. Lockwood: JJ 5/10/1903. (1902)

"16 & 17 (this is a copy of part of a page... perhaps of an article, on the Colored People of Jamestown. obs.)

"One of the most famous colored cooks of early Jamestown was Ann Hamilton; a woman of large proportions and an ebony skin. The excellence of her cooking was heralded outside the bounds of Jamestown. From the 40s to the 70s she was the culinary queen of the village. The most prominent families employed her on occasions of social festivities. Such old families as the Halls, Harvins, Newlands, Butlers and Allens, employed her for special occasions. Her time was devoted exclusively to cooking. For years she was Chief Cook at the Jamestown House, at the southwest corner of Main and second streets. Her Husband, called "old Ham" was a gigantic negro. See ELLICK CARTER..."
Susanna PRENDERGAST married Almer Whiteside, of Mayville. Their daughter, was the first wife of Hon. John Birdsall.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE RAILROAD --- was completed to Mayville in 1888 -- and to Westfield in 1902.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN --- First train into Jamestown, Aug. 25, 1861.

LOCAL LUMBERING --- article in J. 7/20/1872.

JAMESTOWN - Incorporated a village... in 1827. In Jan. 1827 the population was 394.

CELORON THEATER -- destroyed by fire, July 13, 1930.

FIRE - JAMESTOWN CAR BARN (flats) (Washington Street) 12/22/1928.

CLOCKS --- For Jamestown Churches: In 1858 Judge Elial T. Foote, formerly of Jamestown... then of New Haven, Conn., Presented the seven churches of Jamestown, with clocks. On Feb. 25, 1928 three of those clocks were keeping time on the walls of the Unitarian Congregational and Baptist Churches... respectively.

Cemetery... Notice: The remains of the dead, interred in what is now Fourth Street East of Clinton Street, will be removed to the village burying ground, on Monday next, in pursuance to a vote passed at the last annual village meeting. Relatives or others feeling an interest are requested to be present. By order of the Trustees. George W. Parker. Clerk. J. J. 4/11/1845.

WINTER GARDEN THEATER --- opened by Peterson & Wood, 12/24/1913.

LIGHTHOUSE POINT --- So named because the builder of a small hotel there, erected at the end of the pier, a typical picture book replica of a lighthouse, and kept an acetylene light in it... which was visible from Mayville.

CHAUTAUQUA --- Steamer explosion Aug. 16, 1871. Near Whitney's Landing ... now known as Magnolia.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY --- name changed 1859.

STEAMER --- Nightengale... damaged by fire Aug 30, 1888.


MURDER - George W. Foster arrested for murder of LeRoy Bogardus, 7/4/1888.

THE AMPHIONS --- A company of vocalists in Jamestown, 1854.

GOLDIE - Steamer. burned in Outlet, 10/24/1895.

JAMESTOWN & CITY OF ERIE Steamers. burned, 10/23/1892.

JAMESTOWN HOUSE--- New Arrangements... Charles L. Harris would respectfully inform the public that he has now taken and fitted up in the first rate style the Tavern Stand, recently occupied by W. A. Statson, and situated on Main Street, Jamestown, Chautauque County, N. Y. opposite the store of A. Hawley, where he will at all times be prepared for the reception of company. His house is large and commodious and located admirably for the accommodation of all those who either for purposes of amusement or on business, may direct their attention to the village of Jamestown. Persons traveling by private conveyance or otherwise, will find this stand in all respects convenient, being well supplied with appurtenances necessary to render the sojourn of guests, more than ordinarily delightful. By his experience in the business, promptitude and assiduity, the proprietor hopes to deserve a fair proportion of the travelling public.

A wagon will at all times be in readiness to convey passengers to and from the Steam Boat navigating the Chautauque Lake; as well as wagons and horses for conveyance of persons to adjacent parts of the County.

Jamestown, April 18, 1839. J.J. May 1, 1839.


My first remembrances were when the Cattaraugus Indians passed my father's farm in the first of winter, going to the woods west of us to hunt and trap and gather what we at that time called Seneca Oil. They took with them their squaws, papooses, dogs, guns and all needed articles for a hunting trip. The men hunted. The women made baskets, bead-work, etc., and sold to the natives on the return trip in the Spring. The men gathered the oil near Titusville, by placing wool blankets on the water. This they used in mixing their paints. About this time the oil was said to be of medicinal value. An old man by the name of Jake Wright, who was a resident of Busti, made a business of driving to Titusville and gathering the oil, and selling it to the farmers on the return trip at fifty cents per pint. It was used internally and externally on both man and beast, and was black and thick. This man Wright drove an old white horse, carried the oil in jugs of various sizes. His looks were very uncouth. The boys claimed he must have had African blood. His oil was so popular we called it "Old Jake."

J.M.Martin, Sugar Grove, Pa., Dec. 10, 1913.

GOOD OLD TIMES... Article, by. Nathan Brown. Feb. 7, 1887,
Public Conveyances

Stage to Dunkirk, (Mail,) by Sinclairville and Fredonia, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 A. M.

Stage to Barcelonía, (Mail,) by Fluvanna, Dewittville, Mayville, and Westfield, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 A. M.

by Ashville, Mayville, and Westfield, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

Stage to Erie, (Mail,) by Ashville, Panama, Clymer and Wattsburgh, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 A. M.

Stage to Buffalo, (Mail,) by Ellington Centre, Clear Creek, Rutledge, Leon and Lodi, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 4 A. M.

Stage to Bath, (Mail,) by Waterboro, Randolph, Ellicottville and Pike, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 A. M.

Stage to Pittsburgh, (Mail,) by Carroll, Pine Grove, Warren, Franklin, and Butler, ... at 7 A. M.

Stage to Meadville, (Mail,) Sugar Grove, Penn., Columbus, Penn., Union, Wednesday, at 7 A. M.

HOTELS.

Shaw's Hotel, Main-st .......................... W.D. Shaw
Farmer's Hotel, Second-st .......................... J.B. VanDusen
Allen House, Main-st .......................... to be opened June 1,
by R.D. Shaw.

OFFICERS OF THE VILLAGE

President ............................................. Henry Baker
D. Hazeltine ........................................... C. L. Harris
Robert Newland ...................................... F. H. Wait.

Justices of the Peace

S. Jones. ............................................. G. W. Parker,
A. Brown. ............................................. W. H. Fenton.

Village Constable. S. Morehouse.

From: JAMESTOWN JOURNAL... February 19, 1847... CBS.
Beginning when the little forest-bound hamlet of "The Rapids," was becoming known as the village of Jamestown; the furniture, and general wood-working industries of this place developed at first slowly; then more and more rapidly, up into the 1850's. Succeeding the Civil War, local enterprise turned more largely to furniture making; and away from the making of farm and other implements, in which it had been so commonly engaged.

The 'forties and 'fifties were the romantic period in Jamestown's commercial history. These were the days long before our modern high pressure business, shipping and distribution facilities; when personal enterprise bloomed in an atmosphere untouched by the blight of the blase; or the hardened arteries of commercial glut. To the south and west, great territories waited the advent of the Yankee trader, with his glittering show of gaily painted wares.

The railroads had not yet become a factor in these regions. The waterways teemed with such craft as the means and ingenuity of the owners produced. Flat-boats, keel-boats and boats of other kinds -- floated down the narrow channels of the Outlet and the Conswango, and the broad reaches of the Alleghany, Ohio and Mississippi; vending their goods at the villages on their way; and making final stops at at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis or New Orleans. Some of the first boats were made in such a way as to do small damage to the lumber of which they were composed; and these, after the disposal of the merchandise, were knocked down, and sold as lumber, often bringing more than the original cost of the lumber and expense of construction. The later boats, of better construction, were sold intact. The crews of such boats; and of rafts that were floated down on each spring "rise"; after the disposal of their crafts, often walked back from Pittsburg to Chautauqua County, through the sparsely settled wilderness. One Chautauqua County raft captain -- noted for his great size, strength and physical prowess -- performed this feat nine times in one season.

ELIAL TODD FOOTE --- one of the Pioneers of Chautauqua County, emigrated to Jamestown in 1815. He was the first physician in the village, and a large part of the village was built upon his original purchase, from the Holland Land Co. He was thrice elected to the Legislature, was for three years Associate Judge, and for over 20 years First Judge of the County of Chautauqua, resigning the office in 1843, discharging his duties with ability, honor and fidelity.

"This family monument the first erected in this cemetery... A.D. 1861."

SEDATE FOOTE... daut of Samuel & Sybil Foote - and widow of John K. Cowing, d in N. Y. City, May 2, 1874. ae 65.

JUDGE ERASTUS FOOTE... D in Milwaukee, Feb 16, 1875/ ae. 75.

THE RIVER TRAFFIC - And Local Concerns at the "Rapids."

The comers to the Rapids from 1811 to the middle twenties found the site of Jamestown thickly enclosed by forest and underbrush; and were obliged to wage an unceasing war against mosquitoes. They must also beware of quicksands large and small into which they might fall.

The courage, determination and energy of those pioneers stopped at no such obstacles. The occasional appearance of a keelboat being laboriously poled up the crooked outlet were bright spots with at least a tang of the outside world, and a phase of civilization.

For the benefit of new listeners to these broadcasts we give the following picture: Keelboats were flat-bottomed boats - 50 to 65 feet long, slim, and pointed at the bow, pushed by a crew of men with long poles, these craft came from Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, loaded with goods needed by both Indians and white men. Their final destination was Mayville, at the head of Chautauqua Lake.

Imagine the stir at the "Rapids", at the sound of the boatman's horn, echoing and reeching through the solitudes of the valleys. It was shopping day for the local inhabitants when these boats tied up at the keelboat landing on the outlet near what is now Brooklyn Square. The stocks of the local store at the northwest corner of Main and 1st Streets in 1813, were replenished and enlarged .... and purchases were also made by the townspeople.

In 1814, '15 and '16 James Prendergast's sawmills were humming with industry, the huge gang-saws chewing their way thru logs four feet in diameter. Gradually new comers arrived, most of them from the New England States. Judge Foote states that nine-tenths of the early settlers here were New Englanders, most of them from Conn.

==more information in records & these early days==

War that of Hegem... or there in war?

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Hon. CHARLES DOOLITTLE FOOTE..... d. at Covington, Ky. April 23, 1888, ae. 76. He was brother of Eli'1 T. Foote, and was well known in the vicinity of Jamestown, where he resided for some 25 years prior to 1849, when he moved to Covington, Ky. He soon after studied law and was for 5 years law partner of Hon. J. G. Carlisle, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. He served 2 terms as representative and 4 years as Senator in the Kentucky Legislature. He was b. in 1812 and was the last survivor of 11 children, 9 of whom reached maturity: viz: Eli'1 T.; Samuel; Erastus; Charles D.; Obed H.; Mary D. (Hall); Chloe (Seymour); Sedate (Cowin); and Philena. All except Erastus were at one time well known and prominent residents of Jamestown, near which their parents, Samuel and Sybil Foote settled in 1828. (at Waterboro.) The father was for many years a Dea. in the First Presbyterian Church - until his death 1/25/1846. at Grand Rapids. ae. 79. Last Journal... 5/18/1888.

Dr. CHARLES CHENEY FOOTE ...A.B., M.D., An eminent Physician in New Haven, Conn. 2nd son of Eli'1 T. Foote... b. Jamestown, d. in New Haven, Nov. 9, 1871, ae. 46. Charles C. Foote. m. in New Haven... April 22, 1852, Amelia L. Jenkins, dau. the late Charles Jenkins of Portland, Maine. Northern Citizen... 5/12/ 1852.
THE NEW PHOTOGRAPH PARLORS OF MESSRS. LE CLEAR & FENTON .......

ARTISTIC WORK..... The photograph rooms in Dr. O. H. Simons' Bldg. No. 60 Main Street, are now occupied by Messrs. LeClear & Fenton. The rooms comprise five separate apartments and are fitted up with all the most improved and complete accessories of the photographic art. The parlors and toilet room are richly carpeted with Brussels and supplied with an abundance of black Walnut furniture, richly gilded and upholstered. The operating room is large and the light is considered to be almost perfect for photographic purposes. The instruments are of the latest patterns and of the most delicate construction.

Mr. Fenton, one of the partners, is very well known in this city and is a practical photographer. The other partner, Mr. Mr. LeClear, is a comparative stranger to Jamestown but is well known in the photographic profession as an artist of real merit. He was for several years in the gallery of Mr. Kent in Rochester, who stands in the first rank of the photographers of this country and whose work has gained him much celebrity. Mr. LeClear is familiar with all the mysteries of light and shade and all the secrets of photographic chemistry and his work will, we think, bear comparison with the best.

The new firm extends a cordial invitation to the citizens of Jamestown to visit their pleasant rooms, and they are confident of producing pictures which will satisfy the most exacting tastes.

J.J. 6/15/1877.

PHOTOGRAPHS.... A TIP TOP THING. Is that Picture Gallery of MARTIN & FENTON'S west side of Main Street, over Keeler's store, first stairs above Weld's. PHOTOGRAPHS from life size down to little minature Vignettes. AMBROTYPES & MEMLINOTYPES of all sizes, encased in lockets, Pins, Cases of every size and description known to the art.

FURTHERMORE, be it known by all, Men and Ladies too, that we are bound in the sum of $1,000. to give good satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage. ---- Then come on, and tell your Friends where to go to get a correct (and pretty likeness.) We will try and please everybody -- we will charge no more than the real value and as cheap as good work can be done. Come and see. Mothers, bring those little babies.

Jamestown. April 29, 1863.

(Chaut Dem. Oct. 7, 1863.)

WES. MARTIN.

E. FENTON.

MAPLE SPRINGS ... WAS A "point" made by Johnson & Prather.

Steamer. ALIQUIPPA.. was built by William K. Vandergrift.

Jamestown, Chautauqua & Lake Erie R.R., was changed to Jamestown, Westfield & North Western... when bought in 1913 by the Broadhead interests.

GRANDIN (old stone) Mill... on East First Street. burned. Nov. 9, 1913.

Thaddeus 3.

Jamestown Telephone Co. (Founded by Thaddeus S. Lane.).

"BUCKEYE". stern-wheeler on Chaut Lake, about 1900.
Proposals for a Lighthouse at Portland Harbor (Barcelona).

THE TIPPECANOE CLUB. Log Cabin Raising, Sept. 3, 1840.

THE DEMOCRAT. Nov. 15, 1871. p. 5.
Diary of Daniel Sherman, tanner and weaver. Runs from 1790 - 1799. One account reads as follows:

Feb. 27, 1793.

We have examined and at once settled with Abel Irish, and we are even on all book accounts from the beginning of the world to this date.

DANIEL SHERMAN
ABEL IRISH

A "HISTORY OF MANUFACTURING IN JAMESTOWN," By Henry F. Love. . . is in "Historic Annals of Southwestern New York."

TELEGRAPH. Telegraph Station established at Jamestown about April 4, 1850.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS -- Messrs. Martin and Fenton have just completed fitting up their suite of Photographic rooms on East Third St., in the Gifford House Block. By reference to their advertisement in the Democrat, our people will understand what they will derive from patronizing the new firm.

The rooms are divided into five compartments— one to be used as a parlor, another as a dressing room, a third for the taking of photographs, a fourth for finishing the same, and the fifth is that secret, darkened chamber from which come so many not particularly offensive odors. In all, taste has been shown in the arranging, and we wish them the success their energy deserves.

Cahut Dem. Nov. 15, 1871.

CABINET FURNITURE— Wm. & J. C. Breed— respectfully inform the Public that they manufacture and keep constantly on hand at their shop on Pine Street, next door north of Col. J. W. Harvey's Dwelling house, all kinds of CABINET WORK consisting of Sideboards, bureaus, Secretaries, Dining, Dressing and work tables, together with all other articles usually called for in their line of business.

Jamestown, July 1, 1828.

PEACOCK. William married a niece of Joseph Ellicott.

LORD. Bela B. died 1/19/1904.

Erie R.R. opened at Dunkirk 5/14/1851.
WHO WAS THE FIRST FURNITURE MAKER IN JAMESTOWN?

PHINEAS PALMITER

He arrived in Jamestown in June, 1813, an experienced and excellent carpenter and joiner, millwright, and versatile mechanic. He was equally skilled in the working of wood and of metal. He was resident here three years before Royal Keyes, who came from Vermont with Elisha Allen (both of them for the first time) in March, 1816. Phineas Palmiter was employed fully during the first two years by James Prendergast, there being no other work here in that period other than that furnished by him. Prendergast was living in a rough board shanty in West First Street when Palmiter arrived here; and had two houses built for himself during the next two years, the first at the northeast corner of Main and Second Streets, and the second on the lot next north of the Chautauqua County Bank lot. As Palmiter was engaged in erecting the first store building, he doubtless was employed in the construction of the two dwelling houses.

When in 1812 the Prendergast's log house was burned, such furniture as may have been brought from the East when they settled here, was destroyed. No good furniture was used in the shanty-house hurriedly built in 1812. The frame house built in 1813 at East Second and Main would need some furniture, and the ingenious Palmiter was, logically, the man to make it. All others were employed at the mills. In 1814 he made a small stand of cherry wood for James Prendergast. It was the first piece of furniture made in Jamestown. The fact that the only extant, identified piece of furniture known to have been made in these early years -- was made by Palmiter for James Prendergast, amkes it more certain that Prendergast employed him to make other furniture and fitments.

Realizing the field for chair making, Phineas Palmiter later established the first chair-factory in Jamestown. He had doubtless previously made chairs by hand -- for the villagers. He later established a machine shop on the east side of Spring Street, near Second Street, deriving power from a tread-mill propelled by horses.

Finally, it is pertinent to the main theme of this article, and strikingly significant that in 1861, when he passed away, this statement was cut upon the monument erected to his memory: "He was the First Furniture Manufacturer in Jamestown, New York."

At that time there was not, nor had been, any public controversy upon the subject. Yet, care was taken by his family, at added expense -- though of moderate means -- to record in permanent form what had apparently been a salient fact connected with his career here -- well known to them.

A.W.A.

Dates of Phineas Palmiter's and Royal Keye's arrival, given by Judge Elial T. Foote --- supreme authority on early local history.

Also see ... on another page, letter of T. W. Harvey, written from Jamestown, 1818.

** See proof of identity in draw of stand -- presented to Prendergast Library by Mrs Alexander Prendergast. The latter was son of Judge James Prendergast. awa. manuscript... all on this page is in manu- script form...... c.b.s.
R.V. Cunningham has taken the shop heretofore occupied by Phineas Palmerton, Jr., a few rods below the Woolen Factory, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep for sale, Windsor and fancy CHAIRS, Settees, Armchairs, Writing Chairs &c. made of the best materials and in the newest fashion. Those wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine for themselves. N.B. Lumber and produce taken in payment. Jast. Feb 18, 1829.

IBID; CHAIRS! CHAIRS! The Subscriber still continues to manufacture and has on hand (at his old stand on 3rd street opposite the Presbyterian Church), a large and elegant assortment of Fancy and Common CHAIRS; for which cash or approved credit, will be sold cheaper than can be had in this County. From his long experience in the business, and the well known reputation of his work, he expects to receive a liberal share of patronage from a generous public. R.V.C. August 19, 1840. J.J. Jan. 20, 1842.

IBID; REMOVAL. R.V. Cunningham has removed his shop from his old stand to Third Street, a few doors west of Jones' & Knight's where he has on hand and will constantly keep for sale, Windsor and Fancy CHAIRS, Settees, Arm & Writing chairs, &c. which for elegance and durability are not surpassed by any in the county. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine for themselves. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. N.B. Lumber and grain taken in payment. Jamestown, March 10, 1829. Chaut. Republican. April 20, 1830.

EARLY CHAIR MAKING IN JAMESTOWN.... By A. W. Anderson.
Chair making was once a thriving industry in Jamestown. The earliest date of chair making here is 1827. In that year Phineas Palmerton, the versatile and skillful mechanic and artisan of the village, built a two-story chair factory on the tail-race of the Grist Mill, (now covered by the West end of the Broadhead Worsted Mills). Here he made wood-seat and flag-seat chairs. The old files of the JOURNAL of that period contain the advertisements from his warehouse on east Third Street. The power for running his factory was developed by a large wheel, so made that it presented a long surface to the current that flowed along the race. In 1827 Mr. Palmerton hired Robert V. Cunningham and Benjamin Morgan, of Pittsburg, to come here and work for him in the business. Mr. Cunningham, about 1830 built a residence and shop on the site of the present Wellman Building at the South west corner of Third and Cherry Streets, and began chair making on his own account. Old residents will remember the boarding house which stood on the east side of Cherry Street, South of the Sherman House. (now Hotel Samuels). Mr. Cunningham later built this for a chair factory.

PHINEAS PALMITER Jr. 1790 - 1861. The First Furniture Maker in Jast.
He was a versatile and ingenious mechanic; a millwright; carpenter and joiner; skilled metal-worker and machinist. He came to Jamestown in April, 1813. In 1815 he built a Tavern on the southwest corner of Main and Third Streets. He made simple articles of furniture for the pioneers. In 1814 he made a cherry stand for Jas. Prendergast, which is on exhibition in the Prendergast Library. In 1827 he built and operated the first chair factory in Jamestown. He was a man of worth in the pioneer community; and served on many important committees. For many years he operated a machine shop at the northeast corner of Second and Spring Streets.
Jamestown was well equipped with Taverns in its pioneer period. The first to bear the name here was John Blower's log cabin, the site of which is now marked by a State tablet on Fairmount Avenue near the boatlanding. In the spring of 1813, John Blowers secured a license to keep a tavern in his home there -- built in the fall of 1810. However there is no evidence that it ever served for that purpose. As a matter of fact James Prendergast had a house built in the summer of 1813, on the west side of Main Street, half way between First and Second Streets, to serve as a place of over night entertainment for emigrants passing through, "until a tavern could be built." John Blowers made that his home for two years; and perhaps had a few guests. But in 1812 war with England had discouraged emigration from the East to the sections west; and many who had settled in this region before the war reached these parts, hastily returned east. As a genuine Tavern was built in 1814 across the street from the Blowers house; it is evident that the Fenton Tavern, sponsored by James Prendergast, was the first real tavern in Jamestown. For the children who are listening -- I will say that a tavern of the pioneer period, was what we call a hotel.

1815 was a notable year for Tavern building in Jamestown. Three such hostelries were erected that summer. Jesse Smith and Horatio Dix built a two-story, flat-roofed structure at the south-east corner of Main and Third Streets; Phineas Palmiter erected a small two-story house at the south-west corner of Main and Third Streets; and Nathan Cass raised by far the most imposing of the three, at the south-west corner of Main and Second Streets. The building erected by Phineas Palmiter, where now stands the Maddox Block, was not used as a tavern until it was opened as such in 1818 by Gilbert Ballard. The structure erected on the site of the First National Bank, was opened on Thanksgiving Evening, 1815. The Cass Tavern was not finished until the Spring of 1816. The first Fourth of July Celebration in the village, was held on the second floor of that tavern on the anniversary of the famous event -- July 4th, 1816.

Jones Inn stood at the northwest corner of Main and Third Streets, site of the present Woolworth Store. There, in 1816, Jesse Smith erected a frame for a tavern. He did not complete the building. The frame was bought by Solomon Jones about 1820, and the tavern structure completed some time later and was occupied by him, and became the "Inn of Jones & Son." This was a notable hostelry. Meetings of importance were held here by the citizens. Perhaps the most note-worthy of such gatherings was that which convened there in 1827 to take the necessary action for the incorporation of the village of Jamestown. Many subsequent meetings on village business and other matters of importance were held there. Warner D. Shaw later bought the property, enlarged the building and named it Shaw's Hotel. It became the stage-coach station. It was burned in the fire of 1861.

Another tavern was built in 1828, by Elic Jones, son of Solomon, on east Second Street, at a point on the south side of that street opposite the south end of Prendergast Ave. There, some of the proprietor's children were born. The Fenton Tavern (mentioned above) was the scene of many interesting occurrences. The early meetings of the First Congregational Church of Jamestown were held there. Traveling preachers held meetings there from 1815. Until other public houses were being operated, the Fenton Tavern was the social center of the little community.

FINIS. a. o.b.s. Rad.

JOSEPH WAIT. Attorney at Law. In June 21, 1826. had his office in the building now (1850) at the south-east corner of Main and 4th streets. This is the oldest building in Jamestown, built in 1821, and occupied that year by Joseph Wait... Lawyer. A.W.A.

E.T. Foote... 1864. WROTE: "I earnestly entreat my Chautauqua Co. friends, when writing obituary notices, or drawing inscriptions for grave stones, to give the parentage and place of birth of the deceased, so important to future generations in tracing the genealogical history of their ancestors. Future generations will lose much by such neglect?"

FERGUSON ARTICLE... AND ANSWER BY AMOS. D. J. 2/17/1879.

VERMONT... (GERRY VILLAGE) Settled by Wm. Olney 1816 --- he built log house on top of little hill a short distance south of Hotel(at Gerry in 1875). James Bucklin came from Windham, Vt. 1817. bought 240 acres at Vermont, which included house and claim of Olney. In 1820 he kept there the first Inn... the settlement afterwards, for many years bore than aname of "Bucklin's Corners. Willard, James and Lovel Bucklin. Willard spent life in Gerry, 30 yrs J.P. & 8 yrs Supervisor. James was also J.P. & Sup. he removed West. Lovel lived in Gerry in 1875.

JUDGE FOOTE--- Gives CASSADAGUA as original spelling.


"THE WREATH" was a paper, written in long hand, published by the Ladies of the Fredonia Academy. Fred. Censor... 6/10/1845.

CHAUTAUQUA GAZETTE. Fredonia. began publication, January 1817.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS OF NEW JAIL AT MAYVILLE. Fred. Censor. 3/13/1833.

DASCUM ALLEN REMOVES OLD BLOWERS HOUSE. J.J. 5/22/1863.

WANTED... A smart active lad from 14 to 16 years of age, as an appren-tice to the axe making business, which the subscriber will commence in this place by the first of August next. None but a stout, able bodied young man will be received.

JAMESTOWN, June 21, 1826.

PEARL JOHNSON.

P. JOHNSON -- WOULD inform the public, that he has commenced business at his new stand, on Fourth Street, between Main and Pine Streets, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, and make on the shortest notice, all kinds of EDGE TOOLS. His CAST STEEL AXES are warranted to be equal, if not superior to any made or sold in the county; and having furnished himself with a suitable Grind Stone carried by water, is able to deliver axes ground in the best manner and fit to use, at a very small advance from his usual prices.

JAMESTOWN, August 30, 1826.

PEARL JOHNSON.

HOARD & LAIDLIER are building a light covered wagon for carrying photo-graphic apparatus with which to make stereoscopic views on the lake shore and about town. Dem. Aug. 23/ 1871.

First dwelling in Frewsburg, was a plank house for the residence
of John Frew, in the Spring of 1817. John Frew d. 9. 1865. Mrs
John Frew d. 4/17/1879.

FAIRBANKS-- the English name for Kiantone Meaning Fair Banks

SCHOOL MEETING. The New School House to be Built. Pursuant to call,
the tax payers of Union School District No. 1, Town of Ellicott, met
at Institute Hall, Tuesday evening, April 27th. 1880. W. H. Proudfit
offered the following resolution, which was seconded:
Resolved: that the sum of $7,000 be raised by special tax for the
purpose of erecting a brick school house upon the academy lot, corner
of Spring and Fourth streets; and that the Board of Education be au­
thorized to sell the wooden structure now standing upon said lot.
Meeting adjourned sine die.
R. J. Forbes, Secy.
L. L. Mason, Chairman.

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES. Messrs. Jackman & Proctor are now at
Harris's Inn, in this village where they propose to remain during this
week and next, for the purpose of taking Daguerreotype portraits, and
Views of buildings, &c. It is believed to be the first time this
art has been exhibited here, and an opportunity is now offered for the

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF ELLERY. C.Dem. 5/8/1872.

Mr. F. C. Merrill of this village, has nearly completed a large and
very superior Painting of this village. His point of observation
was the eminence near the residence of Wm. Hall, Esq. Nearly every
building and prominent object in the village is represented, and with
so much accuracy that they are recognized at first glance. We think
the work one of very great merit, and well worth attention and purchase.
It is now exhibited at the rooms of Mr. Merrill, in Allen's Exchange.

REV. HENRY FRANK.. resigns from local Unitarian Church, goes to Calif.'
Journal.. Nov. 8, 1869.

DIED in Poland... on the 6th of June, Phoebe, wife of James Pardee,
as 40 years.-- adopted daughter of W.W. Chandler. To the above notice
E. T. Foote has written in pencil as follows: "The daughter of John
and Phoebe Blowers, of Ellicott. She was born in Jamestown.

MAYVILLE AND JAMESTOWN STAGE -- The subscriber continues to run
a Public STAGE from Jamestown to Mayville three times a week. It will
leave Jamestown Monday, Thursday & Saturday Morning, and arrive at
Mayville at 12 o'clock at noon, and return to Jamestown the same
evening.
JAMESTOWN. June 21, 1826. GILBERT BALLARD.

FOR SALE --- The Schooner MINK, now on Chautauque Lake. Her length is
40 feet on deck and she will carry 25 tons. Said vessel is new, well
rigged, perfectly sound and in complete order. For terms apply to
E.UMB, Burrows & Co., Mayville, - or to the Master on board.
August 9, 1826. WM. NICKERSON.
The economic development of this county and city presents a story of surpassing interest. It began soon after the opening of the Onondaga Salt Mines at Syracuse, in 1795. Previous to 1802 the only commerce within these borders was the trafficking between the keelboatmen and the small encampments of Indians upon the shores of Chautauqua Lake, the Outlet and the Stillwater, and Cassadaga creeks.

The keelboats were long, narrow craft, with covered storage rooms for goods. They were driven by a hardy and powerful set of men, recruited from frontiersmen and Indian fighters.

These men were ranged - eight or ten on either side of a boat, with long setting poles having a pike at the bottom, and a shoulder socket at the top. At the command "Set," all the men on both sides planted their setting poles in the stream bottom, and throwing their weight upon them forced the boat forward against or with the stream. These boats at first brought only such goods as were readily exchanged with the Indians for furs, beads, colored cloths, salt, knives and axes. With the coming of the settlers the keelboatmen found an increasingly profitable market in the region, furnishing the pioneers at the settlements with practically all their necessities.

From 1802 on, salt was loaded at (Barcelona) Harbor; and carted over the Portage Trail by the first hardy settlers; who used ox-teams and "drags" or stone-boats for the transportation from Lake Erie to Chautauqua Lake, near Mayville. From that point the keelboats took it down river. This trade in salt was finally ended by the discovery of saline deposits farther south. Keelboats were so impeded by dams upon the Outlet and other waterways that they ceased running here about 1824. The Erie Canal was completed in 1825, and after that the major part of local supplies came from that route to Buffalo; were shipped in schooners to Barcelona harbor, and from that point brought overland to the middle and south of the county.

By that time Chautauqua county had begun to produce not only agricultural crops, but a variety of manufactured articles for export to the east, south and west.

Turning now to our own city: Jamestown had a thriving textile industry when the Erie Canal was completed. Daniel Hazeltine founded textile manufacture here in 1816. He erected a small mill on a site now covered by the west end of the Broadhead Mill on East First Street. His business was entirely custom for many years; carding, fulling, dyeing and finishing for the pioneer families over a large area of Chautauqua County and all of Warren County, Pa. A cotton manufactory was projected, and a building erected on East First Street in 1816.

A.W.A.

CHAUTAUQUA'S FLAT AND STORE BOATS...
By Nathan Brown.
Read before the County Historical Society...3/20/1891...

EXT, "The first sash factory was built at "Piousville," in 1826. In 1827 the first flat boat was built by Benham, Goodwin & Seymour, in which to send their goods to a better market. The boat and lading was only a small beginning, but was the germ of a business that in succeeding years became extended.

In 1833 the pail factory then owned by Merrifield & Eddy, ran their first boat load of pails down the river. The next year Ezra Wood, and later Wood & Partridge (Almon) took out their wares in the same way, continuing till 1842, when they made their last trip. And afterwards engaged in other business.... FINIS.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has commenced business in
EDGE TOOL MANUFACTURING

in Dexterville, one mile east of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, where he intends manufacturing

ALL KINDS OF AXES,
such as Harrow and Hand Axes. Also, Cutlery in general, made of the best double refined Gast Steel.

He would inform the public that he has had long experience in the business, and can confidently recommend his work as equal to any other factory. His axes are tempered in a superior manner; the temper will meet at the center of the steel, which produces a good edge until worn out.

N. B. Axes will be jumped and ground on the shortest notice.

Orders for Axes or other Tools, directed to Lyman Crane, Jamestown will be thankfully received and the articles boxed and forwarded according to directions.

LYMAN CRANE.

Jamestown Journal, 3/18/1840.

WARRANTEE

My Axes are warranted thirty days if well used. If they break within that time, and there is a flaw in the steel, or any failure on the part of the work, they will be taken back and exchanged. If an Axe is broken out of sound steel, and there is no failure on the part of the workman, it will be considered that it is done by hard usage and will not be exchanged. And furthermore, if the Axe proves soft, it will also be exchanged or tempered.

LYMAN CRANE.

Dexterville, March 13, 1839.

Mr. N. Breed, one of our snath and cradle manufacturers, has returned from the southwestern markets. He thinks Jamestown is a King compared to other and larger business places on the River. He goes West next week with several hundred dozen snaths and cradles.
WE the undersigned and sealed do hereby certify that at a meeting of the Church and Congregation held at the school house in Jamestown on Monday the 22nd day of October in the year of our Lord 1821, notified and conducted pursuant to an act entitled an act to provide for the incorporation of Religious Societies, passed April the 5th 1813. did elect and make choice by plurality of voices, of Wm. Deland, Samuel A. Brown and Daniel Hazeltine to serve as trustees for the year ensuing, and it was resolved that the said trustees shall forever hereafter be recognized and known by the name of the Trustees of the First Congregational Church and Society in Jamestown. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 22nd day of October, in the year of our Lord. 1821.

Signed and Sealed

in presence of

Thomas W. Harvey
Daniel Hazeltine
Charles R. Harvey
James Shaw

WILLIAM DELAND

SOLOMON JONES

Received for Recording, Oct. 22 - 1821

E. P. UPHAM. One of the Judges of the
Court of Common Pleas in and for Chautauqua County.
Imagine the Rapids in the outlet of Chautauqua Lake in 1812. A dark fringe of timber hung over the stream, which was undisturbed in its course excepting for the passage at infrequent intervals of a keelboat from Pittsburgh or farther south, being pushed by means of setting-poles in the hands of rugged, tough men inured to hardship on the nation's far frontiers. The owners and captains of these craft were now turning from their trade with the Indians, towards the commerce of civilization, and the wants of the pioneer settlers on the routes of these boats. Picture these first comers making for themselves homes in the wilderness, separated from centers of settlement by long distances through heavy underbrush and hindering forests. They thus turned to the waterways as the easiest and most practicable means of travel, and procurement of necessary supplies.

James and Agnes Prendergast in these early years of occupation at the Rapids—now the site of Jamestown—availed themselves of two supply sources, for their personal needs, and commercial activities. Through the store at Mayville, established in 1811 by two brothers of James—Jedediah and Martin; and Albany connections, on the one hand; and the keelboats on the other, they managed very well. Agnes was noted locally as an accomplished housekeeper; and not only supplied her own family with good quality food, but also boarded all the workmen employed by her husband.

THE WHISTLE, whose clear vibrant note listeners have just heard, was the property of James Prendergast, founder of Jamestown. When, in the fall of 1810—he, with his wife and child crossed New York State from the Hudson River region—through the forested western section to the Chautauqua Lake lands—he carried a small whistle fashioned apparently from horn, with which to recall his dog. This Whistle is the property of the speaker, (Arthur wellington anderson) and will be heard each Sunday evening at 7:10 o'clock, when he broadcasts.

Two significant events occurred in 1815. One of major importance was the arrival in the spring of that year, of Elial Todd Foote, physician and surgeon. Imagine Main Street at that time—a course cleared of trees, but not of stumps; and rough, unimproved ground. Here comes a young man on horseback, down the hill. The Prendergast home, next lot above the present Chautauqua County Bank; and Wm. Forbes home at the north-east corner of Main and 3rd Street, and Jacob Fenton's Tavern where now is the Field & Wright store; and a small house on the west side of Main, between First and Second Sts., and you have a picture of the hamlet called—The Rapids.

The rider pulls up in front of Jacob Fenton's Tavern, enters and arranges for entertainment. Then he visits James Prendergast, probably in the Prendergast Store at the north-west corner of Main & First Sts. Mr. Prendergast urges him to settle here, and promises him various aids in patronage. The young Doctor decided to stay—at least for a time. He boards at Fenton's Tavern.
CLOCK FACTORY AT BUSTI. Samuel Chappel & James Sartwell.

J. J. 5/24/1854. FIRE IN BUSTI: The last Factory of Abram Frank, in Busti, was burnt, with all its contents, on the night of Friday last. We understand the fire was caused by fricition in some of the machinery. The loss is estimated at $2,000, partially covered by insurance.

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PRENDERGAST SALE. Chaut. Democrat. 7/2/1890. p 6, col. 2.

At the Prendergast sale last Saturday the following articles were disposed of: Sealskin Sacque — Mrs. Wm. P. Bemus, $150.00. Diamond Scarf Pin — A. M. Sherman, $55.00; Diamond Ring — Frank Edward Gifford $330.00; Store of Logan & Martin — 212 Main St., R. T. Logan, $12,110.00; Store occupied by W. S. Brown & Co., 202 Main, sold to Martin Merz, $10,565.00; Homestead, 5 east corner Spring & 5th Sts, sold to Mrs. Wm. P. Bemus, $7,010.00; Lot, cor. Spring & 5th Sts, to Willis Benedict, $7,500.00. Prendergast Point Property (later Celoron) was not sold. Valued at $15,000.00

ADVERTISEMENT:


Here lies Tom Dean, who from a house, Into a Cistern fell kersouse; He struggled hard with many a bound But couldn't get out, and so was drowned.

Speaking of Cisterns — if you want good eaves-troughs, call on Dow, at the Sign of the Store.

The new Gristmill of James Prendergast, Esq. of this village has commenced business, and we are told is in excellent order. Two runs of stones, and a smut machine are now completed, and another run in progress. It is built throughout in the most substantial manner, and reflects much credit, as well to the proprietor as to the builders. Jamestown Journal... 3/26/1834.

A valuable mill consisting of a gang of 13 saws, together with 2 single ones, the property of Mr. Prendergast, was recently destroyed by fire, at Jamestown. The Western Star. Westfield, 6/29/1827.


Interested parties are perfecting the preliminary arrangements for the putting of Sixth Street through the old Cemetery, thus breaking up what has been discovered, which shows that Mr. Henry Baker for the sum of two hundred dollars made over sufficient land to lay Sixth street through this old grave yard, and also deeding all the property lying north of this new road to the village. A special session of the Board of Supervisors would have to be called, making an expense of about two hundred dollars to authorize the work to go on at once, therefore the gentlemen interested in the project propose to keep the matter in obeyance until the meeting of the Board next fall, when active measures will be immediately inaugurated.

FOOTE HISTORY OF EARLY JAMESTOWN. Democrat. 1/25/1871.

In this article he cites the errors then already current as to Prendergast's discovery & purchase of the site of Jast. etc. Repeated by Gilbert W. Hazeltine in his History of Ellicott.

It is estimated that about fifty million feet of boards have descended the Alleghany River this Spring. Chaut. Republican. 5/7/1828.

Bd. of Supervisors adopt Judge Foote's petition correcting the spelling of Chautauqua from que, also reason for change. JJ. 10/14/1859. p 2.
The Trustees of the School District in Jamestown hereby give notice
that unless the proposed quantity of one half cord of wood to each
scholar, is procured on or before the first of January next, the
providing of wood for the school will be let to the lowest bidder,
on the evening of that day, at six o'clock at the school-house in
said district, and a tax laid to defray the expense, agreeable to
a note of the district. December 20, 1826.

PRENDERGAST SAWMILLS.
From: Hazeltine's History, p. 25. --- In 1813 Prendergast built 2nd
sawmill east of Main and south of Railroad track. In spring of 1816,
after this mill burned, he built the third mill, west of Main........
site of old Baker Block, and later the Warner Block covered it. This
third sawmill, and the gristmill north of it, built in 1814, burned
in 1823. Saw mill was rebuilt at once... the gristmill was trans-
ferred to the old cotton mill on east First Street,..

BEGINNING OF ERIE RAILROAD. Judge Marvin. J.J. Jan 29, 1886.
In this issue Judge Marvin tells of first movement here for N.Y. &
Erie R. R., FIRST MEETING Sept. 20, 1831, at Tavern of Solomon Jones.
E.T. Foote Chairman of Meeting. An executive & corresponding committee
was appointed, consisting of Foote, Marvin & Silas Tiffany.........
Judge Marvin said: "I came to Jamestown in June 1829. Jast. was an
enterprising village surrounded by primeval forests mainly of majestic
pines, these being rapidly converted into lumber, to be rafted into
the outlet, to the Cassadaga, to the Conewango, to the Alleghany, to
the Ohio, and so on, to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and other places, there
to be sold at eight, ten or twelve dollars per thousand."

HISTORY OF STOCKTON.
Judge L. Bugbee began history of Stockton in Chaut. Democrat, Jan. 15,
Democrat.

LEFT FOR CALIFORNIA. W.J. 2/8/1850/p/3.
Wm. B. Hazeltine; Daniel Bemus, Wellington Griffith and Ebenezer Jones,
of Jast, left for California (Feb. 4.1850) They go by the Isthmus route
of Course.

Notice of above book, by Oliver P. Smith, formerly of Jast. Issued by
Derby & Co. of Buffalo. Printed by Jewett & Thomas, Buffalo. also by
D. B. Cook & Co., Chicago. Northern Citizen -- Nov. 17, 1852 --
Quotes article in Lockport Democrat, on O.P. Smith's book. He was then
a resident of Lockport.
LOG CABIN

Upon the beautiful out-lying farm of John Stowe, Esq., situated on the west shore of Chautauqua Lake, opposite Bemus Point, an old log house can be seen, surrounded by an ancient apple orchard. This by-gone relic - of the time when the lake shore was covered with mighty forests - is still solid and sound, and promises to stand for many years to come, a monument of pleasures past and happy times gone forever. The interior of the old house evidences an ability for arranging home comforts and utilizing the narrow confines to the best advantage. The old-fashioned fireplace held a prominent position at one side of the main "sitting-room," and one can easily imagine the great logs burning brightly of a cold winter evening, filling the primitive cabin with light and gladness; and making warm and inviting the snug, single-windowed attic, where the low, but cozy and comfortable beds furnished wholesome accommodation for the hard pressed "men-folk" who, during the day-time, worked the farm and hewed down the closely standing timber. A dilapidated, moss-covered wall adds its decayed and grass-grown presence to the romantic scene. It is probable that when this ancient landmark was erected, the southern portion of this county boasted hardly a frame dwelling.

Mr. Stowe holds dear everything pertaining to his handsomely located and well managed farm, and so long as he controls affairs on this particularly blessed portion of our goodly county, the log cabin and its surroundings will be kept sacred from vandal hands.

CHAUTAUQUA DEMOCRAT... July 23, 1879.

PRENDERGAST.

William Prendergast, b. Waterford, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1727. He came to America & settled at Pawling, Dutchess Co., on the Hudson River. He m. Mehitable Wing, of Beekman, N.Y. He d. in Chaut Co., Feb. 14, 1811. Thirteen issue: Matthew; Thomas; Mary - m. Wm. Bemus; Elizabeth; James; Jediah; Martin; John Jeffrey; (who was never a resident here)... Susanna, m. Oliver Whiteside; Eleanor; Martha; William; and Minerva, who m. Eliasha Marvin of North East, Pa.

Matthew Prendergast bought from the Holland Land Co. 1,000 acres of land - later to be included in the village of Jamestown. He deeded this land to James, for whom he bought it. The price was $2,000. James passed the summer of 1806 with his parents, on the west side of Chaut. lake. Returned to Pittstown, married, remained there till 1809, then came to Chaut. Co. ... later buying 1,201 acres in Kiantone. The Lots he bought were: 50, 58, 59, in T1, Range 10, on Kiantone Creek; and the east part of Lot 3, T2, Range 11. This land he bought by agreement, but it was not deeded to him until 1835.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH. JAST. E.J. Dec. 30/1884.

Aaron Hall was the architect -- E. Benjamin Jones & W. B. Jones did the brick work.

Ole Bull's Colony in Potter County, Pa. has proved a failure. We have no distinct and reliable details, but there are rumors that he has been "taken in and done for," by the "land-Sharks," to the amount of from forty to sixty thousand dollars. He has returned to Europe, probably disgusted with the idea of endeavoring to colonize his countrymen here. He is a man of noble and philanthropic impulses, but he lacks that practical acquaintance with the details of business and everyday life necessary to carry out his benevolent desires.

IBID. May 11, 1853. The Norwegian colony in Potter county, Pa. established by Ole Bull, already contains 700 inhabitants and owns 14,000 acres. Ole Bull has a superb Norwegian cottage there, and proposes to establish polytechnic school for the advancement of the arts and sciences.


There is a settlement of Swedes five miles from Sugar Grove, on the Youngsville road. Last Sabbath was the occasion of one of their meetings for the admission of members to their church. The candidates for admission were all dressed in white, and the ceremony of admission was quite imposing. Several clergymen were in attendance, and the crowd of people was very large, quite filling the church and the spacious grounds about it.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CONCERN. J.J. 10/17/1939. By Henry F. Love

In 1816 John & Darius Dexter had a mill at Dexterville, which was sold to Falconer, Jones & Allen. In 1840 Patrick Falconer acquired his father's interest in this mill, later selling it and buying the Edward Work Mill at Worksburg, and the village took his name, and has since been known as Falconer. At his death, his son formed a partnership with D. E. Merrill, called it the W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co., later made washing machines, bee hives... and still later, advertising novelties, and then known as the American Mfg. Concern.

JAMES PRENDERGAST;

Right from the beginning James Prendergast realizing the temporary character of the lumber business, did everything possible to induce other manufacturing enterprises to locate here with other lines, and this policy has been consistently followed by the citizens ever since.

OHIO FLEET.

Sawn lumber was built into rafts.- At Warren - several of these rafts were joined together, making what was called an "Ohio Fleet."

HULL FREEMAN. W. J. Jan. 31. 1873.

Mr. Hull Freeman of this town today sold his farm on the Fluvanna Road, to Mr. George Hill, of this village. The farm is a very fine property of about 60 acres, with a large spring; and we understand that Mr. Hill intends starting a trout pond next season.
ELIAL TODD FOOTE.
Was appointed a member of the County Court of Common Pleas, in June, 1817, took position on the bench. He commenced collecting historical notes of Chautauqua County about 1820.

LIST OF OLD SETTLERS. Daily Journal. 7/8/1874.

LORENZO DOW. Movement for Presidency.
Fredonia Censor, 1/26/1831.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION. Jast.

Dexterville. Valuable Archaeological note.
J. J. 2/26/1847.

DR. ALEXANDER McINTYRE.
Begins advertisements in Chautauqua Eagle of Aug. 10, 1819. This ad. is followed by affidavits of the alleged beneficiaries of his art. Second Series begins in N, Y, Censor (Fredonia) May 22, 1822. Same advertisement. New Affidavits. (See Chautauqua Phoenix - June 17, 1831.)

HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Jast.  J.J. 7/19/1879.
Organized 2/17/1834. 46 members. Church finished August, 1836.

HISTORY TRACY FAMILY. J. J. 8/22/1879.

Good history. Frame put up 1829 - finished 1830 - Dea. Saml Garfield, contractor. Isaac Eddy, first Pastor. salary $300.00

CHAUTAUQUA EAGLE.
First No. Issued, May 1, 1819. Robert I. Curtis. Editor and publisher.

TO MEMORY DEAR.

WILLARD RICE

THE ACADEMY

The "old Academy" was built by Israel Knight, a carpenter and builder who was very busy in the village at that time, for James Prendergast, in the autumn of 1815. It stood at the southwest corner of Main and Fifth Streets, on the south west corner of that lot. Abner Hazeltine was its first teacher. He arrived here in the fall of 1815, having come at the solicitation of friends, to preside over this institution.

EMRY DAVIS, who settled on the Stillwater near Joseph Akin. He married Amy, (not Anna) daughter of Joseph Akin. Soon after their marriage they moved to Busti village.

SETH KIDDER was an early settler here, a carpenter and builder. He erected the frame of what was afterward called "The Inn of Jones & Son," and later "Shaw's Hotel." The building stood on the northwest corner of Main and Third streets.

NATHAN CASS early operated a sawmill at East Jamestown, which was the first industry at that place. He removed to the village, and erected a Tavern at the south west corner of Main and 2nd streets in 1815. It was then, and for many years the finest structure in the village. "Its Long and Lofty Portico," was supported by tall columns, in the old fashioned Tavern effect. The oldest was the Fenton Tavern, built in 1814.

The Prendergast's Store, the first in the village, was built in 1813 at the Northwest corner of Main and First streets, for the brothers of James Prendergast, Jediah and Martin, as a branch of their Mayville store.

HORACE ALLEN, was proprietor of a large tract of land at the lower dam. He became Major General of Militia, and is thus often spoken of as General Allen. For him Allen Street is named.

GRANGE PICNIC - at New Theology Grounds, Bemus Point, Aug. 27, 1887. 5,000 persons attended.

THE L. S. N. T. (Lakeside School of the New Theology), assisted by Bemus Point Business men have hired Everett Drayton to keep the streets about the Auditorium, etc. well sprinkled.

FOR THE
PRENDERGAST FREE LIBRARY

From the
Historical Collections of

Hon. ELIAL TODD FOOTE

Presented by His Grandsons

Elial Todd Foote
Horace Cheney Foote
Sherman Knevals Foote
James Harvey Foote

BOOK PLATE OF THE FOOTE COLLECTIONS
PRENDERGAST LIBRARY
RATTY AND BUCK - Ratty was killed while walking on the Chautauqua Lake Railway near Dewittville. Buck fell over the railing back of the Broadhead Block, at the foot of Main Street, Jamestown.

The attempted assassination of Nathaniel A. Lowry was about 11:00 P.M. November 4, 1844, in Jamestown. A committee of Jamestown citizens offered a reward of $1,000.00 for "discovery, apprehension and conviction" of the assassin.

The Trial of Jeremiah C. Newman for the attempted assassination of Nathaniel A. Lowry held at Mayville, January 1846 Circuit Court. Newman found guilty. Sent to Auburn Prison for 5 years & 3 months.

October 28, 1909. Charter granted to Chautauqua Society of History & Natural Science. Corporate name was changed to Chautauqua County Historical Society, September 21, 1935. This was granted by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Covered Railroad Bridge .. (A. &. G. W. -- now Erie) just south of the boatlanding, burned May 9, 1888, as did the Marvin Oil Co. and the residence of Solomon Butts.

The Old Foote Willow - on the Jamestown High School Grounds .. was cut down on December 9, 1918, by order of the Board of Education.. age 101 years.

Ferris Wheel, at Chicago. George Washington Ferris invented this wheel for the Columbian Exposition in 1892. Intended as a thrill to equal the Eiffel Tower, in Paris. 250 feet high.


Charles E. Courtney, victor in 74 well contested scull races and was head of his profession (1877). Born in Union Springs, N. Y. Nov. 1848. Made first appearance at the Regatta of the Saratoga Racing Association upon Saratoga Lake in Sept. 1873.


ILLUMINATED ISSUE of JAMESTOWN JOURNAL ... January 17, 1889.

PRENDERGAST LIBRARY.... Architect was Warner, of Rochester. He was commissioned April 11, 1889 to make plans for the library.
ERIE RAILROAD.

City Historian (A.W. Anderson) Digs up Century Old Erie Data... In POST-JOURNAL, May 20, 1948.

CHAPTER I, of Anderson's Article, "MEN OF THE ERIE" Begins in P = J., of May 17, 1948. There are six articles.

TELEGRAPH LINE TO JAMESTOWN. J.J. 2/8/1850. p.3.col. 1.

"Mr. W. P. Pew, agent for the Allegheny & Erie telegraph line, has just completed a line from Fredonia to this place. It forms a junction here with the Cleveland, Warren and Pittsburg line, which extends from Pittsburg to Cleveland. Whole length of line 233 miles. Offices on the new line are opened at Fredonia and Sinclairville... Warren, Youngsville, Wrightsville, Columbus, Beaver Dam, Meadville, Greenville, Clarkesville, Sharon and New Castle, Pa.

 ROCHESTER KNOCKINGS EXPOSED... at the source. Same paper and page as above item.


That old house at the corner of Main and Fourth streets! Is to be taken down at last, and "the place that knew it once shall know it no more:' But as I saw it being removed, how many thoughts of olden time and childhood's hours thronged my mind. How often I've played in the old garret, where we children had fastened up a swing; and how many play houses and hiding places I've found among the old furniture, stored away up there; and clambered up and down the stairs when life and activity made a pleasure of the simple act of locomotion.

But this is an age of progress, and awakening from my dreams of other days, I cannot but confess that it will be a great improvement to the village to see a handsome church occupy its place. Success -- therefore, to the founders and proprietors of the one about to be erected by St. Luke's Church.".


Reminiscences of the Philharmonic's early days (since 1850) by Mr. J. W. Breed.

THE SECOND " CHAUTAUQUA." Specifications, etc. in J.J. 5/1/1863.

OLD CEMETERY .. JAMESTOWN .. BURIALS. J.J., Oct. 22 - 23, 1875.


JAMESTOWN... by FOOTE. Chaut. Dem. 3/21/1872.


ELLERY BAPTIST CHURCH... Extensively repaired. Dem. 2/2/1870.


HISTORY OF TRIANGLE OR PENNSYLVANIA CHIMNEY. J.J. 9/1/1910.
NATHAN BROWN's father was b. June 30, 1782 in Edom, Middlesex Co., Mass. Mrs. Nathan Brown's mother was Mrs. Henrietta L. Hays. she d. Jamestown, July 29, 1892, aged 90 years & 1 mo. Her birthday was June 27.

Occurred during 1876.

Jan. 1. New Year Trip on Lake by Steamer COL. PHILLIPS.
Jan. 27. Suicide, Norman Halladay.
March 10. William Broadhead broke ground for Alpaca mill on 1st March 27. Sale Jast. Trout Ponds to the Cincinnati Stock Co.
May 1. New Dock, built at Fluvanna.
May 3. Amos Ferguson & Troupe give concert. (Jast)
July 3. The Fish Ponds and Park named "CLIFTON."

"THE STORY OF PIONEER JAMESTOWN".
A series of articles by A. Wellington Anderson ...
Announced in JAMESTOWN MORNING POST to begin June 10, 1925.

The above Series began with the poem...

"It is more than a century now
Since Jamestown had its beginnings,
By the side of the murmuring stream
In the heart of the primitive forest, & c.

CHAUTAUQUA DEMOCRAT:
Oct. 24, 1866. Greeley speaks in Jas. Lutheran Church Building this year. Age of County Papers.
Nov. 21, 1866. Westfield monument suggested by E.T. Foote.
Nov. 28, 1866. Smith Seymour death. 66. First Academy in western N. Y. was at Fredonia.
JAMESTOWN JOURNAL:

* June 28, 1863. Horace Greeley speaks in Junes Hall.
* Jan. 16, 1867. Complete description of new union schoolhouse.. 10 acres bought of Rufus Pier for $6,500. In May, 1865, old Foote dwelling on site, was moved to the east and fitted for use of Supt.
* Dec. 18, 1863. Ferguson Family . . note and program.
* Aug. 17, 1849. Adolphus Fletcher becomes owner of NORTHERN CITIZEN, Formerly conducted by Harvey A. Smith.
* Sept. 21, 1849. Stoneman converts his horseboat into a steamboat.
* Panama Herald . . . first issued. week of Sept. 1st, 1846. (from Censor)

CHAUTAUQUA DEMOCRAT. Jast.
* Oct. 12, 1859. Lake View Cemetery Dedication.
* Oct. 19, 1859. Supervisors (Oct. 11) at suggestion of Judge Foote changed spelling of County name to final "A".

* Aug. 29, 1860. "The Cars Are Here!" County anniversaries at Sherman. interesting account.
* Sept. 23, 1858. Kiantone Springs.. Free Love.
* June 20, 1860. MAP OF CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.. By J. Otto Green, of Mayville. Presented to the DENNIS and it now hangs in her cabin.

LAMP ADVERTISEMENT. (Jamestown Journal, 1846) "also, Lamp Oil, Camphene and Porter's Composition Burning Fluid.

CAMPHENE. (lamp fluid) is distilled Turpentine. 1853.

"LOCO FOCO'S . . . Political Party in Chaut. Co., 1853. (Other party was perhaps the WHIGS.)

© DONTUNDER. Local anaesthetic... used especially in tooth extraction. about 1890.

© DE COUPAGE... One piece of paper, cloth, leather, etc.. pasted over another to simulate a picture. French.

© COOPER. a maker of Barrels, Firkins, Pails and tubs.

© Old Saying: "His business is all on one side... like a jug handle."

© POPULAR TREES... in front of Pickard House, Bemus Point.. Last one was taken down (old) 3/8/1905. (Landmark,)

© BEMUS POINT... 6/22/1893. Bert Rappole has his hotel nearly completed and will open it in a few days.

© BEMUS POINT...Raymond Scofield appointed Postmaster. 5/28/1905.

© BEMUS POINT... Lenhart Hotel was destroyed by fire Oct. 1891... being rebuilt 2/26/ 1892.

© THE CHAUTAUQUA LAKE JOURNAL... was issued daily by the Chautauqua Lake Navigation Co, and was distributed on the boats. 5/26/1880. Item in Jamestown Journal.

© The DANCING HALL at Griffith's Hotel.. at Griffith's point...... Following ad. 5/26/1880.: "Drive up with horse, dance a while, drive home."

He who thinks by the inch and talks by the yard -- should be kicked by the foot.

© "NEAT CATTLE." Old term... referring to fat cattle - for beef.

© ROWAN .... Second crop of grass in a meadow. Usually much shorter than crop of hay cut earlier.
DENTISTRY -- C. T. Sage respectfully informs the residents of this place and vicinity, that he has taken a room at T. J. Winslow's, where he will be pleased to wait upon those who may require his professional services. He will set artificial teeth, which will be both useful and handsome; clean and plug those beginning to decay, so as to render them serviceable, and entirely obviate the disagreeable, though common practice of extraction. Charges low, and work warranted. To obviate any objections that may be raised against artificial teeth, he will furnish sufficient proof of the great benefit derived from them, both in eating and speaking. Payment will not be required until sufficient time is had to test the work.

Jamestown, June 16, 1834.

CHAIR MAKING was once a thriving business in Jamestown. The earliest date of chair making here is 1827. In that year Phineas Palmiter -- the versatile and skillful mechanic and artisan of the village -- built a two-story chair-factory on the tail race of the grist mill, near the PRESENT east end of the Broadhead Worsted Mills. Here he made wood-seat and flag-seat chairs. The old files of the Journal of that period contain the advertisements from his warehouse on East Third street. The power for running his factory was developed from a large wheel, so made that it presented a long surface to the current that flowed along the race. In 1827 Mr. Palmiter hired Robert V. Cunningham of Pittsburg to come here and work for him in the business. Mr. Cunningham, about 1830 built a residence and shop at the site of the present Wellman Bldg., at the south-west corner of 3rd and Cherry streets, and began chair-making on his own account.

Old residents will remember the boarding house which stood on the east side of Cherry street, south of the Sherman House (Now Hotel Samuels). Mr. Cunningham later built this for a chair factory.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. June 5, 1827.  

CHAIR MAKING

P. PALMITER Jr. has commenced the above business in his shop, a few rods below the woolen factory in the village of Jamestown, and having employed two first-rate workmen from Pittsburg, is prepared to make all kinds of fancy and Windsor chairs.

Jamestown, June 5, 1827.

CHAUTAUQUE REPUBLICAN. Jamestown, N.Y., April 28, 1830.

MARRIED. -- In this village, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Isaac Eddy, Mr. Robert V. Cunningham, to Miss Lucy, eldest daughter of Elmer Freeman, all of this place. 4-22-1830
MEDICAL NOTICE: --- DOCTOR J. S. King would respectfully inform the public, that he has recently settled in the Village of Salem, Chautauque County, where he designs to hold himself in readiness to attend punctually all calls for his profession, and with the experience of twenty-five years practice, he hopes to merit the confidence of those who may favor him with their patronage.

Salem Cross Roads, April 7, 1835.

ELIAD TODD FOOTE . . . was appointed a member of County Court of Common Pleas, in June 1817, took position on the bench.

He commenced collection historical notes of Chautauqua County about 1820.

JAMES BUTLER. d. Jan. 24, 1854, as 74 years. Nancy, his wife, d. Nov. 21, 1863, as 83 years. A Fredonia painter by the name of Graves painted portraits of James and Nancy Butler in 1825, when Nancy was 45 years old.

JOSEPH LOUCKS AND SONS. -- Settled Dutch Hollow. He was a veteran of the Indian and Revolutionary Wars, and narrowly escaped death at Oriskany.

ROYAL KEYES. -- In 1815 bought the lot at the southwest corner of main and Fourth Streets. Here he built his shop in 1816, and his house in 1817.

JAMES BERRY. -- A single man - a deerskin dresser and leather mitten-maker, came to the Rapids late in 1814, from Cayuga Co., N.Y., and in 1815 built a small frame house on the northeast corner of Cherry and First Streets.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. March 22, 1876.

Death of SETH CLARK. He came to Ellery in 1816.

ARKS. were flat bottomed . . . river-boats, Conewango, 1817.
Wesley Martin left this morning for Foxburg, Pa., from whence he will go by boat to Pittsburg to join his photograph boat at present awaiting his arrival in that city.

Short History of Chautauqua County Agricultural Society.

About the Brocton Colony.


Married. January 2, 1829, Nathan Cheney of Gerry and Mary Stoneman, of Busti.

Nick Arend's saw mill two and a half miles southwest of Steamburg, Catt. Co. He owns between two and three hundred acres of timberland there, and has contracted for 4 or 5 hundred acres more. Can saw 20,000 ft per day.

Nicholas Arend buys Old Congregational Church from Wm. Hall, who bought it from the Congregational Church Society, Price $4,500. Intends fitting basement for residence -- the audience room into a hall, and plans blacksmith shop in rear on 5th Street.

E. O. & J. H. Tousley, wholesale and retail confectioners, Bread, Crackers & Confectionery and all other goods in their line kept on hand or manufactured to order.

19 East 3rd Street, Jamestown, N.Y.
He came to Jamestown in 1829, married Lucy Freeman in April 1830, she then living at the corner of Main and Fifth streets. Mr. Cunningham bought the Freeman home, and lived there over 50 years. Of seven children, two died in infancy, Thomas, at 10 years; Maria, Henry and Louisa as adults; only Harriet remains. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham celebrated their Golden Wedding in the house where they were married.

NATHAN BROWN.

CHAUTAUQUE DEMOCRAT. Jamestown, October 1, 1879.

BURNING OF THE OLD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The building at the south-west corner of Main and Fifth street, which was formerly the Church of the Congregational Society of this place, was burned to the ground on Saturday night last. (September 27, 1879.)

The old building has a history. It was one of the oldest standing at the time it was burned and was erected in 1829. Deacon Samuel Garfield was the contractor and it was finished under the supervision of Mr. Elijah Bishop. Rev. Isaac Eddy, father of Revs. Z and Hiram Eddy, was its first pastor. The Church was occupied by the Congregational society until 1869, when it removed to its present edifice. To those who attended service in this old Church and who have many sacred memories connected with it, its demolition is a relief. To many such, Shakespeare's words, "To what base uses do we come," have often been called to mind as they have seen the worldly traffic which has been carried on within the walls which once were dedicated to sacred uses. We understand Judge Hazeltine is soon to write an historical article on the old Church which will be read with great interest by many of our older citizens.

CULTURE

"Your culture is the awakening of your consciousness to the meaning and value of life -- habitually taken for granted."

anon.
JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. January 10, 1827.

REMOVAL. -- The public are hereby informed that the subscriber has removed his Tin & Sheet-Iron Factory to his new building, situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, between W. Freeman's Hat Factory and the Printing Office.

Jamestown. January 10, 1827. GEORGE W. TSW.

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STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS - ON AND AROUND CHAUTAUQUA LAKE

With the development of Fair Point on Chautauqua Lake by the Methodists as a Sunday School assembly-ground in the early seventies, interest in increasing volume centered not only upon that institution; but upon the Lake in general as a summer resort. The beauty of this lake and its surroundings logically attracted quick and extensive recognition, resulting in a large inflow of summer sojourners; and cottages and hotels were erected in rapid order.

This was the era of the stereoscope; and photography, both local artist and those from a distance, found subjects for their efforts in the waters and shores of the lake, and in interesting objects of nature in near-by localities. It must be conceded that the atmospheric effects produced by the stereoscope add extensively to the appearance of reality in the life and form which it records.

The popularity of stereoscope pictures can be easily understood by those of the present generation who view them.

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JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. July 11, 1879.

"FAIRBANKS," was the early settlers' name for Kiantone.

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never be guilty of leaving his post again, that he would excuse him this time, and directed Major Humphrey to take down his name, and Heath to leave. In the course of that day General Washington sent him thirty-nine silver dollars and a hind-quarter of a beef that weighed 304 pounds.

Finis......

MEMO-----

John Heath. 2.

• JAMESTOWN TOWN PUMP. Was on northeast corner 3rd St. & Potter's Alley.

• N. K. RANSOM. Jamestown's first undertaker. He buried Solomon Jones, and others of the old settlers, including A. F. Allen.

EBENEZER CHENEY. d. August 13, 1828 as the result of the kick by a horse. He settled in Kiantone in 1814. He was b at Milford, Mass. in 1761.

ROBERT FALCONER. d at Sugar Grove, Pa., Sept. 20, 1851, ae. 72. He was b. in Scotland.

OCCURRENCES IN JAMESTOWN & VICINITY, Year 1876.

Jan. 1. TRIP ON LAKE by Steamer "COL. PHILLIPS."

Jan. 21. FIRST COPY of HERALD & CROSS Published.

January 27. NORMAN HALLADAY... Suicide, Ellery.

March 10. WILLIAM BROADHEAD .. Broke Ground for his Alpaca Mill on First Street, Jamestown.

March 27. Sale of the JAMESTOWN TROUT PONDS to the Cincinnati Stock Company.

May 1. New DOCK at Fluvanna.

July 3. FISH PONDS & PARK ... Named "CLIFTON."
BICYCLE PATH

In 1896 a bicycle path about three feet wide was in operation alongside the East Lake Road from Jamestown to Bemus Point, paid for by the cyclists themselves at the rate of one dollar per head, and the newspapers recorded the arrest and fining of men who drove wagons on the path, in violation of existing traffic laws. There were thousands of bicycles in Jamestown at the time - Columbia, Monarch, Fenton, Stearns, Rambler and other makes, and the path was in use for several years, until the bicycle craze began to wane.

West Third Street, which had recently been paved, was the popular rendezvous for cyclists of a summer evening, and hundreds of them could be seen as they were pedaling back and forth, and "a bicycle built for two" was not an uncommon sight.

Jamestown Paper.... 1946.

DRAYMEN IN JAMESTOWN - 1898

The draymen had their headquarters in a little shanty-like building on Cherry Street (where Chamber of Commerce Building is at present) before "draying" gave way to "trucking" and the principal asset of the draymen was a couple of good horses. Then the drayman in town were listed as: A. S. Ames, August Anderson, F. E. Breed, Albert M. Covey, Robert Cox, E. W. Ford, Horace G. Fuller, John Jirard, John M. Green, Henry Henson, John A. Holmberg, Elvin Hunt, King & Company, Nathan P. Newton, R. L. Potter, Davis O. Putnam, Mervin J. Taylor, Edwin Vincent, Simeon M. Vincent, and Henry Warning. The horses had a hard time of it in those days when the streets were sometimes a sea of mud and almost up to the hubs of the wagon wheels.

By the way, we can remember when, back in the days of unpaved streets, it was a downright disaster to slip off the wooden sidewalk at Main and Third Streets into the mud over the shoetops.

... Round about town ... 1948.

GREENHURST HOTEL

"Greenhurst, the crowning gem of fair Chauntauqua's circle of summer Edens, opened its first season July 3, 1890, as a result of the efforts of Mr. Almet B. Broadhead, Mr. Charles Abbott, and Mr. Eleazar Green. The office force was: Mr. Weld, Clerk; and Miss Fenton, Cashier."

... Round about town... 1948. arend.
The Chautauqua County Agricultural Society was organized in Mayville in 1820, and Judge Cushing of Pomfret was the first president.

The log house for the fair

On Saturday of this week there will be a "logging bee" similar to those of pioneer days, when the farmers interested in the success of the county fair will haul 66 logs to Marvin Park for the log house that is to contain the collection of relics during the fair. Most of the logs are donated. The logging bee and the building of the house will be interesting occurrences.

Jamestown Journal.... July, 1886.

Obituary. Died, on the 6th inst., and at the age of 66 years - Mrs. Ruth Poor, wife of Jonathan Poor, of Sebago, Me., [and the beloved sister of the editor of this paper] left this world of sorrow and confusion, to sleep a little till the voice of the trumpet shall awaken the sleeping saints to bright crowns of glory and mansions in the kingdom of God.

Scientific American... May 22, 1847.

"Under this stone there lies the Trunk
Of one who lived & Died Drunk."
NEGATIVE OF OLD JAMESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL

And old Willow Tree which existed since Judge Eliel Todd Foote set two willow riding whips in the ground of his door-yard on same premises years ago.

The Central High School at present, occupies the site of this original building (which at first was the middle portion, a square brick structure with cupola containing the old "Town Clock" of blessed memory!

The East and West wings of this high school were built, one at a time as added rooms were needed, in 1860s and 1890s.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Dissolution

J. J. June 20, 1832.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by Mutual consent. --- The business hereafter will be conducted by Warner D. Shaw, who is authorized to receive all debts due the late firm.

WARNER D. SHAW.
RUSSELL D. SHAW.

Jamestown, April 13, 1832.
ANCIENT FISH WIER AT JAMESTOWN BOAT LANDING

(From CHAUTAUQUA SKETCHES by William Wallace Henderson - 1902)

"A method sometimes practiced by the Indian in capturing fish will serve to introduce an incident of the pioneer period in this locality: In 1822, the mill owners along "the rapids", suffered much from the remarkable drought of that season and a number of men with ox-teams were employed to remove obstructions and to lower the bed of the stream at the head of "the rapids," a point just below the Fairmount (Boatlanding) bridge, to permit greater outflow from the lake, and supply the mills referred to: in doing this a row of small piles or stakes, were discovered driven across the stream at that point, covered from view by an accumulation of gravel and drift. The stakes were separated by a short space and the line curved slightly toward the lake.

A few months previous to his death in New Haven, Conn., Judge Elial T. Foote visited Jamestown and was the guest of Col. A. F. Allen by whose invitation the writer was present. During an extended conversation on a favorite subject - county history - the old wier at the head of the rapids was spoken of -- Col. Allen and the Judge both stated that they were present when a portion of the stakes were being removed, and noted their being tamarack poles, 3 or 4 inches in diameter, and 4 or 5 feet long. Various conjectures in explanation of its purpose were current at the time, one attributing it to the French DeCeloron of 1749, or to the English soldiers (Kings 8th Regt.) who were about the lake several months in 1782, and that the intention was to expedite the passage of their flotilla over the rapids (a fall of 52 feet in 3 miles) -- though it is not easily seen how this means would effect that object. Similar structures have been found across streams issuing from the smaller lakes elsewhere in the State.

The "wier" here described was undoubtedly of Indian construction, a device or trap for capturing or detaining fish, it also acted to prevent the entrance to the lake by fish from below.

Printed in THE PILGRIM... March, 1902.

Jamestown Journal. Sat. May 11, 1912:

"In preparation for an attack on Fort Pitt a detachment of the "King's Eighth," a British Regiment, in 1782 raised the water of this stream by driving poles at this point that they might float their bateaux carrying themselves and their Indian allies.

Fort Pitt, being reinforced, the original design was abandoned and they then proceeded to the massacre and annihilation of Hamistown, Pa.

Jamestown Journal. Tues, May 14, 1912:

"BRONZE TABLET" - Jamestown Chapter Sons of the American Revolution, placed tablet on Boatlanding Bridge to indicate locality in which King's eighth Regiment of British Army dammed stream in 1752. Historical Address by Abner Hazeltine was feature of exercises.

FINIS.
AN EARLY JAMESTOWN BAND

Left to right, top row:

Claude Wescott.
Melvin Curtis.
Alex Johnson.
Charles Warren.
Wright Lamson.

Bottom row:

Albert Warren.
John Lathrop.
Fred Butcher.
Elisha Allen.

c. b. s. June. 1952.
3. Foote Avenue, 150 feet south of Beaver Avenue, west side, site of Quaker School, founded in 1833, by Mary Osborne.

4. South east corner of the Lorant Bridge, marking the flat boat slough, where products manufactured here were loaded and sent to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and other points.

5. In front of 12 West Seventh Street, marking the site of an underground railroad station, operated by Catherine Harris (Colored). Here escaping slaves were secreted, their needs met and their flight facilitated.
Journal of Historical Markers. November 17, 1941.

City Historian A.W. Anderson has secured from the State Education Department additional Hiogmualinual Markers for Jamestown to be placed as follows: The first of which was placed Monday by the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Anderson who was appointed historian of the city in 1934, under the Education Law, had spent ten years prior to that time compiling and recording historical information relative to this city and vicinity. Before markers could be secured from the State, it was necessary to forward proof of the historic importance of the various sites together with the application forms. Much research work preceded the request for the new markers.

In 1938, about a dozen markers were placed here. An old marker, which was located on Prague Street and was uprooted when the Chadakoin River was dredged a year ago will be reset at the same time. Its new location will be just east of the second Street Bridge. It marks the approximate location of the first dam here, and James Bennett's first house (log) and his first sawmill.

In addition to the markers that have been placed at historical points that appear in Mr. Anderson's Guide Book of 1928. The following are listed.

1. North Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. West side, the location of the Jamestown Female Seminary, founded in 1849, and continued for ten years by its founder, Clarissa Wheeler.

2. Hindson Street, just south of the lumber coneplan and near the bridge, first wooden pail and tub factory built in 1830–31.
In preparation for an attack on Fort Pitt a detachment of the King's Eighth, A British regiment in 1762, raised the water of this stream by driving piles at this point that they might float their boilers carrying themselves and their Indian Allies. Fort Pitt being reinforced the original design was abandoned and they then proceeded to the massacre and annihilation of Hannastown.

This tablet was erected by the Jamestown Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution.

Placed on inside of concrete railing on west side of the present steel truss bridge erected in 1911 and 1912.

Replacing the Old Steel Bridge in use many years on which this tablet was first placed.

M.W. Breend 7 Oct. 1951
First Sash Factory
Built here 1826; in 1845 doors and blinds were also manufactured. From 1829 these
wares were shipped south on flatboats many years.

State Education Department
1936.

Log Cabin 1810
Here John Blowers built
first home in Jamestown.
And Mary Blowers first
white child was born
that winter.

State Education Department
1932.

Lower sketch
Cobbed from tablet corner West Sixth and Stair mount.

Upper sketch
Cobbed from tablet at United Lumber
and Supply Comstock St., MN Arend
JAMESTOWN is the largest village in Chautauqua County. It is in the township of Ellicott and is most delightfully situated, having been built on more hills than Rome even, and hence having most perfect drainage. It is some twelve or fourteen hundred feet above the level of the sea; the air, consequently, is pure, clear and bracing, and epidemics extremely rare.

The outlet of Chautauqua Lake runs through a valley in the middle of the town, and is really the making of it, for it is a water privilege which never fails and never can fail.

The first settlement of the town is somewhat remarkable. In 1805 Mr. James Prendergast (afterwards Judge Prendergast) with his family, started from the eastern part of the State and traveled over Kentucky and Tennessee, intending to settle there; but he was not pleased with many things—slavery among the number—he turned back, and hearing of the lake, came here, and the first house was built on his land in 1810. When we consider the difficulty of traveling in those days—when there were no roads except paths through the forest—it seems very remarkable that any one should retrace their steps over so difficult a journey, and finally settle in the midst of a dense pine forest. The upper part of the county was fine oak and chestnut forest, then much more valuable than the south part, which is described as the heaviest pine timbered country ever seen.

Mr. Prendergast immediately built a dam above the rapids, just above the present steamboat landing, evidently with the intention of floating his timber up to the head of the lake, having received the idea from the use of an imperfect level, that the current ran in an opposite direction from what it does. He was surprised that his basin did not fill rapidly, but after five or six weeks he heard that the upper end of the lake was rising instead, so the dam was removed and built further down, where it now is; and the timber market was found to be down the river instead of up the lake.

In 1815 a survey and village plot was made, and the town named in honor of its first settler. "It was incorporated by the legislature in 1827, and was the first village in the county, on which corporate powers were conferred." In 1845 the population had increased to 1,542. Conventions were held and meetings called to consider various railroad schemes, and the first inception of the great Erie Railroad was among the pine woods of Jamestown; but for years it was still out in the woods, the only means of locomotion being a few stages and saddle horses; still, the water power was so good that the town rapidly increased in size, and in 1860 amounted to upwards of three thousand.
The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad was brought through the town about that time, and ever since it has been steadily increasing in size and importance. It is now noted, not only for being the home of ex-Gov. Fenton, but also for the energy and enterprise of its business men.

The population, according to the recent census, is 7,601, and is largely made up of the manufacturing class. The nationalities are various; Americans predominate, of course, but there are about two thousand Swedes, with various proportions of English, Irish and German; very few, however, of the latter.

The scenery around the village is very fine. From the top of almost any of the encircling hills, a view of the lake is possible, and the blue, misty line of distant wood-crowned hills rises against the deeper blue of the clouds. Villages are outlined by misty shadows, fertile farms and neat dwellings are on all sides, and below are the tree-lined village streets climbing over hills not much lower than the one we gaze from, and on either side are dwelling houses, stores, and churches, and in the center the sparkling waters of the outlet, spanned with bridges and bordered with manufactories. There are very few towns of its size, with such well-kept streets and sidewalks, and so many shade trees. There are many elms, chestnuts, hickories, and other forest trees, but the greater part are maple, and a more gorgeous sight than is presented by our streets in October, it would be very hard to find. Fourth Street is especially noticeable for its long line of maples and also for its fine residences.

Although the first settlement was made in 1810, long before, in 1782, a party of French soldiers and Indians spent the months of June and July around the lake.

During the drouth of 1822 an attempt was made to increase the supply of water by deepening the outlet; and a row of piles, three or four inches in diameter, and from three to five feet, was found driven across the bed of the stream, just above where the railroad bridge now is. It is supposed that they were placed there by the French, to raise a sufficient of water to float them down over the rapids, and into the Allegany river, to make an attack upon Fort Duquesne.

In grading the streets a great work has been done, and still is doing - there were so many hills to lower, and so many hollows to fill up - but the work has been done skillfully and scientifically, and great improvements are constantly being made. The streets running east and west, on the north side of the outlet, are numbered instead of named, and designated east and west. Main street - running through the center of the village - being the dividing line, and also the principal business street, although some business is necessarily crowded on the side streets for one or two squares east and west. There are many handsome blocks and some of the handsomest stores in Western New York, many of the merchants carrying very heavy stocks, and all employing polite, attentive clerks. All branches of trade are represented by wholesale as well as retail houses.
The part of the town on the south side of the creek, usually called the "Brooklyn side," has improved very much the last few years, and now has the newest hotel and many fine blocks, as well as a large share of manufactories and handsome residences. Noticeable among the latter is the home of Gov. Fenton, on a hill a little south of the Main-street bridge. It occupies a very commanding site, and is surrounded by noble trees, many of them being forest trees, spared by the woodman when the grounds were laid out. A spring brook runs through a shady ravine on the south side of the grounds, and is overhung by willows and bordered by ferns, while a handsome greenhouse fills a corner on the opposite side.

The bridges over the outlet in this part of the town, are very handsome, substantial structures, especially the one at Main street.

On the north side handsome residences are scattered through Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth streets, and on Lakeview Avenue. On Second Street is the former residence and present office of our distinguished townsmen, Hon. Richard P. Marvin, to whose foresight and early effort we are indebted for our first railroad privileges, Judge Marvin having been among the first to recognize the necessity of railroad transportation, and one of its most active supporters. The first meeting in this part of the country, to consider that project, having been called through his efforts, in August, 1831. Since his return from Europe, in 1874, Judge Marvin has resided with his son-in-law, Erie Hall, esq., on East Fourth street.

The residence and grounds of the late Honorable Augustus F. Allen occupy nearly the whole of one square on Fourth street, between Pine and Spring streets, and on the next corner is the handsome residence and grounds of Honorable Jerome Preston.

On the corner of Fourth and James Streets is the residence of Alonzo Kent, esq., President of the First National Bank, and Treasurer of the Board of Education.

The very handsome grounds and residence of Robert Newland, esq., President of the Chautauqua County Bank and Board of Trustees, is on the corner of Fifth and Pine streets.

Opposite is the fine residence of Wm. H. Tew, esq., President of the City National Bank.

Jamestown is most justifiably proud of her Union School and Collegiate Institute, in successful operation for ten years past, and "designed to afford a complete, thorough and practical education, from the entrance of the child into the primary school, upward through the academic and classical courses, giving the pupil an opportunity to begin with the rudiments of instruction, and continue under the same general system until his school education is completed."
Besides the academic and classical courses, a commercial department, normal department, department of art, (including vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting) and a department of physical culture, are added; this being the only school, public or private, known to the writer, where all these departments are available -- a combination of advantages resulting from the wisdom and un-wearyed efforts of the unequalled Superintendent, Mr. S. G. Love, seconded by the public-spirited Board of Education.

The board of instructors consists of the Superintendent and thirty-four teachers, seventeen of whom are employed in the Institute building on East Second street, a brick edifice which occupies a lot consisting of five acres or ground, on a considerable elevation, and liberally supplied with shade trees in front, (among which is a large willow, planted by Hon. E. T. Foote, from a sapling used as a whip,) and a large orchard in the rear.

Although this building has been in use upwards of eight years, and by upwards of five hundred children daily, it shows less signs of wear than many in use less than one-fourth of the time. It consists of four stories, a basement and a clock tower. The basement is occupied by two school rooms, the engine supplying steam for heating the whole building, cistern, and a large hall with sinks, etc. On the next floor are four school rooms, a music room, and large halls and two broad stairways. On the next, four school rooms, two recitation rooms, the superintendent's office and library, and the main stairway. The hall, with a stage and gallery on three sides, occupies the next story, and on the fourth are the printing office, laboratory, commercial rooms, two music rooms, cabinet and studio.

It would probably have been wiser to have built more on the ground, and not used the upper stories for departments requiring daily climbing of so many stairs, and the original plan of the building included two wings east and west, which would have obviated this; but the School Board have been too economical with money, and too lavish with the health of pupils and teachers, to fulfill the architect's ideal of a model schoolhouse, as yet. We hope, however, the time will soon come when they will see it for the best interests of all to keep pupils and teachers longer on the earth, by keeping them nearer to it.

The outside schools have been very much crowded the past two years, owing to the rapid increase of the population, and alterations and new buildings have used the appropriations for educational purposes. Perhaps, after these are completed, the town can afford to complete the main building, or build another on the South side, a project much favored by the residents of that section, and thus equal in accommodations the borough scholarship and discipline, which have caused this to be called the model school of the state, and which has assisted so greatly in the prosperity of the town, drawing many hither by its unequalled educational facilities.
Besides being liberally supplied with schools, Jamestown is equally well supplied with churches. First, in point of beauty, as well as of age of the society, is the Congregational Church on East Third street, near its intersection with East Second street. It is built of brick, with a tower on the southwest corner, has stained glass windows, one of the largest and best pipe organs in town, a seating capacity of nine hundred in the main building, and the handsomest parlor and Sunday school rooms in town, covered with pretty carpets, the wall lined with engravings, maps and chronos, and a good cabinet organ. This society was organized in June 1816, and now numbers 220 members. Rev. Eli Corwin, D. D., pastor.

The Baptist Church is on East Fourth street, corner of Church. It is a frame building, erected in 1857, and improved and enlarged by the addition of parlors, etc., in 1874. It has a seating capacity of about five hundred.

The society was organized in 1832, is now in a very flourishing condition, with a membership of 300. Rev. P. P. Houghwout, pastor.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church is "on the hill", corner of Fourth and Main streets. It is a neat little gothic, frame building, with handsome stained glass windows, and has a pipe organ. The society was organized in June, 1853, and now has a membership of 300 names on its books. Rev. Wm. F. Morrison, rector.

The First M. E. Church is at the intersection of East Second and Chandler streets. It is a frame building, erected in 1828, has a seating capacity of six hundred, and four hundred members. It is the intention of this society to build on their lot, corner of James and East Third streets, as soon as the state of their finances will permit. Rev. T. L. Flood, pastor.

The Free Methodist Church was organized in 1871. They have no church edifice, but hold services in Wescott's Hall, Main street, above East Third. Rev. W. T. Hogg, pastor.

The Swedish M. E. Church is on Centre street, opposite Crane. It is a frame building, erected in 1861, and has a seating capacity of 350. The membership is 150. Rev. H. W. Sedgfbloom, pastor.

The Swedish Lutheran Church is a frame building on Chandler street, opposite Centre. It was erected in 1866, will seat one thousand, and its membership numbers 1300. It was organized in 1857. Rev. C. C. Hultgren, pastor.

St. Peter and St. Paul's Church. (Roman,) is a frame building on Cherry street, near West Fifth, and seats four hundred. Membership is six hundred. Rev. Richard Coyle, pastor.

The Presbyterian Church is on West Third street, corner of Cherry. It is a frame building, with a seating capacity of four hundred. Society was organized in 1834. Rev. Walter Condict, pastor.
The Jamestown Universalists have no church edifice, but have services in Allen's Opera House, corner East Third and Spring streets. Rev. J. L. Rorephaugh, pastor.

From this list it will be seen that the religious wants are well supplied, and the literary wants are no less so. Seven different newspapers supply information to a voracious people they are.


There are various halls for public amusement. Allen's Opera House, on East Third street, has a somewhat barn-like exterior, but is finished off very handsomely inside, and will seat 1,000 people. It is a very pleasant hall.

Masonic Hall is in the second story of the block corner of East Third and Pine streets. Institute Hall, in the Institute building, East Second street, will seat some 500, and the Jamestown Hall, corner West Fifth and Main streets, used chiefly for dances.

But it is to the manufacturies that we owe our prosperity, and they are numerous, so much so that there is a dam on the outlet every half mile from the first one near Main street to the last in Dexterville.

The oldest one is the Woolen Mills, established in 1828, by Daniel Hazeltine. It was first built near Main street, but is now on Winsor street near the railroad crossing. The firm is now Allen, Preston & Co. They manufacture goods for men's wear, their black goods being especially noted.

The next in age is the Edge Tool Factory, founded in 1834, and purchased by the present proprietor, Mr. C. L. Jeffords, in 1852. These works are in East Jamestown. They are now using a new patent "Combination Axe Machine," and with its help turn out from four to six hundred axes per day. The sales of this company amount from thirty to fifty thousand dollars per year.

Close by the Edge Tool works is the Screw Factory of Hall, Taylor & Co., who employ $15,000. capital and twelve men. Sales, $12,000. per annum.

The following are all in East Jamestown;

Wheelbarrow Factory. A. Freeman. Four men. Sales, $3,000 to $4,000.
Broom Factory. Reeder Bros. $1,000 capital. Sales, $3,000 to $4,000.
Hook and Staple Factory. Freeman Bros. $5,000. to $6,000. Five men employed.


Jones & Allen, Sawmill.

A. D. Allen & Co.'s Gristmill. Has a large business.

Hall, Taylor & Co.'s Piano Stool Factory.

These manufacturies make very little show but they do a steady, large business.

In Jamestown proper are the following of the principal manufacturies:


Jamestown Bedstead Works. Thirty-five to forty hands. $150,000. sales. Shearman & Marsh.

Jamestown Cane Seat Chair Co. Five Hundred hands. Capital $100,000.


Jamestown Wood Seat Chair Company. Fifty-five hands. $65,000. sales.

Martin Bros., manufacturers of lounges and mattresses, and upholsterers. Fifty hands employed.

Parks Bros. Furniture establishment. Five hands.

Wood & Comstock. Furniture, springbeds, etc. Twenty-five hands.


Jamestown Butter and Oyster Pail Co. Twenty-five thousand manufactured each year.


These are only the principal works, there are many others, and the number is almost daily increasing.
But our Alpaca Hills deserve more than a passing notice. The wool is taken here right from the back of the goat, carded, spun, woven and made into dresses if you wish.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Henry Whittemore, of the Fluvanna House, brought the fleece of two Angora goats to the mills early in the morning, and before sunset, his daughter was wearing a dress made from it,---thirteen hours and a half from the goat to the wearer. This feat has often been attempted in England, but this was the first successful accomplishment of it. The operatives are mostly English, as is also Mr. Turner, of the firm.

Our Piano Factory, too, deserves mention. Although we cannot say the tree is brought in a rough log, and comes out a finished piano, so much has piano making been "made easy," by the different merely mechanical parts being furnished manufacturers ready made; but the excellent tone, finish and general workmanship is so good. Mr. Georgi is a German, a nationality devoted to music, and an accomplished musician, and has lived among musical surroundings always; so that he is eminently fitted for the business.

That Jamestown is the enterprising, flourishing town that it is, is no doubt owing to the generous and liberal policy started by Judge Prendergast, and followed by such men as the late Hon. A. F. Allen, and others; always ready to help forward any movement for the public good, and usually the ones to start the project most beneficial to the interests of the town, not only in the present but for future good.

Notwithstanding our remarkable energy and enterprise, it must be confessed that our town is very much behind the times in one very important branch of business---that is, our hotel accommodations---and it is deeply to be regretted that no one has yet had the wisdom and public spirit to supply this deficiency, by erecting a large, elegant house, with all the modern improvements and conveniences.

To be sure, we have several small hotels, the proprietors of which do all their limited conveniences will permit them to do, for the accommodation of their guests, but, with one single exception, they themselves do not feel justified in recommending their establishments to the traveling public through these pages.

THE "JAMESTOWN HOUSE."

The Jamestown House is very conveniently located on the corner of Main and West Second streets, two squares only from the A. & G. W. depot, and but a short distance from the boatlanding. Busses are always in readiness at all stations to receive passengers, or to deliver them at any point.

The house is of brick, four stories high, including a mansard roof, and has a handsome iron balcony on two sides, on the second story. As this house is so centrally located, this balcony is the place to view the sights of a busy town.
The house has just been remodeled and newly furnished, at a great outlay of time, labor and money, and is one of the best hotels in Western New York, and the only one that has barber shop, billiard parlors, and bath rooms attached. It is also well provided with appliances to extinguish fire in any part. It has always been the most popular hotel in town, and will certainly lose nothing of its popularity while under the management of its present proprietor, Mr. A. M. Sherman, whose name is deservedly well known as that of one of the few men who know how to keep a good hotel. All travelers who have ever stopped with him will remember him.

The table is always well supplied with the delicacies of the season, and attended with attentive, well-drilled waiters.

If you come to Jamestown, you cannot do better than to go to the Jamestown House.

(The thanks of the writer are due to the hotel proprietors, and steamboat captains and clerks, for courtesies and information; also to Rev. W. W. Wythe, of Fair Point, Superintendent S. G. Love, Hon. R. P. Marvin, James Prendergast, esq., and others, for assistance and information.)

Jamestown, N. Y., July 7th, 1875.
Among the first settlers in Jamestown was Jesse Smith, who came to the Rapids, before the village was named, probably in 1814, and was one of the first sawyers in Prendergast's mill. In company with Captain Dix he built the first frame building erected here. Not long after his coming he married Emily Dix, the eldest daughter of Captain Dix. (mix-up here, both daughters are eldest stated here,) His eldest daughter became the wife of George W. Parker, the second principal of the Jamestown academy, who read law in Brown's office (law) and later removed to New York, where he made his home until death. Clement, the second son of Jesse Smith, moved to Riceville, Pa., where he became a merchant. Jesse Smith removed from Jamestown to Riceville, and thence to Panama, where he and his wife long resided and where both died. Jesse Smith was regarded as one of the best workmen of his times, and in addition, which was something out of the ordinary in those days he was a temperance man, sufficiently so to make an impression on the community, and was probably the first and original temperance worker in the growing village in the wilderness.

Phineas Palmeter, Sr., was a soldier in the war of the Revolution: he came to the Rapids with his brother-in-law, Cyrus Fish, in 1814. Phineas Palmeter, Jr., came to the village about a year later than his father, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish in matters of record between the two. On account of his youth and activity Phineas Palmeter Jr., became much more prominent in the affairs of the community than did his elderly father. Shortly after coming here he acquired property lying between Second and Third streets and just east of Spring street, where the city hall and adjoining buildings now stand. A large spring on the property gave the name to the street near which it was located. Phineas Palmeter Jr., had four children who lived to adult age, Amanda; Sevila; Jason and Jane. Jane became the wife of William Landon; Sevila the wife of Stephen H. Crissey; and Amanda, the wife of R. D. Warner. Amanda Palmeter was said to have been the first girl born within the present limits of the city of Jamestown. Phineas Palmeter, Sr., died about 1835. Phineas Palmeter, Jr., was thrown from a buggy while visiting his son-in-law, Warner, at Pittsfield, Pa., about fifty years ago, receiving injuries that soon afterward caused his death.
OLD JAMESTOWN

In 1820 Jamestown had four fair sized hotels, or taverns, as they were then called - Disher's Tavern, Ballard's tavern, John's tavern and Allen's tavern -- all of them well supplied with "solid food and liquid refreshments," as was chalked on the John's house; "venison and whiskey;" as was chalked on the Ballard house; "pork and Monongahela," as was chalked on the Allen house; Disher displayed a large painted sign, the first one in the village, across the front of the house reading "The Disher House." According to an early historian, taverns were haunted in those days by magistrates as well as others. It was customary to appoint courts on Saturdays, to the end that litigants, witnesses and lawyers who chose to do so, might make a holiday of it and take the next day to sober up and return home.

For the first half century of its existence Jamestown suffered many costly fires, the three most disastrous ones all occuring on Main street, between Second and Third streets. The first of these was in the spring of 1837, when fire broke out in an building that stood where the Anderson dry goods store is now located. Six buildings on that side of the street were burned, namely; Silas Tiffan's store, his residence adjoining, Dr. Foote's drug store, the store of Baker and Barrett, the store of Higley and Kellogg and what was known as the Forbe's house, then occupied by Smith & Walbridge. In 1852, fifteen years later, another fire broke out, said to have been of incendiary origin, at the same place as the other. This was more disastrous than the first one, sweeping away all of the buildings on the east side of the street between Second and Third streets, including the Allen tavern. In the winter of 1861, came the third fire, also incendiary, more destructive than either of the others. This broke on the west side of the street, and before the flames were extinguished every building on both sides of Main street between Second and Third was destroyed...

MEMO:
"In the early days of Jamestown a large part of the groceries, hardware and other home needs was brought from Pittsburg in keel boats. These were long boats of shallow draft, propelled by setting poles in the hands of sturdy boatmen. The boatmen were a hardy class of men inured to the severest physical tests, who walked the running boards from morning till night pressing their strong shoulders against their setting-poles, eating the coarsest fare, and throwing themselves upon the deck at the days end to be lost in unbroken slumber -- induced by their herculean efforts -- 'till roused by the steersman's horn they ate a simple breakfast and heard the commands "Stand by", - "Set!" The keel-boats began running in the later part of the eighteenth century and ceased, in these parts about 1830.

...... KEEL-BOATS.....
FIRST THINGS IN JAMESTOWN

The first mail coach running between Jamestown and Mayville was built in Jamestown and was owned by Gilbert Ballard, landlord of the old tavern by that name. The stage came into Jamestown every evening about 9 o'clock. The men of the village would assemble in the old Pine street school house, and when the driver blew his horn, which by agreement was when he reached the point which is now about the corner of Main and Buffalo streets, the boys would run up to meet the coach half way from that point to the village, coming by way of what was later known as Henry street and now known as Lakeview avenue, climb aboard and ride down to the tavern. Riding in Gilbert Ballard's stage coach was the principal form of amusement for the youngsters in those days. The curfew whistle did not sound then, sending the smaller children scurrying to their homes at a quarter before nine o'clock. This was the early means of bringing the mail and passengers from Mayville to Jamestown and carrying them back again. The stage coach in time gave way to boats on the lake, and these in turn to the railways and trolley lines.

The first formal navigation of Chautauqua lake was in a canoe made by Robert Miles of the Marsh settlement (now Farmington.) It was hewn from an immense pine tree that grew beside the road from Miles Landing (Shadyside - on-Chautauqua) to the Marsh settlement. The tree was said to have been five feet in diameter. This was made and drawn to the lake in the winter of 1806. For several years this was the principal carrying craft of the lake. Some years afterward it was purchased by Judge Prendergast and moored in the mill pond as a keepsake of pioneer days, and was also used by the mill men in towing logs down the outlet to the rapids. According to local historians in about 1824 there came one of the periodic floods that often visited this stream and together with thousands of logs this canoe was washed down stream and never heard of in this section. In these days the Chautauqua lake outlet was part of the great waterway from Mayville to Pittsburgh and on to New Orleans. At that time an expensive canal was built around the dams located on the rapids for the use of what was known as keel boats, Durham boats and canoes.
OLD JAMESTOWN

RUSSELL D. SHAW came from Albany to Jamestown in 1828 and set up a drug store in a building that stood midway between Third and Fourth streets on the east side of Main street. About a year later, his brother, Warner D. Shaw, came to Jamestown and purchased this store, Russell D. moving to Fluvanna. Later he returned to Jamestown and engaged in the hotel business. He had a large family of children, and has a number of descendants living in Jamestown today. Thomas A. Shaw, father of Mrs. George B. Pitts, was one of his sons. One of his daughters married Nelson Griffith of Griffith's point on the lake. The late Mrs. Ann S. Vanderburg, mother of Ernest R. Willard of Rochester and Mrs. E. J. Ashwell of this city was another daughter. A third daughter was the wife of Col. Alfred Dunham, prominent in the Civil war, and father of A. S. Dunham. Warner D. Shaw conducted the drug store for two or three years and then bought the Solomon Jones tavern which he conducted for several years. Later he bought the Allen house, which was destroyed by the great fire of 1861. After this fire he erected the building that is standing today at the corner of Main and Third streets and occupied by the First National bank, with other stores and offices. Later he removed to Michigan where he made his home with one of his sons until death.

JUDSON SOUTHLAND came to Chautauqua county in 1818, first teaching school at Mayville. Two years later he moved to Jamestown and built a plank house on what is now known as English hill. Later he managed the Allen tavern, and still later built a house at the corner of Pine and Fourth streets, on the lot now owned by the Jamestown lodge of Elks. He was for many years deputy sheriff of the county, and in 1838 was elected sheriff. In 1841 he purchased a farm in the town of Busti where he resided up to the time of his death.

URIAH BENTLEY came into Chautauqua county about as early as did the Prendergasts. He came down over Chautauqua lake to Miles Landing, near Lakewood, in 1810 and settled near what is now Lakewood. After living in a log cabin many years, he erected a fine brick house.

AARON FORBES settled in the town of Ellicott in 1814, on Lot 67 now in the town of Poland. The family is still a prominent one in that township.

SAMUEL HALLIDAY came to the town of Ellicott in the early days of its settlement. He was the father of the late Alonzo Halliday, for many years prominent in the affairs of the county and at one time superintendent of the poor of the county.
FIRST THINGS IN JAMESTOWN

Jamestown is known today throughout the world as a manufacturing center. And why not? It has manufactured furniture for more than a hundred years. The first industry in Jamestown of which there is any record was a cabinet shop which was opened in 1815 by Royal Keyes, a carpenter and joiner. The advance from a little cabinet shop to mammoth industrial plants turning out millions of dollars worth of high grade home and office furniture has been a steady and natural growth. In the early days this was a furniture center because of the excellent lumber that was to be secured at the local sawmills. As the business grew skilled mechanics were developed and imported until springing from the shop of Royal Keyes we have thousands of these workers that help in no small degree in making of the City of Homes of which we are all proud. As the timber on the Chautauqua hills was cleared away it became necessary to bring in logs and lumber from a greater distance, until today the furniture factories of Jamestown draw upon all the world for their raw materials.

The first church society within the present confines of the city of Jamestown was the Congregational church, which was organized in 1816. Two other churches had, however, been formed within the town of Ellicott before that date, the Methodist at Worksburg, now Falconer; and the Congregational at what is now Kiantone, both then in the town of Ellicott. The people of the Congregational society worshiped in the building formerly used for school purposes, on Fourth street. In 1828 a church was erected at the present corner of Fifth and Main streets. The brick church now occupied by the First Congregational church was erected in 1869, on East Third street, which has since been very materially remodeled and enlarged. Rev. Isaac Eddy was the first pastor of the church, and wielded a powerful influence in the affairs of the young settlement, as the church he founded has done down to the present day. This was the forerunner of the thirty or more religious organizations of the community that now serve the people of this city, and in its old age has all the vigor and strength of youth.
Samuel A. Brown was the first lawyer to settle in Jamestown. He was the son of Colonel Daniel Brown of Connecticut. He studied law with his brother in Otsego county, and came on west as far as Jamestown in the summer of 1816, when about twenty years of age. Meeting Jacob Houghton while riding through the woods he was induced to come to the Rapids. He arrived here in November 1816. He has not yet been admitted to the bar, but decided to stay in Jamestown, as the place was then coming to be known, and take his examinations at the next session of common pleas in Chautauqua county. This plan was followed; he was admitted to the bar and opened an office on the southwest corner of Main and Third streets. In 1819, Samuel Brown returned to Otsego county and married Miss Prudence C. Cotes, who returned with him to Jamestown where they ever afterward made their home. In 1828 he was appointed district attorney of Chautauqua county, holding the office for ten years. He was pension agent for the soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and was elected a member of the legislature in 1827 and again in 1845. In 1824 he lost the election to the assembly by two votes, Nathan Mixer from the north end of the county winning it.
In 1827 Phineas Palmeter established a chair making plant in a two story shop on the tail race of the grist mill and not far from the eastern end of the Broadhead Worsted mills. In this factory they manufactured wood seat and flag-seat chairs. The power was obtained by a large wheel which was built down into the race and was turned by the water as it passed down the stream. Later this factory passed into the hands of Robert V. Cunningham. The water power was insufficient for the purposes of the factory and Cunningham built a new one at the corner of Third and Cherry streets, the present site of the Liberty National Bank. It is said that there are chairs in Jamestown today manufactured in this old plant at least 80 years ago. Other chair factories followed, one operated by a man named Bell, and still others by A. & N. Flint and by L. B. Warner. The next big chair factory operated in Jamestown was by H. H. Gifford & Sons, which continued in operation until a quarter of a century ago, and the chair making business is still an important industry here, almost a century after the opening of the first plant of the kind.

Jamestown is known today throughout the world for the extent and excellence of its furniture. In some respects it is second to no other city in the country as a furniture manufacturing center. The furniture industry in Jamestown is more than one hundred years old. The first furniture shop was established here by Royal Keyes, a carpenter and joiner, who opened a shop and made what was then known as "cabinet ware" at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, where the Odd Fellows temple stands today. This work was begun in 1816. Five years later Keyes formed a partnership with William Breed, a cabinet maker, and the business was considerably enlarged, and the name of Breed was identified with the furniture industry of the city until within a few years ago. If manufacturing plants have a direct line of descent, it might be truthfully said that the Okman Furniture Company, a large establishment located on Jones & Gifford Avenue, is the legitimate successor of the little cabinet shop established in 1816 by Royal Keyes. And from that early day, the business of a few hundred dollars a year, has grown into millions for the present city of Jamestown, and thousands of families are maintained through the great industry.
The doctor is a forerunner of civilization in every new community. If not among the first things in Jamestown, the physician came very closely after the first arrival.

Dr. Laban Hazeltine of Wadsworth, Vt., located in Jamestown on September 14, 1814. Dr. E. T. Foote came to the Rapids the same year as Dr. Hazeltine, and probably a few weeks earlier. For many years Hazeltine and Foote were the only physicians in Jamestown.

Dr. Cornelius Ormes settled at Panama in 1833 and later came to Jamestown.

Dr. William H. Proudfit came to Jamestown in 1832. He remained here but a short time, long enough, however, to marry Elmer Freeman's daughter, Maria, after which he moved to Milwaukee, where he died. His only son, William H. Proudfit, has been one of the successful business men of the city for more than fifty years.

Dr. Stephen I. Brown settled at Busti in 1830.

Dr. Odin Benedict settled in Ellery in 1826.

Distilling whiskey is another of the supposedly lost arts in Jamestown. Possibly, however, some degree of efficiency has been developed in this line within the past year. Who knows? But away back in the early days of the history of the village Jamestown boasted two distilleries. The first distillery was built in the dense forest in which only a small patch of ground had been cleared, on what is now the southwest corner of Second and Minson streets. The distillery was conducted by Walter Simmons; later by Aaron Taylor and still later by Emeric Evans. The second distillery was erected on the bank of the outlet, a hundred feet or thereabouts west of what is now Institute street. It was closed after a few years and then used as a foundry and machine shop. An early historian writes of the first distillery: "The citizens were pleased with this acquisition, believing it would make a market for rye and corn and give employment to laborers. In those days there were few who did not patronize it by word and example too."
OLD JAMESTOWN

The first Presbyterian Church of Jamestown was organized by former members of the First Congregational Church, following a division of that church upon matters of policy which there is no opportunity to discuss in one of these short articles. The first services of the Presbyterian church were held in a hall over a mercantile establishment on Second street, facing Spring street. In its division most of the young people of the Congregation went in with the Presbyterians, and formed a very effective and enthusiastic organization. In 1834 the Presbyterians bought a lot and erected a church at the corner of Cherry and Third streets, where the present church of that denomination now stands. The original building was destroyed by fire in 1877. The first preacher of this church was Rev. Mr. Gillett who had for a long time been teacher of Greek and Latin in the local schools. He remained as the pastor of the church for several years. He built a house and resided for many years at the south west corner of Prendergast Avenue and Fourth street, where the Christian Science Church now stands. Leaving Jamestown he went west and died, at a ripe old age at Kenosha, Iowa. The Presbyterian church has been a factor for good in the community for nearly ninety years and is better and stronger today than ever before.

So far as the records show the first Swedish immigrants to arrive in Jamestown were three young women in 1849, young women of character and devotion, and determined to make their way in the new world. One of these married Frank Peterson of Levant, another married Otto Peterson in Jamestown, and the third went on further west. This was the beginning of the splendid Swedish population of Jamestown and surrounding territory.

The first Swedish Church was organized here in June, 1851, the Swedish U. D. Church; its first minister was Olof Gustaf Hedstrom. A small frame building was erected as a place of worship, which has long since given place to a fine brick building at the corner of Chandler street and Fourth Avenue.

The First Swedish Lutheran was organized in 1857 with about 65 members. Jonas Svensson was the first minister. In 1860 Rev. Carl Otto Hultgren became the pastor and continued as such for 30 years, and he was succeeded by Rev. Julius Lincoln, who held the pastorate for more than 20 years.

The First Swedish Mission church was not organized until 1879 and the First Swedish Baptist church until 1884.
The first Sunday school established in Jamestown was in 1823; it was organized through the instrumentality of John C. Breed. It was out of this Sunday school that the First Baptist Society was formed in 1825 or 26, and Rev. Rufus Pratt was the first Baptist preacher to settle here. The church was not formally organized until 1832 and the early ministers were David Bernard, Asahel Chapin, Rufus Peet and Alfred Handy. About 1847 a young man named Blakesley came to Jamestown and delivered three lectures at the Baptist church on slavery. Jamestown and vicinity became greatly excited over the matter. For the third lecture the church was crowded. A majority of those inside were in sympathy with the speaker. A crowd three times as large was outside, waiting to get at the lecturer with tar and feathers. He escaped through the efforts of Hiram Eddy who rushed him through the howling crowd outside and finally threw him over a fence where he managed to escape to a place of safety before the mob realized what had happened. While the church has had its ups and downs, it has also been a devoted congregation and the church was built upon a solid foundation from the first. The First Baptist church built by the organization was upon the exact site of the present church.

According to Young's history of Chautauqua county the Episcopal church of Jamestown was organized in 1853, but, according to the history of the town of Ellicott, written by Dr. G. W. Hazeltine, St. Luke's society was formed about 1822, and vestrymen and wardens were elected. But it was not until 1853 that the society became strong enough to make an impression upon the community or to hire a clergyman. According to Hazeltine's history the movement to build a church by St. Luke's society was started by William H. Lowry, William F. Wheeler, John H. Grant, Smith Seymour and Dr. G. W. Hazeltine. One evening when these men were talking about the matter on a street corner Rev. Mr. Blinn of the First Presbyterian church came along, and in a joking manner offered one of them a big copper cent to start the subscription. Blinn's cent was the main argument used by the enthusiastic young men and within forty-eight hours a sufficient sum had been subscribed to purchase the lot at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, where The Journal was first published, and start the campaign for a building. When the first church was erected Blinn's cent was put into the box in the corner stone. Rev. Levi W. Norton was engaged as the first rector. Despite the difference in denominational faith Rev. Mr. Blinn, who gave the first penny, was always a firm friend of the new church.
In the early days of Jamestown Henry Baker became one of its most prominent men; probably, next to James Prendergast, its most prominent citizen. It is difficult to say just the date of his arrival at the Rapids. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and doubtless came here very shortly after the war. He was given a grant of land by the government, located in Illinois, which he did not care to avail himself of and which he sold to Dr. Foote, at an alleged price of $10. For a time he lived at Fluvanna, and built a small shop near the lake, and when not engaged in cutting logs made shoes for the people of the community. Afterwards he came to Jamestown and started a shoe shop in what was known as Harrington's Ark. In the fall of 1822 he married Anna Keyes, a sister of Royal Keyes, who died the following May. Six years later he was married to Maria Fish. For many years he was engaged in various lines of business, including merchandising, lumbering, real estate, etc. He was head of the company that bought out James Prendergast's interests here in 1836. Before this Judge Prendergast had offered to deed him a whole square on Third Street in what was known as the swamp district, if he would build a house on it. The gift was accepted, and the best house in the village was erected. The post office occupies a part of this tract today. Henry Baker has many descendants in Jamestown, including Scott Baker of the Star Furniture Company.

Jehial Tiffany was born at Randolph, Vt. in 1798, and came to Ellicott in 1816 and was for several years connected with his brother, Jilas Tiffany, in merchandising and lumbering. He purchased a large tract of land on the outlet between Jamestown and Worksburg (now Falconer) and in 1829 built mills. From that time up to his death he was devoted to lumbering and farming. He died after a protracted illness on January 17, 1867. It is a matter of history that the first funeral held in the Congregational church of Jamestown was that of Jehial Tiffany's mother, who died while on a visit to her son. Mr. Tiffany was twice married; his first wife was a sister of the celebrated Jilas Durkee of Boston. They had eight children. Mrs. Tiffany died in 1848. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Charlotte Hopkins of Clarence, N. Y. They were the parents of two sons, James H. died in infancy and John H. is one of the well known residents of the city today, and is still the owner of some of the land originally purchased by his father.
Alvin Plumb came to Jamestown in 1826 and purchased a lot, erected a building and opened a store the following year. Charles Butler became a clerk in the store soon after its establishment and later became a partner of Plumb. Still later he became sole proprietor and in 1831 he sold the store to John L. Leonard. The store was located where the Farmers & Mechanics Bank and the United Cigar store now stand. Alvin Plumb was an important member of the community in those early days. He was twice elected a member of assembly, in 1833 and again in 1837. He was elected county clerk in 1843 and was also post master of Jamestown for one or more terms. He built the first steamboat on Chautauqua Lake. He removed to Westfield about 1845 and resided there until his death. His wife was a Miss Davis, but whether or not they have any descendants in the county we have no records to show.

Nathaniel A. Lowry first located as a merchant at Pine Grove, Pa., in 1828. Three years later he came to Jamestown with a stock of goods and opened a store in what was known as "Noah's Ark." A little later the brick building at the northeast corner of Main and Third streets was finished and he moved his store into the north section of this. While he continued in mercantile trade for several years he made that secondary to lumbering, the store generally being under the management of one of his partners of whom he had many at different times, including Horace Jacobs, R. F. Fenton, S. C. Crosby, W. F. Wheeler and others. In 1844 Mr. Lowry was stabbed in front of his house, at the corner of Lafayette and Third Streets, in the house later occupied for many years by Dr. Hall, and which still stands at that corner. Jeremiah Newman of Pine Grove was his assailant and he served a term of years in prison for the deed. Nathaniel Lowry lived until February, 1852, the family name is still associated with the business life of the city.
One of the most interesting and distinguished men produced in this section of the country was Davis Hanson Waite, who was born in Jamestown about 1819. He was a brother of Franklin Waite, one of the leading lawyers of Jamestown. At an early age he married Frances Russell, a daughter of Robert Russell, one of the pioneer settlers of Warren and Chautauqua counties. The wedding was a notable occasion, and occurred in the old brick homestead of the Russell's which then and for many years was a center of hospitality and social life. Mr. Waite was a lawyer by profession, but for several years had been the owner and editor of The Journal, which in 1876 he sold to John A. Hall, and went west at an age in life when most men are seeking retirement. He became a member of the legislature in Kansas, but ultimately settled at Aspen, Colo., where he was interested in silver mining. Both from interest and inclination he became a bi-metalist and was elected governor of Colorado in 1892. In 1896 he was conspicuous in the silver-Populist movement designed to elect Bryan to the presidency. His career as governor was picturesque and stormy in the extreme, and he was the constant source of attack from the eastern press, who recognized in him one of the most uncompromising champions of the free-coinage propaganda. He represented Colorado at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, where his social graces and gentle bearing seemed entirely out of keeping with the stories and cartoons with which the papers and magazines had abounded. His name was frequently linked with discussions of the presidency by the Populist party and he is said to have lost the United States senatorship from Colorado by a political fluke. Upon the completion of his term as governor, he retired to what he called "the beloved Aspen Hills", where he retrieved his shattered fortune and died at an advanced age with the consciousness of always having had the courage of his convictions and of having lived an honorable and blameless life.
General Horace Allen came to Jamestown in 1815, with a wagon drawn from Otsego county by a team of oxen. Originally the family came from New Hampshire. His wife was a daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Fenton, a famous scout of the Revolution. She brought with her into the wilderness of that day their infant son, Dana Allen. Allen immediately took a position as a sawyer in Prendergast's mill, which was superintended by Captain William Forbes. There were four gangs of sawyers in the mill, which at that time was operated 24 hours a day. Allen's associates as sawyers were Nicholas Dolloff, Jesse Smith, and William Clark, all of whom afterwards became prominent men of the county. Two sawyers worked together in twelve hour shifts, the mills never shutting down except on Sunday. Allen later built the lower dam, or what is now known as the Piousville or Wilson dam, with a house nearby in which he lived for several years. This was the beginning of the mill plant recently sold by Charles C. Wilson to Major Charles A. Sandburg, Vernie F. C. Anderson and Arthur Anderson. Horace Allen was one of the noted military men of the state in his day. He was a captain of militia in the 162d regiment; in 1823 he became the colonel of the regiment, and in 1826 he was made general of the 43d brigade. In 1829 he became major-general of the 26th Division of the New York state, infantry.
**FIRST THINGS IN JAMESTOWN**

The first public highway built through this part of the country, ran from what was then known as Miles' Landing on Chautauqua lake to the Marsh settlement, thus connecting with a system of highway leading over into Warren county and on into the interior of western Pennsylvania, which had been previously settled. When the first white man came to live in Chautauqua county, western Pennsylvania had been pretty well settled and cleared. There was a thriving village at what was then known as the Marsh settlement, now Farmington, Pa., and the people of that section were anxious to get an outlet to Lake Erie and Black Rock for the conveniences of commerce. The first road laid out was from the Marsh settlement to Miles' Landing on the lake at what is now known as Shadyside and just a little east of the present village of Lakewood. It was used by the early settlers of western Pennsylvania before there were any white men in this county. It was the great highway of the wilderness, a guide to the bewildered and lost pioneer--if he could strike this road he was safe. Two principal points which it connected have been lost from the map, but the road itself bore an important part in the development of this part of the world.

Although Jamestown is now situated upon a series of beautiful hills, with inviting homes and well paved streets, it was originally a most uninviting place for a town site, the jeer of the residents along the Stillwater and of Worksmills. The ground was not only hilly but filled with swamps and quicksand and the outlet was bordered with swamp on either side. The present central portion of the business part of the city was built upon a swamp, which commenced 100 feet east of Lafayette street and extended thence to Potter's Alley, east of Main street. It was widest north and south, between Washington street and Mechanic's alley. At Washington street it extended nearly to the north side of Fourth street, and at Mechanic's Alley it extended north to about midway between Third and Fourth streets. It crossed Main street near the north side of the Prendergast block and from thence gradually tapered down to the width of Third street at Potter's alley. Almost every day the citizens of the village were called upon to go into this swamp and help some neighbor get his cow out of the muck into which she was sinking. An early historian says that a supply of ropes, short boards, levers, etc., were kept at a central point, and belonging to the community to be used for the purpose of rescuing cows mired in the swamp.

What is now known as Chautauqua county was originally the town of Chautauqua, in the county of Genesee. It was formed into a separate county in 1811, with two towns, Pomfret and Chautauqua. Ellicott was the third town formed in the county, being taken from the town of Pomfret in 1812. It then covered the territory now known as Jamestown, Ellicott, Poland, Carroll, Kiantone and a portion of Busti. Carroll was taken from Ellicott in 1825, and Kiantone from Carroll in 1853. Poland was formed from Ellicott in 1832 and Busti was made up from the towns of Ellicott and Harmony in 1823. The boundary line of Busti, as first formed, reached the Chautauqua lake outlet a little west of the present steamboat landing, and in 1845 nine lots were taken from Busti and added to the south and west sides of Ellicott. At the first town meeting it was voted to "lay" a road from Akinsville on the Stillwater creek to Work's mills, and a road from Work's mills to Prendergast's mill. A direct road from Stillwater to Prendergast's mill was voted down.

Thousands of funerals and burials have taken place in Jamestown, but it is doubtful if any of them were more touching or pathetic than the story told of the first burial that occurred here. As told by Dr. Hazeltine in his history a halfbreed Seneca Indian lived with a white woman on the south bank of the outlet, and when he came home one night from hunting he found a strange woman with his wife. The woman's name was Sprake, and she brought with her to the Indian cabin a dead child in her arms. History does not tell whence she came. The Indian wanted to throw out the woman and the dead baby, but the white wife prevailed upon him to cross the outlet and inform John Blowers who was then cutting logs on what is now Fairmount, and ask the white man to come over. Blowers immediately responded, crossed the stream and promised the mother to bury her babe. The Indian refused to permit the burial to take place on his side of the stream, and Blowers again crossed the stream and buried the child, with the mother as the only witness and mourner, near the end of the present Erie railway bridge. A crude monument was erected over the grave but it has since been destroyed.
OLD JAMESTOWN

The Prendergast family was of Irish descent, originally settling in Dutchess county, this state. In 1806, the family, including the aged father, William Prendergast, William, Jedediah, and James Prendergast and William Bemus, a son-in-law, left Dutchess county for Tennessee; arriving there they decided not to remain, but to go back east as far as Chautauqua lake, which they did in five canvas-covered wagons, drawn by eighteen horses. Here Martin and Matthew Prendergast joined them. The party numbered 29 persons, including Tom, a favorite negro slave. On getting back to Chautauqua county in the summer of 1805 the family settled on a tract of land near Westfield, consisting of more than 3000 acres; a little later William Bemus, the son-in-law, settled a site near what is now Bemus Point, in the town of Ellery. One of the Prendergast teams strayed away from home, and not returning within a few weeks James Prendergast started out in search of them. He got trace of them down along the lake and followed them through the unbroken wilderness, to the Rapids, where he found the horses, he was so attracted by the advantages the stream offered and the splendid timber that covered the hills, and where a little later he settled and staked out a claim, which today we recognize, in his honor, as Jamestown.

When the Jamestown village charter was granted by the state legislature, away back in 1827, provision was made for the organization of a fire department. On July 5th of that year, provision was made for raising $300 by tax for a fire department, but it was not until August 31, 1829, that the first fire company was organized by the board of trustees, and it was formally known as "Fire Company No. 1." There has been a good deal of dispute from that time to this whether this was the parent of old Ellicott Hook and Ladder company No. 1, and we will not attempt to solve this problem now. It is on record, however, that the first officers of the first company were as follows: Captain, Ellick Jones; captains mate, William E. Tew; engineer, Phineas Palmeter, Jr.; assistant engineer, James H. Culver. It is a matter of record that the controversy as to which fire company was the legitimate successor of the first company, was carried down to 1892 and a tribunal composed of the foremen of the various fire companies of the city at that time, settled the matter by formally determining that Deluge Engine company had the best of the argument. That fully satisfied the members of the Deluge but was never fully concurred in by the members of the Hook and Ladder company.
Rude methods of travel and commerce prevailed in the community until 1827 when Alvin Plumb formed a company and built the first steamboat for traffic and travel on Chautauqua lake. The timber of the boat was selected and cut by Eliakim Garfield. This boat was built beside the outlet at a point some two or three hundred feet west of the present Erie passenger station. The main stream of the outlet then ran close to the bank back of the present furniture exposition building; it has been forced farther south by the building of the railway and its numerous switches. There the stream formerly ran is now solid ground. This boat was built during the winter of 1827-8 and was ready for service in May of the latter year. The launching of the boat was reported as a great day in Jamestown, with the entire population of the surrounding country in attendance. A cannon was brought from Westfield and placed on top of what is now Jones Hill to be used in the celebration; this was one of the cannons captured by Perry in the famous battle of Lake Erie. As the new boat struck the water there was a boom of the cannon and a woman who stood on the bow of the boat broke a bottle of wine over it and exclaimed, "I name thee Chautauque."

The first carding of wool in the town of Ellicott was done by Simmons and Blanchard on a single machine mill built for them in Sheridan and erected in Prendergast's mill in 1814. In 1812 Solomon Jones wrote to his nephew, Daniel Hazeltine, then 17 years old, residing at Wardsboro, Vt., advising him to learn cloth dressing, and come to Ellicott and set up his trade, that there was no such establishment in this region of the country, and that one was badly needed. He acted on this advice and immediately commenced an apprenticeship at an establishment not far from his home, and in 1816 he came to Jamestown with Samuel Barrett. He immediately erected a small building where the west end of the Broadhead Worsted mills now stands, for cloth dressing, and the next season a much larger one for his carding machines and dye works. Almost every settler kept a few sheep, as many as he could well protect from the wolves, and the largest portion of the wool grown in Chautauqua county was brought to Daniel Hazeltine's mill in Jamestown. In 1823 he added weaving and built an addition to his factory.
FIRST THINGS IN JAMESTOWN

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In a pioneer country every family is compelled in a greater or less degree to make its own shoes, very often from the skins of animals they kill. That was true in Jamestown, and it is difficult to say who really opened the first regular shoe shop. The records show that Barrett and Barker employed one or two shoemakers in their tannery. At a later period William M. Eddy and Joseph Merrils opened a shoe shop on Second street between Pine and Spring streets; at about the same time Mr. Hiram T. Curtis opened a shoe shop in the Dinnin tailor shop. In 1827 R. W. Arnold, Lewis Hazzard and Joseph Merrils built a shoe shop intended to accommodate four workmen, on East Second street, just east of the present Boston store. In 1831 Ezra Wood came to Jamestown in partnership with H. W. Curtis, put a stock of Boston made boots and shoes, on Third street at the southwest corner of what is now Mechanic's alley. This was the first boot and shoe store in the village. From this small beginning ninety years later saw Jamestown a prominent shoe manufacturing center. The business developed into large proportions and then speedily declined, from three or four large factories to one small one today.

The first tailor shop opened in Jamestown was by James Dinnin, an Irishman in about 1820; he was followed in the business by Loring Johnson, and in turn Hiram Harrington succeeded to the business in 1822. In 1828 Ira Couch came to the village and became a partner to Harrington and a few years later engaged in business alone with a stock of ready-made clothing and advertised in The Journal as a "merchant tailor." Later he failed and left Jamestown, locating in Chicago, where he built and owned and managed what was then the greatest hotel in the west, the Tremont House. Next on the list of tailors came Belvin B. Mason, father of the late L. L. Mason. Still later came Henry Herrick, who advertised to "cut trousers for 13 cents, coats for 25 cents and overcoats for thirty cents apiece, and to make up garments in the best style possible at the same proportionate rates."
The first sash factory in Jamestown or in the county was built by Jedgwick Benham and Smith Seymour in 1826 and was located at the lower dam, later known as Picusville. A year later Smith sold his interest in the plant to a Mr. Goodwin, who remained a year and sold it to William R. Rogers. Under the name of Benham & Rogers the business was increased to large proportions, sufficient in fact to establish a market down the river, and many a boat load of their goods went down the Conewango and Allegany rivers to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. In 1829 they built a very large consignment of goods, and also built a large boat on which the product was taken to market in New Orleans. About this time John Scott, their foreman, bought an interest in the concern and his name was added to that of Benham & Rogers, and they continued to supply the local trade and send large quantities of goods to the south by the river route, which was in fact, the only means of getting goods away from the Rapids. Some years later Nathan Brown, the father of Odd Fellowship in Jamestown, made a contract with the firm to market all their goods down the river, which he did for many years.

It was not until about 1845 that the making of doors and blinds was taken up as a specific enterprise in Jamestown. John Scott was the proprietor of the first plant of this kind. He sold his interests to Levi Barrows, who carried on the business almost up to the Civil war period, when his sons became his partners under the name of Barrows & Sons. From those early days there have been many changes in the old concern. Finally John T. Wilson bought the plant and conducted it until his death; then it was under the management of his son, Charles C. Wilson, until a few weeks ago when the original door and blind factory of Jamestown -- although it retains little of the old plant now -- passed into the management and control of a new corporation consisting of Major Charles A. Sandburg, Vernie F. C. Anderson and Arthur W. Anderson. John Scott who established the plant came to Jamestown in 1828; he was the father of the late Dr. John W. Scott. He was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church. Levi Barrows who succeeded him was among the pioneer residents of Jamestown; he was father of twelve children and died in 1863.
While the Blowers house was used for and regarded as a stopping place for man and beast traveling through the wilderness of Chautauqua county, it was Jacob Fenton who built and established the first regular hotel at the Rapids. Mr. Fenton came from Connecticut; he was a potter by trade, and a Revolutionary soldier. During the summer of 1814 he erected a two story house to be used as a tavern. It was located on the east side of Main street, midway between First and Second streets. The street there was very steep and the house was at its steepest point. The front of this building was toward the outlet rather than toward the street. It was about fifty feet north of First street, and the land between the house and the street was the tavern door yard, and a wide two-story veranda ran the whole length of the building on this side. The hill was so steep that on the north side of the building the second story was level with the ground. Fenton's Tavern was regarded as the business center of town, and certainly was its drinking center, for the tavern boasted of its whiskey, its venison and its potatoes. In 1815 Phineas Palmetter erected a large hotel at the southwest corner of Main and Third streets and the same year Horatio Dix and Jesse Smith erected a hotel at the south east corner of Main and Third streets.

Parley Smith came to Jamestown from Syracuse in 1830 and purchased a building at the lower dam for a pail factory. This building had been erected for making wooden pails by Rowe & Dewey, but so far as the records show had never been used for that purpose. Levi Smith, a brother of Parley Smith, and George Steele of Frankfort, N. Y., became partners in the enterprise and the concern was known as Parley Smith & Company. Two years later they sold the plant to Merrifield & Allen, and a short time later Allen disposed of his interest to William M. Hayden. According to current rumor at the time they had bad luck in boatling their goods to market but got good prices for the factory output. In the fall of 1833 Ezra Wood bought the pail plant, manufactured a boatload of pails and Joel Partridge ran them down the river to market. In 1834 Joel Partridge became Wood's partner, and a year or two later a workman snuffed his candle in the shop, the wick dropping among the shavings, and the plant went up in smoke, together with the warehouse, surplus stock and materials on hand. The plant was immediately rebuilt and did a thriving business for many years.
In 1826 Adolphus Fletcher came to Jamestown and established the Jamestown Journal, the first paper published in the village. The Journal has been published without interruption from that day to this, and for nearly half of that time under the present management. Adolphus Fletcher was born in New Hampshire, and learned his trade of a printer on the Massachusetts Spy, which was established before the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. On coming to Chautauqua county he purchased a farm, the site of the present village of Ashville. He was induced to leave the farm and come to Jamestown by Alvin Plumb, the Harvey's and the Hazeltines, and start a newspaper, which he did in a building that occupied the present site of St. Luke's Episcopal church. The first number of the paper was issued in June 1826. It was printed on an old wooden press. While Fletcher was the publisher, Abner Hazeltine was the editor. In 1846 J. Warren Fletcher bought the paper and two years later Frank W. Palmer, later editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and government printer at Washington, bought an interest in the Journal, and became its editor. The Journal was under various editorial managements after that, until Davis H. Waite became part owner of the paper in 1871 and sole owner in 1876. The evening Journal was established on Jan. 1st 1876. Mr. Waite sold the Journal to John A. Hall, in 1876 and moved "out west," where he was elected governor of Colorado. The Journal has been under the management of John A. Hall, his son, Frederick P. Hall, and the latter's sons, Henri M. Hall and Levant M. Hall from 1876 down to the present time. During this period there has been associated with them Frederick W. Hyde, now secretary of the National Bank Section of the American Banker's Association with headquarters at Washington; Walter Armitage, and Edwin A. Bradshaw, deceased, William S. Bailey, now at the head of the Chautauqua School of Nursing, and James A. Clary, the present managing editor of the paper.
Wagon making was not among the first industries of Jamestown, although it came along in regular order in the pioneer period. Every new settler who came into the community brought a wagon with him, and new ones were not so badly needed as other articles of the home and the farm. The first wagon shop in Jamestown was opened by a man named Welch, on Pine street between Third and Fourth streets in 1824. This building was moved from the old site to a point near the boatlanding where for a long time it was occupied by Patrick Maher. After some years Welch gave up the business and it was taken up by others, but it was not until a larger and a better shop was opened by Burlin & Forbes, several years after the date mentioned that the wagon business was actually begun here in earnest and became an important industry. Among other early wagonmakers of the village were Royal D. Warner, John B. Rawson, and Dana H. Allen, a son of General Horace Allen.

The first power used in Jamestown, aside from Horse and man power, was furnished by a dam built in what is now known as the Chadakoin, near the present site of the Jamestown Towel mills. This power was intended to operate a sawmill and a grist mill, the forerunners of the present great industries of the city. There were obstructionists in those days as well as these, and in 1812, James Prendergast was indicted by the grand jury of Chautauqua county for erecting this dam, "to the great injury and common nuisance of the leige citizens of the state," and although he removed the obstruction he was tried, found guilty and fined fifteen dollars. He rebuilt the dam on a new site, about the present location of the Warner dam, and the stream has been used as a means of water power from that day to this. It was about that time that the second war with England broke out and the energies of the people of "The Rapids" were devoted to their common country and little was accomplished until victory was assured.
FIRST THINGS IN JAMESTOWN

Probably the most important article in any pioneer country that may be infested with dangerous animals and still still more dangerous men, is the pioneer's gun. In those days men carried their weapons with them to and from their work, if they had any material distance to travel. The making of guns was a flourishing industry in Jamestown nearly a century ago. When Jamestown was still a small village there were two prosperous gun shops located here. One of these was operated by Cyrus W. Jackson, the other by Owen VanDyke, and both were located on Second Street. Jackson employed four journeymen and two apprentices. Van Dyke employed two men besides himself. The VanDyke rifle was widely noted for its excellence. These guns sold for $22, and were among the first percussion cap guns seen in this section. Most of the pioneers brought with them when they came here guns of the flint-lock variety, and a large part of the work of the gun factories of that day was devoted to changing these into the percussion cap type of firearm. Many an old Revolutionary musket was transferred into a fowling piece by VanDyke and Jackson.

Jamestown today is noted for the extent and excellence of its tool industry. But in that respect it has little over the Jamestown of a hundred years ago. The pioneers needed axes and tools and they were forthcoming from local shops. The Harveys, heretofore mentioned in these sketches, were famous for the excellence of the implements turned out in their old blacksmith shop. And then again, good old Father Lyman Crane, the father of Methodism in the village, was famous for the axes and edge tools turned out in his blacksmith shop. Pearl Johnson who came to Jamestown about 1826 devoted his entire time to the making of edged tools of various kinds, axes, shingle shaves, and the like; also butcher knives and carving knives forged from the raw iron and properly tempered to keep an edge. Johnson advertised his shingle shaves as "the best in the world," and they really had that reputation among men who appreciated good tools and made their living through their use. The first real axe factory was established at what is known as Dexterville by Edmund Edgerton and Lyman Crane, and their goods won a nation-wide reputation.
Coopering was one of the early industries in Jamestown. Many of the early settlers were genuine mechanics rather than farmers before they came into the western wilderness. Jesse Carrier was the first to set up a cooper shop in the village. His shop was located on First street, west of the Erie passenger station, in what would be the rear of the Furniture Exposition building today. The street in that section has since been closed by the encroachments of the railway against the steep bank. Cooperage was closely related to "shingle weaving," which was also a common industry in those days. Carpentering was also along the same line of human effort. Among the early carpenters of the village were Milton and Levi Sherwin, Captain Horatio Dix, Pliny Cass, Ezra Marvin and Abraham Staples. Most of the early houses of the village were built of logs, but a few frame structures were erected. Next to black salts, shaved shingles were the current article of exchange for goods bought at the pioneer stores, and it is related that at times merchants refused money and demanded shingles instead for the goods that were purchased.

The first regularly organized machine shop was probably started by the Harvey’s but even before that Captain Phineas Palmer was engaged in the building and repair of machinery, from the earliest settlement of the village down to the time of his death, and the business was continued by his son and his grandson down to a comparatively late period in the city's history. Closely related to the machine shop was the foundry of early days. Eighty-five or ninety years ago Daniel S. Williams came to Jamestown and erected the first foundry in the place. It was on the south east corner of Washington and fourth streets which was then a veritable swamp. Afterwards the foundry was removed to the east of the alley nearby where it continued in operation until a few years ago, on the site now occupied by Squire's court. In the early days two young men, Josephus H. Clark and Josiah Lincoln went into the foundry as apprentices. They afterward bought out the old firm and ran the establishment under the name of Clark and Lincoln; still later the property came under the sole ownership of Mr. Clark, who continued its operation until a generation ago.
The first blacksmith shop in Jamestown was probably built for Judge Prendergast in 1813, at a point half way between Second and First streets, on what is now Mechanics Alley. In 1815 Eleazer Daniels made mill irons for Prendergast in this shop. In about 1815 Thomas W. Harvey, later General Harvey, came from the East to work in this shop, five years later his brother, Charles R. Harvey, the father of what has come to be known as Harveyized steel, or hardened steel, secured employment in this shop. The Harveys in time came to be known as among America's most noted scientific mechanics. Charles Harvey remained in Jamestown for fourteen years, going east in 1836, and later reached New York where he attained worldwide fame as an inventor and steel worker. Before leaving Jamestown the Harveys had become more than locally famous for the excellence of their workmanship and the genius of their inventions. The Harveys while still living and working in Jamestown had invented machines that were in use in many manufacturing plants of the country. They invented the first machine that was made for making pins with heads, and every pin that is used in the world today is turned out from machines using the principle involved in this invention.

Among the dead industries of Jamestown is the manufacture of scythe snaths and grain cradles. It was introduced by Deacon Samuel Garfield, who came to Chautauqua county and settled in the valley between Jamestown and Busti Corners in 1814. He first built a shop near his house and developed a large trade. The bent scythe snath was one of his inventions, and the demand became so great that he was forced to come to Jamestown and establish a larger plant. He purchased the Stevens' Tannery and for many years turned out scythe snaths, hay rakes, grain cradles and grain measures of various sizes. His trade was so large that he not only supplied the local demand but sent quantities of his products to the south by boat-load down the Chautauqua lake outlet, the Conewango and Allegany rivers, reaching the Ohio and finally the Mississippi rivers to meet the demands of southern farmers. Others who engaged in the business later, included A. B. Cobb & Son, Ezra Wood, Ed! Reynolds, Wm. Broadhead, Harris Millard and W. R. Denslow. It was about 1870 that this was added to Jamestown's dead industries.
Naming the baby is always an important problem in the family, but naming a baby settlement sometimes offers greater difficulties. In 1815, there were thirteen families living in the settlement now known as Jamestown. It was considered desirable to secure a post office, but no definite name had been selected. The place had been known as Prendergast Mills, and The Rapids. A meeting of citizens was called to name the baby. There were differences of opinion. Some suggested Prendergastberg, and others, Prendergastville, and still others Jamesville, but the meeting broke up in a row, and without a name. Before the attendants had left the place, however, John Blanchard, the local miller, and a man of influence, informed the assemblage that he would settle the question himself. The next morning a sign over his mill door read,

**JAMESTOWN**

The name was immediately accepted, and so it has remained, and made itself known throughout the world for the excellence of its citizenship and the excellence of its manufactured products.

The first term of county court held in Chautauqua county was in June, 1812, and there was one trial in which The Rapids was quite widely interested, of which Samuel A. Brown, one of the distinguished early lawyers of the county said: "At this court a trial was held between Esq., Jack of Pennsylvania and Esq., Akin of Illicott, for an assault and battery. Violent animosity had prevailed for some time between the southern boatmen and the men of Chautauqua county. Captain Dunn of this county had been gouged and one eye pulled out by a boatman named Valentine. The ill-will had now reached a crisis and was settled by a regular fistcuff fight in a bar room at Layville. Some eight or ten men were engaged on each side. Caleb Thompson of Illicott had his thumb bitten off. James Akin, Esq., and Esq. Jack personally engaged. Akin knocked Jack blind in a few minutes; the skin and flesh on his skull fell loose over his eyes and he could see to fight no longer, when his party took him from the battleground. He was laid up for two months and then his case was tried in this court, and the jury gave him a verdict of $80, but no 'smart money,' as the jury doubtless considered the sport equal to the smart. After this encounter the Chautauquans and the boatmen lived in perfect harmony."
Mount Moriah lodge, Free and Accepted Masons was organized on Sept. 4, 1817, Western Sun chapter Royal Arch Masons, was chartered on Feb. 4, 1820. Other Masonic bodies were not organized here until the latter part of the century. Ellicott lodge of Odd Fellows was organized and instituted on June 10, 1847, and Chautauqua Encampment of Patriarchs on August 23, 1871. These were the only fraternal organizations that had to do with the early history of Jamestown and vicinity. All other fraternal organizations are of comparatively recent birth. But today they include all of the leading organizations that have a foothold in the United States.

The first formal meeting of Mt. Moriah lodge of Free Masons was held at the home of Horatio Dix in Jamestown, when Heman Bush was elected master, Solomon Jones senior warden, Davis Boyd junior warden, and Rev. Paul Davis chaplain. From that day to this the lodge has contained within its membership many of the leading men of the community.
In 1828 James Harrison erected a building on the south side of Third street, occupying a part of the space now covered by the Samuels Hotel, in which he opened a watch repairing and jewelry shop. In 1831 it came into the possession of Wood & Curtis and was used as a boot and shoe store, and a little later by Lathrop's hat shop; then C. W. Jackson occupied it as a gun shop and bell foundry. The upper rooms then used for a printing office, where the Undercurrent, the Liberty Star, and the Herald were successively published. Finally the building was purchased by Judge R. P. Marvin and turned into an office building for lawyers, and among the prominent attorneys of early days who occupied rooms in the building were Judge Marvin, Madison Burnell, Col. James H. Brown, who was killed at Fair Oaks, and Col. John F. Smith, who was killed at Fort Fisher. These were among the early lawyers of Jamestown, men who left a record of faithfulness and ability as a part of the pioneer history of Jamestown, and upon the records of the courts of this county and district.

Just what relationship there is between the drug business and the post office department it would be hard to say, but certainly the history of the two in the early days of Jamestown were very closely related. The first drug stores opened in Jamestown were by Drs. Laban Hazeltine and E. T. Foote, and they in turn were among the first post masters in the village, Foote succeeding Hazeltine in the office. Foote sold his drug store to Smith Seymour; then Seymour succeeded Dr. Foote as postmaster; Seymour in turn sold the drug store to Joseph Kenyon, who also succeeded him as postmaster. A little later John J. Yates, grandfather of our present clerk, Miss Ellen Yates, and J. Eliot Chapin opened a drug store on Third street. Henry J. Yates, son of John S. Yates, later became postmaster. The latest connection between the drug business and the post office was when Major E. P. Putnam was named as postmaster of the city of Jamestown after having been in the drug business here for many years.
The first grist mill in the town of Ellicott was erected at Jorksburg, now Falconer, in 1809. This was three or four years before there was any settlement at the Rapids. The erection of Jork's mill, although one of the rudest kind, was not only a great accommodation, but a great benefit as well, by stimulating the settlers of the county to open roads to the mill. The grist mill was one of the rudest kind, the stones having been cut out of a large rock found in the neighborhood, and with no means for bolting the flour after it was ground. The first roads opened in this part of the county led to Jork's mill as the center. The little settlement at Jorksburg was the nucleus for the settlement of this section. It was here that the workmen that later erected the Prendergast mill at the Rapids, made their headquarters, going back and forth morning and evening along a woods trail that ran beside the outlet.

The first school was opened in the village of Jamestown in the autumn of 1814, and was continued through the winter following. Rev. Amasa West, a graduate of Williams college, was the first teacher. The schoolroom was in the old Blowers house. The records show that seven children and three or four adults attended this school. The entire expense of the school was borne by James Prendergast. The next year another school was opened by Abner Hazeltime, also a graduate of Williams college, who taught until 1818. In 1819 "Prof." Flack taught writing and grammar. In 1820 Austin Nelson, a graduate of Hamilton college, taught school for one term and he was followed in 1821 by Thomas Walkup. In 1822 what was known as the Pine Street school house was erected by subscription by the anti-Prendergast faction of the community, and there was keen competition in educational circles. Among the teachers of the Pine street school were Richard F. Fenton, Henry Gifford, Elisha Hall, Isaac Eddy, Jr., and Orrel Green, all of them family names that have been associated with the history of Jamestown, down to the present day.
The first bank established in Jamestown was the Chautauqua County Bank, which received its charter from the state in 1831. Its bank building was erected and opened on the exact site of the same bank, which has had a continuous existence and is still doing business at the old location but in a modern banking house. The first president of the bank was Elial T. Foote and the first cashier was Arad Joy. In 1832 Aaron D. Patchin of Albany was induced to take the cashiership, which he held for a period of four years, when he was again called to Albany to become a cashier of a bank in that city. When the Chautauqua County Bank was chartered it was in what was known as the safety fund system, which was peculiar to New York state and was considered the best and safest banking system that had yet been developed in the United States. During its history of nearly ninety years this bank has had comparatively few presidents. The conservatism and helpfulness to pioneers that marked its early days has continued characteristic down to the present time, and the few thousands of depositors in those days have reached into the millions of today.

Few there are today who realize that Jamestown was one of the early Mormon headquarters. Dr. Hazeltine in his history of Ellicott says that in 1833 the vanguard of a large Mormon settlement put its appearance in Jamestown preparatory to the occupation of their promised land in the west. He places the number of Mormons who came ostentatiously to Jamestown in that year as 300. They rented houses in different parts of the town, but mostly between Main street and what now is known as the boatlanding. These houses were rented by an advance agent named William Barker. Barker was assisted by Rigdon, who was one of the twelve apostles and who came clandestinely to Jamestown to visit the flock located at this place before the final start for the west. This man Rigdon is often given credit for writing the Book of Mormon; he was a former Baptist minister, whose polygamous tendencies particularly fitted him for a Mormon leader. It is said that he was present when Joseph Smith unearthed the golden plates of Mormon. There was only flurzy of Mormonism in Jamestown, the last of the gang leaving in the Spring of 1834. While here they made a convert of John Fent, author of Fent's arithmetic, who took his family and joined the exodus for the far west.
In June, 1816, Rev. John Spencer, a missionary in service for the Connecticut Missionary Society, paid his second visit to Jamestown, when he organized the First Congregational church, consisting of nine members, as follows: Joseph Dix, Jacob Fenton, Lois Fenton, Oliver Higley, Lucretia Higley, Ebenezer Sherwin, Milton Sherwin, Abner Hazeltine and Daniel Hazeltine. For several years after the organization Mr. Spencer visited the congregation twice a year, and occasionally ministers or missionaries from other boards paid a visit to the community and preached to this congregation. Those who came most often were Rev. Timothy Allen, the first president of Allegany College, and Rev. Mr. Chase of Centerville, Pa. The founder of the church, the Rev. John Spencer, had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving throughout the entire eight years of conflict. He entered the service as a private, rose to be an officer and served some time on the staff of Colonel Wiletts. The local society was not formally chartered as an organization until October 22, 1821. The first trustees were William Deland, Daniel Hazeltine and Samuel A. Brown. The first actual pastor of the church was Rev. Isaac Eddy, some years after the formal organization of the society. He was said to be a powerful preacher and the church grew strong under his leadership.

According to a history of the Methodism in this section written by Elijah Bishop, a life-long member of that church, a class was formed at Worksburgh, now Falconer, in 1814, of which Edward Work, James and John Wilson, John Arthur, William Staples, and their wives were members. Mr. Bishop says that the society was "legally" organized in 1820, with Philetus Parker as preacher and Edward Work, secretary, in order to secure the donation of a deed of twenty acres of land offered by the Holland Land Company to the first church organized in the town of Ellicott, and that this donation was received by this society. This class was later formed into the First Methodist church of Jamestown.

In 1843 there was a great dissention in the church that almost split it in two, over the question of the use of a musical instrument (a bass viol) in the church. Such an instrument was secured and a music teacher hired to teach music in the choir. The presiding elder, Rev. J. J. Steadman, directed the preacher to order the instrument out of the church, which he did. The choir objected, and went to the preacher, Moses Hill, and urged the use of the musical instrument, saying that its removal would drive many of the active young members out of the church. The preacher replied: "The stars may fall from Heaven but this rebellion must come down, if but three members of the church are left I shall present to conference a true Methodist Episcopal church." The matter raged for years, and was not finally settled until the coming of Rev. John Peate as the pastor and the great revival of 1857-8.
The Dexters were among the first residents of Chautauqua county, Darius Dexter first settled at Fayville, and cleared the land where the courthouse now stands. He was at Black Rock in the war of 1812 as an officer of a Chautauqua county company. At the close of the war he became a colonel and was the first commanding officer of the 162d regiment of New York Militia. In 1816 he settled at the Rapids at what became known as Dexterville, and still bears that title as designating a certain section of Jamestown. The family was prominent throughout the county, John Dexter was for many years county clerk; the brothers had a store and ashery at DeWittville. Darius Dexter was grandfather of Mrs. William Jennings Bryan. He sold his Jamestown holdings to Falconer, Jones & Allen and moved to Perry, Ill., where he died. Names become household words, and the name of Dexter and Dexterville, have been familiar in Jamestown for more than one hundred years.

Early in the fall of 1814 Dr. Laban Hazeltine of Wardsboro, Vt., mounted a favorite horse at the home of his father-in-law, in that place, and turned his face towards the west. His uncle, Solomon Jones, had left Wardsboro in 1810 and came to The Rapids, and it was on his invitation that the young doctor followed. He rode horseback all the way to this section, arriving at the home of James Prendergast on Sept. 14, 1814, having passed through Poughkeepsie, Troy, Utica, and Rochester, in each of which places he was urged to stop and take up the practice of his profession. But he came on, determined to visit his uncle at The Rapids. From that day to this the name of Dr. Hazeltine has been a household name in Jamestown, and bids fair to be for many years to come. Dr. Hazeltine bought three large lots belonging to James Prendergast, on the east side of Main street, near the present corner of Second street, for which he paid $440., and he also bought the article for one hundred acres of land on what was later known as Warren street and now as South Main Street. In October he left The Rapids to ride back to Wardsboro, to bring his young wife with him into the wilderness. They left Wardsboro on the 5th of April, 1815, with three heavily loaded wagons and three riding horses, arriving at the Rapids, in the latter part of May, being on the road for nearly eight weeks.
DEACON SAMUEL GARFIELD, heretofore spoken of in these brief articles as the inventor of the patent scythe snath, came to the town of Ellicott in 1814. A year later he was surprised to see his brother, Joseph Garfield step into his cabin door in the wilderness, who had walked all the way from the old family home in Vermont. Joseph Garfield spent the summer here, in the fall he purchased a farm on the Conewango, two miles from Russell. Then he returned to Vermont, going on horseback, and in the spring he brought his family to Jamestown. Three years later, he sold the Russell farm and purchased what is still known as the Garfield farm, midway between Jamestown and Busti. He was regarded as among the best farmers in the county, and his farm always gave that impression. Joseph and Lydia Stearns Garfield were the parents of seven children. Hannah, the eldest daughter, became the wife of Richard Hiller; Anna became the wife of Joseph Bacon and Lydia the wife of Martin Grout.

ELIAKIM GARFIELD was the eldest son of Joseph Garfield; he was born in Vermont and came into Chautauqua county with his father. A hundred years ago he was regarded as one of the "best" men in the county, the term then being applied to physical fitness. He was at one time captain of the celebrated "Harvey Rifles." President James A. Garfield sprang from the same original Vermont family, as did the Chautauqua county Garfields.

THE ALLENS were an important factor in the development of early Jamestown. Elisha Allen came to the Rapids in 1815, and bought the tavern that was then being built by Dix & Smith. In the spring of 1812 he married Juliette Holbrook of Wardsboro, Vermont. His two sons, Augustus F. Allen and Dascum Allen were born at Wardsboro, and he returned to Jamestown with his wife and two boys in 1817. Two daughters and another son were born to them here. From earliest manhood Augustus F. Allen and Dascum Allen were energetic and successful business men, and few men of their day did more toward building up the struggling village and community than did they. Augustus F. Allen, grandfather of the Augustus F. Allen and Alfred Allen of today, was supervisor of the town of Ellicott for a number of years. In 1867 he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention. In 1874 he was elected a member of congress, but died before taking his seat. Dascum Allen turned his attention to the lumber business in which he was eminently successful. Through open-handed generosity he lost heavily in endorsements and in loans. It is said his greatest weakness was love for all men, including his enemies. He was the father of the late Horace F. Allen, Mrs. Charles W. Grant and Frank Allen.
There were few English settlers in Jamestown until the original alpaca mills were established. Among the very first English born residents of the city was William Broadhead, who came here as a mechanic and a good one; later he established a clothing store, and still later was the founder of the first cloth making mills in Jamestown which, since then have developed into one of the city's largest industries. He was the father of S. B. and A. N. Broadhead, Miss S. Florine and Mrs. Mertie Broadhead Howard of Buffalo. Along in the early 40's there came to Jamestown four sturdy young English men; Simon Bootey, John Fuller, John Wilson, 1st., and John Wilson, 2nd. John Bootey, son of Simon Bootey, commenced work as a blacksmith, later becoming a harness maker. Edward R. Bootey, another son of Simon Bootey became a lawyer and was one of the leading members of the bar of Chautauqua county up to the time of his death. He served in the Civil war as a member of the fighting old 9th New York cavalry. His only son, Edward R. Bootey, is practicing his father's profession in the city today.

John T. Wilson, father of Charles C. Wilson, Mrs. Frank W. Cadwell, and Mrs. Anna Wilson Dunham, was a son of John Wilson 2nd. The family have been identified with the business interests of James-town ever since the first arrival of the first member of the family.

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This will conclude the series of articles that have been run in this column for the past four months under the heading Old Jamestown. They were not intended as a history of the city, but were written and printed for the purpose of touching the high spots in the development of the Jamestown of nearly 100 years ago, and with the intention of mentioning very briefly, some if not all of those who labored in those days for the making of the industrial city from the swamps and wilderness along the valley of the Chautauqua lake outlet, and originally known as the Rapids. If we have succeeded in throwing any light upon these early days, of of stimulating a little more research among the students of the city, it is well, and we shall feel that the effort to dig this information out of the various historical records of the settlement have not been in vain and we shall be satisfied. Doubtless there are many things of interest that have been overlooked. Certain it is that these articles have attracted some attention and have given to the young people of today a little insight in the lives of the pioneers whose labors laid the foundation for the prosperous Jamestown of today. Many communications have been received in regard to these; some of them have given additional facts that were not before in the grasp of the writer. If there are others who have knowledge of events of the long ago that properly belong to such a series of articles, and they are written so as to be presented in brief space such as these articles have filled they will be thankfully received and gladly published, and will help in preserving the records for future generations. For much of the material published The Journal desires to make acknowledgment to the pages of a book written nearly forty years ago by Dr. G. W. Hazeltine, and entitled EARLY HISTORY OF ELLICOTT.
OLD JAMESTOWN

Dredging the Chautauqua lake outlet through Jamestown which has not yet been finished and probably never will be, is a task of almost one hundred years duration. It was first begun in 1822, when an attempt was made to deepen the channel. At this time there was discovered a row of white pine (written "plank" in printed item, c b s ) piles driven firmly into the earth across the stream. Corinplanter, the famous Indian chief informed the early settlers that these had been driven in order to raise the water in the lake so as to permit troops to pass down the lake and hence down the river to Pittsburgh. The town of Ellicott was the site of an important Indian village long before the Revolutionary war. It was located in what is now the town of Kiantone, and on the Prendergast flats. This was in the later years of the 17th century. It was one of the grainaries of the Five Nations. When the French soldiers passed down the Conewango river on their way to Fort Duquesne, Corinplanter was only eighteen years old; nevertheless he led a party of sixteen Indians to the defense of the fort, embarking his warriors at what has been known as Oxbow bend on the Conewango, about a mile north of what is known as Fentonville.

WITH DANCES held almost every night in the year, and often a half-dozen of them on the same evening in 1920, it may be of interest to speak briefly of the first dance held in the village. This was a New Year's ball, held on January 1, 1816. A large hotel was in process of erection at the corner of Main and Third streets, and the "ball room" was finished in haste for this party. Invitations had been sent out for miles around. The ball room was on the ground floor. While the merry company was engaged in the popular dances of a hundred years ago, some "rough necks" who were not invited got hold of an old blind horse that was loose in the community, and led it to the door of the dance room, and at a propitious moment when the floor was crowded with dancers, burst open the door and gave the blind horse a slap which sent him waltzing into the middle of the floor and the dancers as quickly waltzing out of range. It is reported that he 'danced down the center, with a pace quickened by the music, in a straight line, with no 'allemand' either to the right or the left, scattering the dancers and finally bringing up short at the fireplace in the opposite end of the room." The first dance in the village was long remembered as "the blind horse dance."
About 1830 a quiet, plainly dressed young man appeared at the "Jamestown Temperance House," informing the proprietor, Willard Rice, that he was short of money, but was willing to work and was looking for a place to locate. Rice promptly told him to stop there until he found a job, and to pay his lodging when convenient. Within a very short time the stranger and landlord Rice's eldest daughter had formed a genuine friendship. She soon learned that the young man was an excellent penman, and her interest led her to organize a writing school with this stranger as the teacher. The school was most successful, practically all of the young people of the community became enrolled as students. In January, 1834 Miss Mary Rice, the landlord's daughter, who organized the school became the bride of the young teacher, and thus Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Kent started together on the highway of life and founded a family that has been prominent in Jamestown affairs from that day to this. Mr. Kent first engaged in business in the dry goods trade, and later he established the Jamestown Bank, which after the war, became the First National Bank, with which he was identified many years.

ABNER HAZELTINE

Came to Jamestown from Wardsboro, Vt., in 1815, teaching school for three seasons and studying law under Judge Houghton. In 1819 he was admitted as an attorney in the supreme court, and then returned to Wardsboro and married Polly Kidder in September of that year. He returned in November with his young wife and settled at Warren; three years later he came back to Jamestown, and continued to practice law in Jamestown until near the end of life occurring December 20, 1879. He was elected a member of assembly in 1828 and in 1829, and in 1832 and again in 1834 he was elected a member of congress from this district. In 1847 he was chosen district attorney for Chautauque county, and in 1859 and again in 1873 he was elected judge of Chautauqua county. He was one of the founders of the first Congregational Church in Jamestown in 1816, and a tablet to his memory is on the walls of the church today. He was one of the editorial writers on the Jamestown Journal when this paper was first established in 1826.
OLD JAMESTOWN

Judge RICHARD P. MARVIN - whose name still stands in this community as a monument to his distinguished services - came to Jamestown in 1829. Jamestown and western New York owe much to him for the public service he rendered. He was greatly interested in the construction of the Erie railway to connect New York city with Lake Erie at Dunkirk, and was an open advocate of the line long before the project took definite shape. In the fall of 1834 he married Isabella Newland of Albany, a sister of Robert Newland. He represented this district in congress from 1837 to 1841. In 1847 he was elected a justice of the supreme court for the eighth judicial district, which office he held for 25 years, until reaching the age limit of such service permitted by law. Long after his retirement from the bench he continued the practice of law and was a regular attendant at this law offices in this city, and was frequently called upon for opinions in matters of more than ordinary importance. In young manhood he invested heavily in real estate and timber lands in the county, which later became of great value and made him one of the rich men of the community at the time of his death. Many of his descendants are still residents of Jamestown.

GEORGE W. TEW first came to Jamestown in 1825, and opened a shop for the manufacture of tin and sheet iron ware, in the building directly north of Shaw's hotel and then known as "The Ark." He also took up the study of law in Samuel A. Brown's office, was admitted to the bar and became Brown's law partner in 1831. He was elected county clerk in 1834 and removed to Mayville, where he made his home, never returning to Jamestown to reside. He was re-elected county clerk in 1837, and in 1841 he became cashier of the bank of Silver Creek and removed from Mayville to that village where he resided until his death. In 1825, just before coming to Jamestown, he was married to Mary D. Alger, and after her death he was married in 1840 to Mrs. Caroline Reynolds. He was the father of seven children, two of whom are still living, George W. Tew and Willis Tew, both of whom were long connected with the City National bank of Jamestown, which was generally known as the Tew bank, and which was later merged with the National Chautauqua County bank.
Dr. JEDIDIAH PRENDERGAST and MARTIN PRENDERGAST erected a building and opened the first store in Jamestown in 1814. It was on the northwest corner of Main and First streets, where Charley Johnson's store now stands. Neither of the owners was a resident of the village, and a young man, Thomas Disher, was the first superintendent of the store. A year later Richard Hiller assumed command and conducted the store in his own way and it was generally known as Hiller's store. Among the clerks in those early days were Rufus Jones and Isaac Hiller. The store always carried in stock a liberal supply of general merchandise, dry goods, groceries, hardware and liquors. Hiller, who conducted the store, was also a lumberman, and was one of the early raftsmen in floating lumber down the outlet, the Conewango and the Alleghany river to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Eliakin Garfield was the most proficient raftsman on the Conewango in those days. Richard Hiller married one of his daughters, and Horace Bacon another. Hiller later moved to a farm in the town of Carroll, where he lived for many years.

One of the things that cannot be overlooked in writing of early Jamestown is the QUAKER BOARDING SCHOOL. It was established in 1833 by Mary E. Osborne, a widow and a Quakeress. She bought a piece of property on what was known as the Frewsburg road; later as Quaker street, and now as Foote avenue. The plot of ground was on the west side of the street and about midway between the points where Foote avenue is intersected by Mechanic street and Newland streets. Here she erected a very large but plain building for boarding school purposes. The attendance was surprisingly large, and almost immediately it was found that additions were necessary and they were built. This school was regarded as one of very superior advantages, and the young women of western New York or western Pennsylvania who wanted a "finishing touch" in her education had to be enrolled in its membership. The school came to an unfortunate end. Mrs. Osborne had a brother, Alvin Cornell, who with his wife lived at the Quaker school. In 1843 Cornell killed his wife and cut his own throat but recovered. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged but the pleas of Mrs. Osborne caused Governor Wright to commute sentence to imprisonment for life. The Quaker school was never opened after that.
DR. HAZELTINE, in his history of Ellicott records the fact that in 1830 the landlord at the Allen tavern at the corner of Main and Third streets -- a Dutchman named VanVelzer (VELSOR ?) -- wanted a larger bell than any other hotel in town and larger than could be procured in this new country. Phineas Palmer came with his inventive genius to the aid of the Dutchman's wants. He procured a large bar of steel and had it turned into an enormous triangle, which he mounted on a frame on the roof of the house. Two pieces of heavy iron or steel bar were fastened to the wooden arms and attached to the frame of the triangle. Cords fastened to the distal end of the wooden arms descended to the place where the operator of the machine was to stand. By pulling first one cord and then the other, the loudest, clearest, sweetest tone ever heard in this wilderness was produced, and the bell was in use until the hotel burned many years later.

In 1829 ELICK JONES, the eldest son of Solomon Jones erected a hotel on the south side of Second street, facing what is now Prendergast avenue. It was here that Orsino E. Jones, donor of the Jones Memorial hospital, spent his boyhood days. Ellick Jones was an important personage in the young community. He was born in Dover, Vt., in 1800. Before he was ten years old he drove one of the teams in the caravan when his father emigrated from Vermont to the wilds of western New York in 1810. His education was largely in the school of active labor and worldly experience. He was regarded as one of the stoutest, most rugged youths of the community. At the age of 20 years he married and moved into a log house at Jones' landing (Clifton) vacated by his father when he built the Allen tavern. He was made a captain of militia in the 163d regiment and was thereafter known as Captain Jones. After the death of his wife he went into the grocery business and later engaged in the meat business, supplying a large share of the meat for the people of the village. It was in this market that O. E. Jones, more familiarly known as "Sine" Jones secured his early education in business and laid the foundations for his later fortune.
OLD JAMESTOWN

The following paragraph is taken from the History of Ellicott by Dr. G. W. Hazeltine, and is printed for the purpose of showing conditions as well as describing men of the early days in Jamestown:

A special friend of Augustus Moon, Amos Ferguson, settled in an early day on a farm northwest of Jamestown, which was later occupied by his son, Amos Ferguson, the poet. Frequently Moon and Ferguson would meet at the old Allen tavern in Jamestown and flip coppers for the two farms. Gust would say: "Amo, you have a good farm and I have got a good farm, both paid for --- I will flip a copper with you to see who shall have both farms." "Done, Gust, flip away," Amos would reply. The one who was beat would say, "I guess it was a fair flip, but I'll treat and back down." This operation would be kept up until the landlord informed them that they had as heavy a load as their horses could draw home; they were then placed in their wagons and their faithful horses would go directly home, with great intelligence, avoiding stumps and jeeping in the road without staggering.

The STRUNK FAMILY, while not so closely identified with the village of Jamestown, formed an important element of the community in the town of Ellicott. About 1750 Henry Strunk and his sister, Katharine Strunk, arrived in New York from the north of Germany. Henry worked for five years and Katharine for three years to pay their passage money. Later Henry settled at Troy, N. Y., where he died in old age leaving ten children. John Strunk, eighth son, and Jonas Simmons came here in 1809; Simmons, whose wife was Elsie Strunk, settled on what has later been known as the Gilbert Strunk farm at Fluvanna, and John located on the Dwight Strunk farm northwest from town. The Simmons' family had fifteen children, of whom thirteen came with them, while John Strunk and wife brought six children with them into the wilderness. Jacob Strunk, an older brother of Henry brought his wife and ten children from the old home in Rensselaer county to Chautauqua county in 1816. From that day to this the Strunk Family has been prominent in Chautauqua county, intermarrying with many of the old families of the county, and developing a family history that every member of the family may well be proud of. There are few of the old families in the Town of Ellicott that are not related in some way to the Strunks.
MILTON SHERWIN came to the Rapids in 1815 from Saratoga county. He came in company with Oliver Higley and family, and they regarded the trip of a month very speedy travelling. Mr. Sherwin first settled in the town of Busti on what was in more recent years known as the Walter Gifford farm. Milton Sherwin married Flora Griffith, daughter of Samuel Griffith and granddaughter of Jeremiah Griffith, in 1822. He did not become a resident of Jamestown until 1828, but had done work in the village and was an active member of the community before that time. He was one of the founders or first members of the First Congregational church in 1816. He was a builder and millwright, and took an important part in the early development of Jamestown. We have not at hand the record of his death but he lived to a ripe old age.

Among the families to come to the Rapids in 1814 was that of CYRUS FISH, who came originally from Stonington, Conn. He was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting when he was eighteen years old. After the war he married Bridget Jones in Groton, Conn. She was ten years old when the Revolution began, and went into the field to catch her father's horse while he prepared his gun and ammunition to take part in the first battle of the war. Cyrus Fish never recovered from sickness developed in the war, and died in 1817, three years after coming to Jamestown, and his wife died three years later. But they had a large family, and still have a good many descendants in Jamestown and vicinity. Cyrus Fish's oldest son, Cyrus, built a mill at what was then known as Olive Run on the Cassadaga, later he migrated to Iowa, where he died; two of his daughters returned to Jamestown; Maria married Daniel Williams of Ashville; Susan married Dr. G. W. Hazeltine of Jamestown; Grace became the wife of Elijah Akin and Harriet became the wife of Jesse Landon, who was the son of Reuben Landon, who built the first bridge across the outlet in 1814. Maria Fish, a daughter of the original Cyrus Fish, became the wife of Henry Baker in 1828.
A.S. Prather drilled the well at the turn in Steele street, opposite the factory building (at the foot of the steep bank below the General Hospital) back in 1877, exploring for oil or gas. That was the time of great excitement in the Bradford, Pa., oil fields. In May, 1877 the Prather well reached a depth of 550 feet. In June it was down to 935 feet but we find no record of later drilling. After being plugged at the bottom, it was cased off for the mineral water struck, which was piped to the center of Brooklyn Square, over which a pagoda was built by the city, and for years citizens filled their jugs and drank this water as a cure for rheumatism and kindred ailments.

PIOUSVILLE Got its name because of the "pious" character of the manufacturers in that section.

LOCAL EVENTS DURING THE YEAR 1900.

Jan. 1, Cornerstone of the (old) Y. M. C. A. Building, laid.

April 25, G. E. Jones and Ralph C. Sheldon bring first autos to Jamestown.

June 6, Wildman's sawmill at Bemus Point burned.

August 15, Rural Free Delivery from Jamestown Office, in effect.

FIRST SCHOOL IN JAMESTOWN.

The first school in the village of Jamestown (then called the Rapids,) was opened in the autumn of 1814 and was continued through the winter following. Rev. Amasa West, a graduate of Williams College was the teacher. The school room was in the John Blower's House. Records show that seven children and three or four grown-ups attended the school .... the entire expense of this school was borne by James Prendergast.

See also: Hazeltine's account of the burial of the Sprake baby by John Blowers.

JAMES RAINEY killed FRED MITCHELL in an altercation at the Hotel FLORENCE (Sherwin House) Fluvanna, April 11, 1895.

GEORGE W. FOSTER was arrested on July 4, 1888, on a charge of murdering LEROY BOGARDUS .... (Murder occurred in Josephus Clark's Foundry, Jamestown, on that date. I think these names are twisted.

FIRST STEAM CARS INTO JAMESTOWN; August 25, 1860. Railroad was then called the NEW YORK & ERIE .... Later called the ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN.
UNION GRANGE... Jamestown... was organized with 32 members, on Oct. 19, 1874, by Deputy Ira Porter. In a Hall over what is now the Black Bear Restaurant.. (Cake Shop 1950). (11 women and 25 men) was named by O H. Field, the first Overseer.

LOG CABIN ON JAMESTOWN FAIR GROUNDS... in 1886, Young ladies in ancient costumes took turns acting as hostesses for a day... Miss Jennie Wilson; Miss Jennie Tuckerman; Miss Clara Crane; Miss Jessie Ormes; Miss Margaret Hall, and Miss Lucia Henderson.

Jamestown Evening Journal and Jamestown Morning Post consolidated Sept. 30, 1941. First Issue of Post-Journal is on October 1, 1941.

MARTIN FARM, at Fluvanna... bought by M. L. Quick, 12/8/1941.

AIRPLANE... Jamestown got its first glimpse of an aeroplane in 1911, when G. F. Rogers passed over the city on his flight from New York to San Francisco. The Jamestown Fire whistle was blown when he left Clean and the roofs were crowded with spectators.

DUFF BROWN AND EDWARD BOSCHEE... Mad ride for life... happened Aug. 17, 1869. Duff L. Brown d. at Portland of consumption, Aug. 27, 1883. Ride was from Prospect to Brocton. He was buried at Brocton by the Masons. He was a member of Randolph Lodge of Masons... He was at one time an engineer on the Erie R. R.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Burned, Jamestown. 2/18/1877.

RUFUS JONES HARDWARE STORE. Burned, night of July 27, 1876.

MARLOW. Hanged... Friday, August 2, 1872.

HENRY WHITTEMORE. Supt. Fluvanna Sunday School... 1874.

NEW FLUVANNA CHURCH... was planned to be dedicated Sun. June 28, 1891. Elder Wyman went as invited for that purpose -- some of the Trustees forbade it until the church was finished, and accepted.

Dedication of the New Fluvanna Church, Sunday, July 19, 1891. Elder Ellis preached. Elder Wyman assisted. Elder Ellis took "Strength and beauty" for his text... and applied it to the new house. Eliza Hale Diary.

1884. First Horse cars in Jamestown.

1891. First Electric cars in Jamestown.

1886. Jamestown incorporated as a city.

1888. Leroy Bogardus murdered by George W. Foster.

1888. Chautauqua Lake Railway completed.

1905. Feb. 2. Gasoline Motor Car tested on J.C.L.E. by Bertram Young and proved satisfactory.

1905. April 4. Letters patent on Motor car issued to F. L. Chase and Bertram M. Young.

1905. April 13. Certificate filed by Chautauqua Traction Co. for an extension... Mayville to Westfield.
Gen. EDWARD PAINE.
In 1802 Gen. Paine, agent for the State of Conn. opened a wagon road from Buffalo to Chautauqua Creek, to enable emigrants to reach the Conn. Reserve lands in Ohio. The road was soon after finished to the Penna. Line. (From Gazetteer of N.Y., by J. H. French.)

Sept. 8, 1841. d. at Painesville, O., Gen. Edward Paine, a Soldier of the Revolution, aged 95 years, 7 mos. He led the first company that broke ground on Dorchester Heights. ... in 1802 he cut a road from Buffalo to Chautauqua Creek.

MAIL ROUTE.
In 1806 the first Mail Route was established between Buffalo and Erie, Pa. The first mail was carried by a man named Metcalf, who traveled on foot, and carried the mail matter in a handkerchief.

Account of School Meeting - Location and erection of Union School Buildings --(10 acres) -- Rufus W. Pier place.... Old Foote property.

SALEM CROSS ROADS. Postoffice. Mayville Sentinel. 5/12/1885.
A new postoffice has been established at the village of Salem in the Town of Portland, in this county, by the name of "Salem Cross Roads," And Daniel Howell, a highly respected gentleman of that place, appointed Post Master.

NORTH EAST PA.
In 1802, North East, Pa., was Lower Greenfield. In that year the Erie Presbytery was constituted. August 31, 1803, the first meeting of that Presbytery was held at North East. Robert Patterson was then installed first Pastor. Rev. Joseph Badger, of the Erie Presbytery, preached the funeral sermon in the memorial service at the Cross Roads, for Edward McHenry, who was drowned in Lake Erie, when the boat in which he and two companions were sailing to Erie for supplies capsized. His son, John McHenry, was the first white child born in Chautauqua County.

KEEPR OF POOR HOUSE. J.J. 1/6/1841.
William Gifford, Esq., who has with much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the county, discharged the responsible duties of the keeper of the Poor House, ever since its first establishment, resigned, and William Waggoner of Gerry was appointed by the Board of Superintendents in his stead. Annual report of the Superintendents of the Poor, 1840.

FINE POLITICAL AD. Page with Border. Abner Hazeltine for Congress. Westfield Courier, October 17, 1834.

CHAUTAUQUA DEMOCRAT.
Began publication 2/16/1853. J. Warren Fletcher, Publisher; H. B. Nichols, Editor.
JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. October 5, 1860.

IMPROVEMENTS. -- The close of the present season will exhibit a marked change in the appearance of our village. We desire to notice the improvements now finished or in progress.

Probably the largest and most expensive work of the kind ever undertaken here is the recently finished grading of Third Street from the Wesleyan Church to Harrison's brick yard. This long job has been done at the expense of the tax-payers on the street under the direction of Mr. Lewis Andrews, Street Commissioner. The change in the street in some localities is very marked. The deepest cuts are opposite the residences of Mr. D. H. Allen and Mr. Taft, below the Academy, at the crossing of Pine street, and opposite Messrs. John M. Grant and A. R. Catlin. Mr. S. B. Wescott, in the latter neighborhood, is left, side-walk, shade-trees, fence and all nine or ten feet above the road. Others are nearly as conspicuously elevated. In other places the fill is proportionally great. At the intersections with James and Cherry Streets, the greatest amount of "dumping" has been done. The Wesleyan Church, formerly six steps from the ground, is now only one or two, and the Presbyterian Church that had a Session Room in the basement and the main entrance of which was reached by a considerable flight of steps is now even with the surface and its lecture room is an underground cellar. The job of accommodating the premises of some residents to this grade is no small one, but it is being vigorously prosecuted. The job includes the grading of the track and the re-laying of the old plank walk on the South side of the street and a new one on the North. The whole improvement, we are informed, will cost not far from $1,800.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. Friday, April 7, 1871.

REAL ESTATE SALE. -- One of the largest transactions in real estate that has taken place in Jamestown for many years was between Messrs. Lewis Hall and Phineas Crossman in October last. The latter purchased from the former fifteen acres of land lying between Lake View Avenue and the Still Road (Distillery Street later .... is now Winsor St. C.B.S. 1950.) This tract contains some of the best land in the corporation, is slightly, fertile and well watered, and but a few minutes walk from Main St. Consideration $30,000.

Mr. Crossman has commenced laying out the land city style, and has already several new streets, making very handsome and desirable building lots. He has three houses in the course of erection and has sold $2,500 worth of lots.

CHAUTAUQUA REPUBLICAN. Jamestown, N.Y., October 13, 1830.

FOR SALE. -- In the village of Jamestown, the well known TANNERY ESTABLISHMENT situated at the foot of Cherry Street. Terms of payment easy. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Jamestown, October 12, 1830.

JAMES CLARK.
JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. January 12, 1881.

ALLEN'S OPERA HOUSE burned this A. M. Started at 3:40 A. M. Frame building 120 x 60 feet, 22 feet high. Addition for offices 33 x 40 feet. Opera House cost $12,000. No insurance.

(Allen's Opera House was located on East Third Street, near Spring.) (On site of present (1950) Palace Theater. CBS.)

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. January 29, 1881.

Grandin Brothers during 1880 shipped from Tidioute and vicinity 1,780,600 feet of lumber, 83,600 pine lath, and one-half million shingles. The prospect is that in 1881 their business will be largely increased.

CHAUTAUQUA REPUBLICAN. April 30, 1828.

B. WELCH --- INFORMS the public that he has re-commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in an upper room of G. W. Tew's on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, Jamestown, where he is ready to receive all kinds of work in his line. Those who will favor him with their custom may depend on having their work well done, on short notice, and punctually at the time agreed upon.

PRICES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full trimmed coats</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others in proportion to Pantaloons</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantaloons</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vests</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CUTTING performed at all times, for ready cash or produce.

Jamestown, April 8, 1828.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. February 18, 1829.

CHAIR MAKING -- Robert V. Cunningham has taken a shop on 3rd street, a few rods west of Jones & Knight's Inn -- where he has on hand and will constantly keep for sale, Windsor and Fancy Chairs, Settees, Arm Chairs, Writing-Chairs etc. made of the best material and in the newest fashion.

N.B. Lumber and produce taken in payment.

Jamestown, February 18, 1829.
CHARLES PARKS

Have this day interviewed Charles Parks, 85 years old. He remembers when Robert V. Cunningham lived in the large house, which he built about 1830, on the S. W. corner of Cherry and 3rd Streets. Mr. Parks attended parties in the Cunningham house there when he was a boy. Charles Park's father, Simeon Parks, came here about 1832. Soon after his marriage he took silver dollars to James Harrison - jeweller and silversmith - who wrought them into beautiful tea-spoons. These spoons, with Harrison's name deeply stamped on the under side of the handles, are still in Mr. Charles Park's possession. At that time -- 1838 -- Harrison's Jewelry Shop was on the site of the present American National Bank.

James Harrison was Jamestown's 2nd jeweller. He opened his first shop in the north room on a double store which stood on the site of the subsequent "Marble Hall," now Number North Main Street, November 1828. In 1828 he built the structure - 20 x 30, two stories and basement -- on the south west corner of 3rd Street and Mechanic's Alley, which from 1840 to 1860 was locally famous as "The Inns of Court," for his jewelry establishment. He sold this building in 1831, and in 1838 we find him in the location below the Proudfit store. His work on the Park's teaspoons shows him to have been an accomplished silversmith craftsman.

March 7th, 1927.

A.W. Anderson.

CHAUTAUQUE REPUBLICAN. Jamestown, N. Y., 1828.

JAMES HARRISON. -- Silver Smith, informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Jamestown, one door south of Walbridge's Inn, where all business in his line shall be promptly and faithfully attended to. Watches and all kinds of time pieces cleaned and repaired in the best manner and on the shortest notice.

Jamestown, November 18, 1828.

SILVER. -- Table & Tea Spoons made to order on short notice.

Jamestown. August 26, 1830.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. July 12, 1825.

ELMER FREEMAN has commenced the Hat Making Business in the village of Jamestown.
NICHOLAS ARENDE — of the old Congregational Church corner, has taken down his lager beer sign.

Mr. A. is responsible and does not like the liability he incurs to pay for all the foolishness any man who may drink at his bar may take into his fuddled head to be guilty of.

Tally one for Nicholas.


SALEM ON ERIE — Was established 1861, at Wassaia, Dutchess Co., by Thomas Lake Harris, formerly a Universalist Minister in New York City, and removed in Brocton in 1867. Known here as the “Harris Community,” owned about 2,000 acres of land. Engaged extensively in grape growing and wine making. Had greenhouses, for sale of plants and flowers. . . . a hotel, a restaurant, and other properties.

VELISHA FAY. . . Died in Portland (township) Jan. 31, 1881, at the age of 98 years, came to Chaut. Co., in 1806, and at the time of his decease was probably the oldest settler in the county. He was in the War of 1812, and took part in the Battle of Black Rock.

GREAT FIRE IN JAMESTOWN. See Jamestown Journal, January 9, 1852.


EXPLOSION OF STEAMER CHAUTAUQUA. Democrat. August 16, 1871. p 5.


See. In Jamestown Journal:

Jan. 21, 1879. Amos Ferguson, Concert.
Feb. 17, 1879. Ferguson's Article, and poems.
Jun. 16, 1873. Old Settlers Reunion. . names and ages.

C. B. S.
W. JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. February 11, 1881.

A FAMILY GATHERING.- at the Residence of NATHAN BROWN, on East Fourth Street.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. July 4, 1851.

Name of HOLLUM VAIL now changed to WATER WITCH. The WATER WITCH burned at wharf at Mayville, Nov. 14, 1852.

CHAUTAUQUA DEMOCRAT. April 13, 1870.

"General" Harrison Persons, well known in this county and a resident of Ellery, is accounted one of the most experienced and reliable of pilots on the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers. In a forty-four years of steady run of good health he has been "down the river" two hundred and forty-four times, and last week started on his two hundred and forty-fifth trip. Old Father Time has been lenient with him, and at the age of sixty-one years, he is hale and hearty as an average man of forty.

JAMESTOWN D. JOURNAL. November 23, 1877.

OBIT. Dr. J. H. Rathbone... The funeral took place at 2 o'clock this P.M., from his residence, southeast corner of Pine and Fifth Sts. Burial in Lake View Cemetery.

Dr. J. Henry Rathbone was b. at Augusta, Ga., in 1832. He lived in Augusta until he was 14 years of age, when he went to Providence, R. I., where he prepared for entrance to Brown University, from which he graduated. Before receiving his degree he was a student at Heidelberg University in Germany for several years, during which he traveled extensively in European countries. In 1859 he received the degree of M.D. at Philadelphia, having studied medicine at Boston and Philadelphia. In 1853 he was married to Miss Eliza Adams, of Augusta. He practiced in Buffalo one year, and came to Jamestown in 1860, where he has since resided. Dr. Rathbone had scholarly tastes; read much, and kept abreast of the progress of science and art. Possessing a competence, he did not devote all his time to medicine, but spent much time in literary studies.

February 25, 1853... THE CHAUTAUQUA DEMOCRAT, which takes the place of the NORTHERN CITIZEN, was commenced last week, in Jamestown...... It is Edited by H. B. Nichols, and published by J. Warren Fletcher.
CHAUT. DEM. Sept. 23, 1858.

DEDICATION OF UNIVERSALIST CHURCH... Bemus Point.

CHAUT. DEM. May 11, 1859.

Died. At Mayville, April 19, 1859. Alice - wife of William Peacock... in 79th year of age.

CHAUT. DEM. Sept. 22, 1858.

BLACK HAWK DAN -- A horse owned by R. F. Fenton, of Jamestown.

FREDONIA CENSOR. July 27, 1836.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD opens Land Office at Westfield.

August 10, 1836.

SEWARD'S New Terms.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. July 11, 1879.

FAIRBANKS was a name for Kiantone Village.

HISTORY OF THE FREW FAMILY. "H". (Abner Hazeltine ?)

FIRST DWELLING IN FRESHBURG was a plank house for the residence of John Frew in the spring of 1817. John Frew died Sept. 1865. and his wife died April 17, 1879.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. June 25, 1874.

AN OLD SETTLER. We were introduced today to Mr. Coville, who came to Ellicott in 1810. He helped build to build the first frame house in Jamestown -- the John Blower's house. Mr. Coville is 83.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. January 8, 1886.

Article on Albion Winegar Tourgee & his literary work.

also -- Item on death of Izara Sottle at the County House.
CHAUTAUQUE GAZETTE, Fredonia, N. Y., March 11, 1817.

E. DEWEY, Shff.

By S. Everden, Depy. Shff.
Pomfret, January 19, 1818.

CHAUTAUQUA COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Chautauque Cotton Manufacturing Company, that the sum of $3 on each share of the stock of said Company is required to be paid to the Trustees thereof, on or before the 8th day of April next, under pain of forfeiting said shares, and all previous payments made thereon. -- Also, that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held on the said 8th day of April next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the house of Nathan Cass, in the town of Ellicott, in Chautauque county, on business of importance.

By order of the Trustees.

Jan. 25, 1817.

E. CHENEY, Agent.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. March 25, 1859.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Improvements are in progress on the surroundings of St. Luke's Church in this place. The walk on Fourth street is graded down, and a new fence faces up the embankment, which will be terraced to the level of the fence and wall. The graders, in digging, came to the old wall which was the foundation of the Journal Office as long ago as 1828, and in which Horace Greeley did some of his first work. The Journal waves still, but Horace has passed away from town.

CAPT. JOHN SCOTT - the Supervisor of Chautauqua, was the son of Wm. Scott a native of Scotland, and b. in Taunton, Mass., Jan. 1, 1770. Came to Canadaway in 1804, where he m. Brilliant, daut. of Deacon Erasmus Holmes, and settled in Mayville in 1807 where he opened a public inn -- where the first Courts were held. He removed from Mayville about 1826 - to Lee County, Ill., Died 1846. A pleasant, quiet man .. well calculated to keep a public inn.

DEMOCRAT.
NEW YORK CENSOR, Fredonia, N.Y., April 2, 1823.

ONE POTATO REWARD

Ran away from the subscriber, an apprentice to the Wheel-Making business, named William B. Greenman, aged about 18 years. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, and nothing more.

HENRY WILLSON.

NORTHERN CITIZEN. Jamestown, N.Y., September 5, 1849.

BELL'S CHAIR WARE-ROOM, Third-street, opposite the Allen House. Where may be found a general assortment of Fancy, Dining, Rocking, Office and Children's Chairs and Settees. Also the new and elegant cane seat Boston Rocking Chair. The above ware is made and finished in a style superior to anything of the kind ever before offered in this market — and will be sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else, this side of 'down East.'

Jamestown, Sept. 5, 1849.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. Jamestown, N. Y., October 12, 1831.

JAMESTOWN HOUSE

OWEN SALISBURY Has taken the Corner Tavern Stand on Main and Third streets, in the village of Jamestown, county of Chautauque, lately occupied by William VanVelzer. His house is now in readiness for the reception of company. His Bar and Table will be furnished with as good as the country affords. BOARDERS will be accommodated as reasonable as at any other House in Jamestown. A Carriage will run to and from the Steam Boat to convey passengers gratis.

He solicits his share of public patronage.

Jamestown, May 17, 1831.

FAIR. Chautauqua County Agricultural Society. at Westfield, Sept. 28-29, 1842.
JAMESTOWN JOURNAL

August 17, 1836.

JAMESTOWN ACADEMY

(Incorporated April 16th, 1836)

The third term of this institution will commence on Thursday the 1st day of September next, in the building lately occupied for that purpose, * under the superintendence of Mr. Lysander Farrar, A. B. as principal and Miss Clarissa D. Wheeler as assistant.

The term will be 15 weeks. Tuition in classical studies $5.00 per term equal to $1.25 per month. For common English studies $4.00 per term, equal to $1.00 per month.

Lectures will be delivered before the students by the Principal, and other literary and scientific gentlemen on Chemistry, Philosophy and other branches. The high recommendation of Mr. Farrar from Pres't Nott and the professors of Union College, have been most fully sustained by the ability and fidelity with which he has discharged his duties, and Miss Wheeler, the assistant, has in her department given entire satisfaction. We the Trustees, can therefore, from past experience and personal observation, speak in the most unequivocal terms of commendation of the ability and fidelity of the teachers, and they pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting by the teachers, or trustees to advance the students in their studies or to watch over their morals with parental solicitude. Board can be obtained in respectable families on as good terms as in any other village in the county. After the ensuing term the school will occupy the large 3 story building now erecting for a permanent Academy. Particular attention will be given students who are preparing for teaching school.

Jamestown, Aug. 15, 1836.

Sam'l A. Brown, Sam'l Barrett, A. Fletcher, W. W. Chandler, Rufus Pier, Horace Allen,


TRUSTEES.

* The building referred to was the Infant School building, erected in 1832, on the southeast corner of 5th Street, and the Alley between Pine and Spring Streets. A.W.A.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. November 4, 1829. SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS ALDEN will open a Select School in the Academy in the village of Jamestown, on the first of September.

Terms -- Reading, Orthography and Geography, $1.25. Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, and History, $1.50. Rhetoric, Chronology, Natural Philosophy, and Map Drawing, $1.75. Plain and Ornamental Needlework will also be taught.

JAMESTOWN, August, 1829.
GREAT COMFORT TO THE AFFLICTED.

BENHAM & BELL have started a New Chair Factory in the village of Jamestown, near the Sash Factory, and have also opened a Warehouse on Main Street, nearly opposite S. A. Brown's Law Office, where they can furnish every variety of CHAIRS AND SETTSES, including the New and Elegant Boston Rocking Chair, all of which are warranted to be made of the best materials, and finished in a genteel and workmanlike manner.

Now therefore, Whereas, If you want to buy a first rate article, at a very low price for cash, please call and look at our Chairs; made upon honor, before you send to New York or any other city and get shaved.

Jamestown, Sept. 11, 1839.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. May 8, 1846.

OUR VILLAGE. -- The present spring opens with much promise of growth to our village during the approaching summer. Conspicuous among the new buildings in the program of erection, is the Allen Block. This is designed for an elegant structure, and will stand on the site of the tavern formerly occupied by C. L. Harris. It will be built of brick, three stories high in front, extending 48 1/2 feet on Main Street, and 57 on Third Street, with a wing on Third Street 48 x 43 feet. As the proprietors design this building for a tavern, we hope and trust that they also intend to have it kept upon strict Temperance principles.

CHAUTAUQUA REPUBLICAN. March 3, 1830.

GUN SMITHING. -- The subscriber has established the above business in the village of Jamestown, where he will carry it on in all its branches. He will manufacture and repair at short notice, Rifles, Muskets, Fowling Pieces, Horsemen's and Pocket Pistols, &c.

He will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of percussion caps and pills of the best quality; also first rate rifle powder, flints etc.

N. B. Rifle locks altered from flint to percussion.

This establishment is at the Sign of the Mounted Cannon, nearly opposite Jones and Salisbury's Hotel, on Second Street.

Jamestown, October 27, 1829. C. V. JACKSON.

WOOL CARDING: THE subscriber would inform the public that his machines are now in complete operation, and that he will card common wool the ensuing season in the neatest manner, if well prepared, for six cents per pound, for ready pay. All kinds of country produce received at a fair price.
Jamestown, May 19, 1819.
HORACT BLANCH.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL

Jamestown, New York
March 16, 1836

The spirit of speculation in real estate which has been so rife in many of our cities and villages for some time past suddenly made its appearance in this place on Thursday last. On that day a company of gentlemen of this village purchased the entire interest of James Prendergast, Esq. to his mills and lands in and about the village, with the exception of a few lots occupied by himself. The total amount of the purchase was Eighty Thousand dollars. -- Ten Thousand to be paid on the first of April next, and the balance in yearly installments of Ten Thousand Dollars each, with interest on the whole principal unpaid.

This change of property, it is believed, will have a salutary bearing upon the general interests of our village and the surrounding country. It is understood the new proprietors will immediately commence operations for improving more extensively the valuable water-power included in their purchase.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL

Jamestown, New York
January 10, 1834

INFANT SCHOOL

A new quarter of the Jamestown Infant School Exercises will commence on Thursday the 9th instant -- and also of the Primary Class for young Misses at the same place. Jan. 6, 1834. Miss Brewster, Teacher.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL

Jamestown, New York
April 25, 1837.

MR. D. SMITH,

LATE from Dartmouth College, proposes opening a Classical School in the village of Jamestown, about the first of May next. He will teach ENGLISH GRAMMAR RHEITORICK OVER...
LOGICK
MATHEMATICKS
THE LATIN & GREEK
LANGUAGES,

And such other branches as are usually taught in the incorporated Academies of this state. Tuition. from $1.50 to $3.00 per quarter.

Jamestown, April 11, 1827.
NOTICE .... JONES & HAZELTINE REUNION.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. May 12, 1871.

NOTE. On Foote Article, - A History of Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. May 12, 1871.

Last Chapter on CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY CHARITIES... with picture of new County Poor House.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. 1841.

We understand that the vacant lots above the Bank, on the West side of Main Street, including the ground occupied by the "LOG CABIN" are to be built up with a block of two-story buildings; the lower part intended for stores, five in number, and the upper floors for mechanics' shops, offices, etc.

DATE ?.

Previous to the fire, a two-story modern building extending north from the Bank about a hundred feet, contained five stores, owned,- south to north - as follows: Samuel Barrett, Zalmon Keeler, Daniel Wescott, Elijah Bishop and Frederick A. Fuller.

CHAUTAUQUE REPUBLICAN. Jamestown, N.Y., April 20, 1831.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY and MANTUA MAKING

MISS REED. -- Respectfully informs the Ladies of this village and its vicinity, that she has opened a shop for the above business, in the Widow Allen's house, on the corner of Second & Main Street, where she will give her undivided attention to all calls of her patrons.

Jamestown, April 8, 1831.  

FANNY REED.
JAMESTOWN EVENING JOURNAL. March 7, 1884.

J. W. Humphrey Jr., of Bradford, and Orsino E. Jones of Jamestown, buy the Weeks House, and Humphrey occupies house, which becomes Humphrey House.


Twelve and a half bushels of wild rice have been bought, and will be sowed along the shores of the Lake this P. M., by hunters, as covert for ducks.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT. April 17, 1861.

BRICK. -- Datus Bush, Capt. N. A. Alexander, and Hilton Holdridge, are about to begin the manufacture of large quantities of brick near the Plank Road in Kiantone. Mr. Holdridge is an experienced brickmaker, and the clay there is of excellent quality.

JAMESTOWN EVENING JOURNAL. January 4, 1883.

OBIT. -- Of Mrs. Eunice Eddy Morgan. She daut. of Rev. Isaac Eddy; sister of Rev. Dr. Hiram Eddy of Canaan, Conn., & Rev. Dr. Zachariah Eddy of Detroit; and sister of Mrs. Elmina Eddy Scott, (mother of John Scott) and wife of John Scott.

JAMESTOWN EVENING JOURNAL. January 25, 1884.


JAMESTOWN EVENING JOURNAL. January 25, 1884.

CHARLES BISHOP’S Museum Collection.

JAMESTOWN EVENING JOURNAL. May 24, 1882.

HISTORY OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH * JAMESTOWN.
WRECK ON THE W. N. Y. & P. R. R., AT HERRICK CREEK

A frightful railroad disaster occurred on the W.N.Y.& P.RR. at Herrick's Creek, two miles east of Dunkirk. The rain and melting snow had raised the water in the creek so that it undermined the base of the railroad track over it, and the supporting bank on the Dunkirk side of the Creek, so that when the west bound Mayville accommodation reached the bridge, it gave away. The baggage car, smoker and day coach were precipitated into a gorge twenty feet below. Five persons were killed and six more or less injured.

Of the killed four were residents of Chautauqua County. Oscar Porter, and mother, Mrs J. N. Porter, both of Brocton, and George Wyman of Fredonia.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. December 15, 1893.

(Arend . . 1949)
PROMINENT MEN OF JAMESTOWN, WHO ATTENDED THE DINNER
HONORING LIEUTENANT FREEMAN H. CROSBY, U.S.N., AT
THE SHERMAN HOUSE, JAMESTOWN, Tuesday eve., Sept 9, '84.

Lieut. F. H. Crosby.
Samuel Gourley Love
Judge R. P. Marvin
Robert N. Marvin
Daniel Griswold
Rev. T. M. Bishop, D.D.
Sidney Jones
Lewis Hall
Flint Blanchard
W. C. J. Hall
T. H. Smith
A. J. Weeks
J. A. Hall
Wm. Broadhead
H. H. Gifford
W. S. Crosby
Wm. Proudfit
Rev. T. M. Bishop, D.D.
Sidney Jones

J. W. Upham
E. A. Dickinson
W. T. Falconer
C. L. Jeffords
C. J. Littlefield, M.D.
J. E. Mayhew
F. H. Garfield

W. F. Hyde
W. B. Armitage
P. Hall

A. B. Carpenter
D. D. Ormes, M. D.
S. B. Hoyt
C. S. Scofield
W. B. Sessions
A. Pendleton
C. W. Eddy
A. J. Tiffany
L. L. Mason

W. H. Sprague
W. W. Henderson

George S. Tuckerman
J. I. Fowler
G. W. Marsh
Oscar F. Price
J. H. Clark
J. J. Kinney
E. R. Bootey

Clark R. Lockwood

Jerome S. Fisher

m

Almet N. Broadhead
C. H. Gifford
George H. Ahrens
G. W. Grant
Selden B. Broadhead

A. E. Pierce
J. T. Larmouth

Maj. Edgar P. Putnam

E. F. Carpenter
C. H. Tew
M. M. Skiff
R. N. Blanchard, M.D.

Clinton B. Winsor
John W. Windsor
M. C. Tinker
C. E. Weeks
G. M. Hodgkins
W. S. Carnahan
J. J. Aldrich
Dwight Perrin
E. L. West
R. J. Forbes
M. L. Fenton

John Cadwell
John Benton Bliss
Walter Bliss Day

Lucius Bliss Warner
Lawrence Warner Webster
"Mr. F. C. Merrill, an artist of this village, has just completed a painting of large size, representing the fire in this village on the morning of the 2nd of January last. The point of observation appears to have been near Shaw's Hotel, and the time, when the fire was beginning to break out from the south wing of the Allen House. The painting is the result of much labor, and is a faithful transcript of the scene which our village exhibited on the morning of the 2nd."

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL, - February 27, 1852. c.b.s.

♂ PRESIDENT GRANT'S SPEECH AT CHAUTAUQUA

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I cannot thank you in a speech for this kindly greeting; I could not make myself heard by the entire crowd. I will have to leave it to the press of next week to extend to you my thanks, and to Dr. Vincent, who is an old friend of mine, and a better talker than I, to tell you how happy I am to be with you. I am glad to be here, and thank you for this cordial greeting."

× × Church. at Centralia. (Stoughton T. S.) was dedicated 12/27/1866. Rev. Truesdale was Pastor. Rev. Gruthers preached the dedicatory sermon.
× PHOTOGRAPH. Of three athletes. (Jamestown) Class of 1869. J.H.S. Left; Clinton B. Winsor; Center, Daniel H. Post; Right,-- Wilson M. Day. "A" on uniforms is equivalent to present "J"... meaning ATHLETE.
× STEAMER. First on Chautauque Lake. "cut" and advertisement.... May 9, 1832. ♦
× STORE. at Fluvanna. owned by Rissell D. Shaw. Advertisement in Jamestown Journal, August 1, 1832.
Local Papers.

MEMO

• TORNADO AT FRENSEBURG. Sept 12, 1860.
• W.W. HENDERSON, Postmaster at Gerry. (Sinclairville.) March 27, 1861.
• KIANTONE SPRINGS. Free Love. Sept. 23, 1858.
• MAP OF CHAUTAUQUA LAKE. By J. Otto Green, of Mayville. He gave it to "THE DENNIS" and was hung in "her" cabin. June 20, 1860.
• REVEREND PEATE, to First M. E. Church, Cleveland. 7/30/1858.
• HISTORY OF PORTLAND. By David Eaton. August 18, 1858.
• Dr. HAZELTINE. Writes several articles for the Democrat. 1858.
• MC CARTHY MAP. Jamestown village paid 5.00 for it. 1855.
• SINCLAIRVILLE MURDER. Dem. June 2, 1851. Body found in cellar of Reed Block. One G. Mason, suspect - disappears.
• BALLARD TAVERN. 20 x 38 feet, two stories, enclosed & lower floor laid, 1815.
• GRISTMILL. of John and Darius Dexter, in E. Jast. Taken over by Reuben Slayton... Fall of 1836.
• FIRE ALARM ON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BELL. Constructed by Chas. Bishop, Sept. 1st, 1876.
• SATIRE ON SPIRITUAL SPRINGS. Dem. September 22, 1858.
• TEMPERANCE PAPER. "The Chautauqua Missionary", proposed. J.J., 7/1/'28
• HISTORY OF SWEDES IN JAMESTOWN. Dem. March 10, 1869.
• GEORGII MANUFACTORY. Article. Dem. March 24, 1869.
• HISTORY OF MANUFACTURING IN JAST. March 31, 1869. By Foote.


RICHARD SWEEZER. (colored). Early resident of Jast. He did whitewashing, Auction bell-ringing. Born a slave, he bought his wife who was a slave of the Prendergast estate. He died at County Almshouse. ae. 90. J.J. March 21, 1873. over...
He was industrious and religious. Must have married at about the age of thirty--- when he bought his wife, as the negroes of the Prendergast estate were freed in 1820.
"Continuing our talk of last Sunday, on the early lumber industry in Jamestown; let us look for a moment at the physical setting here.

The forest of white pine which constituted the bulk of timber fit for the market, was spread over a considerable area, including some of its heaviest growth in close proximity to James Prendergast's mills. This, added to the convenience of a water-way which floated much of the timber to the mill, and practically all the lumber to southern markets by continuous water routes; made the "Rapids" a nearly ideal site for the proprietor's industry. James Prendergast had bought and arranged for the transportation of mill-saws, mill-irons, and other equipment in the east, before he emigrated to this region. The workmen whom he had hired before leaving Pittstown, came on early in the spring of 1811, and began clearing timber from the banks of the Outlet, preparatory to building a mill-dam, a lock, a log house and a sawmill.

Let us remember that from the Fall of 1810 to May 1811, James Prendergast was still with his family, not far from the present Chautauqua. His foremen, William Forbes, had been fully instructed in 1810 at Pittstown, Rensselaer County, as to the general plan of operations. He was a competent overseer of workmen, a millwright and lumberman. He had charge of the sawmills for many years.

In the first sawmill erected but not fully enclosed in the fall of 1811, not much lumber was sawed, and none for market. In the Spring of 1812, the site where that first sawmill was erected, was abandoned, and a new site selected, where the future of the local lumber operations might proceed. This --- in the Fall of 1813 the new mill, near the foot of Main Street hill began sawing lumber for the down-river markets. A "single saw" mill and a "gang saw" mill were in production, and the tempo of the place was rapidly increased."

"This is my third broadcast upon the local lumber industry. The timber was cut in the winter, as it was then most easily dragged to a waterway, or drawn to mill on "sleds." Dragged to the bank of a stream, where it was left until the ice melted sufficiently to float the logs to mill.... the trees nearby were dragged directly to the mill-pond. As time went on, and the erecting of frame buildings increased in Jamestown village and the surrounding country; much custom sawing was done. Cherry and oak, as well as pine was sawed in these mills. Fortunately, the records of sawing for the local trade are intact; well preserved and legible. These record books -- in possession of the speaker, furnish facts upon dates when the various homes were erected, and the lumber used. The largest timbers, like sills, were hand hewn, and no record preserved. However, pine was almost universally used for that purpose. It may be of interest to the general public to know that I have for 15 years been showing these old records to the school children of Jamestown; -- giving them this fundamental and vivid information.

FINIS.
THE RED BARN SOLD.

The "Red Barn" Sold at Auction to John Spring, of Belmont –
Consideration $1,325 – Mr. Jones "Forbids" the Sale.

Shortly after two o'clock Tuesday, about fifty men and boys
collected on the premises which the town recently "purchased" from
O. E. Jones. The day was chilly and dark, and the crowd waited in
silence for the bidding for the "red barn" to open in accordance
with the advertisement. As soon as the majority of the Board of
Trustees had arrived, the genial Jeff. Moon announced the conditions
of purchase – one year's time in good endorsed paper – and said he
was ready for bids. Mr. Nark Martin opened the ball with a bid of
$500. At this juncture Mr. Jones, who had been an attentive spec-
tator, broke in with: "Mr. Auctioneer, and Trustees, I hereby forbid
this sale." No attention was paid to this remonstrance and the
bidding went on slowly, Massrs. John Whitney, John Langford, Wilford
M. Barker, William Hall, John Spring, and others entering the contest.
The auctioneer was in good spirits and did his best to set forth the
merits of the "noble mansion." He allowed considerable time for
"sober reflection", but could not secure a higher bid than $1,325
and the famous "red barn" was finally knocked down at that figure
to Mr. John Spring of Belmont, N. Y., an importer and dealer in silks,
velvets and laces.

The building was placed in its present position * in December
1874, three years ago, and the proceedings which have been carried
on since to get it out of the way, could only be understood by a
Philadelphia lawyer, and it would take up more space than we could
afford, to simply summarize them. It is to be hoped that the bul-
ding will be soon moved away and the street reopened.

* (I believe the "red barn" stood in the middle of the street
all this time.... CBS. 1950.)

See forward:–

THE CHAUTAUQUE DEMOCRAT. July 27, 1870.

Orsino E. Jones' Barn Torn Down. -- The barn that has so long been
an eyesore and nuisance at the East end of Third Street, has been
torn down by order of the Board of Trustees, and said road is open
to the public again. Due notice had been given for the proprietor
to move the barn within a given time, but it was unheeded. Hence
the action of the authorities.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL. June 21, 1876.

JOSEPH WAIT. -- Attorney at Law – Keeps his office near the
head of Main Street, Jamestown, Chautauque County.