

Gazetteer and Directory of Jefferson County, New York, 1866 – 67.

Compiled by Hamilton Childs

Transcribed by JCNYGS President Tom LaClair

In the summer of 2023, JCNYGS was loaned an original edition of the directory for the year 1866 – 67. The delicate booklet is 5 by 8 1/2 inches and contains 207 pages. After an introduction, the next several pages provide an overview of Jefferson County, and then an overview of the naming of the towns. The 22 towns in 1866 were: Adams, Alexandria, Antwerp, Brownville, Cape Vincent, Champion, Clayton, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, LeRay, Lorraine, Lyme, Orleans, Pamelaia, Philadelphia, Rodman, Rutland, Theresa, Watertown, Wilna, and Worth. These 22 towns remain active today. Each town has a segment in the booklet where prominent businessmen and businesses are noted. Additionally, there are partial and full-page advertisements from some of these businesses throughout the booklet. Similar editions can be found at the Flower Memorial Library. Now on to actual information found in the directory.

“Introduction. In presenting the initial number of “Gazetteer and Directory of Jefferson County” to the public, the publisher desires to return his sincere thanks to all who have so kindly assisted in obtaining the valuable information which it contains, and without whose aid it would have been impossible to have collected it in the brief space of time in which it is essential that all such works should be compiled. The design is to establish a biennial publication, adapted to the wants and devoted to the interests to the people of Jefferson County; to furnish the regular calendar tables, with astronomical calculations for this part of the State; to supply a full and complete Directory of the businessmen of the county; alphabetically arrange and classified; and to present such other matter as may aid in establishing the fact that “Old Jefferson” contains all the elements necessary to render her one of the most prosperous, intelligent and happy counties in the land. For the facts contained in the “Gazetteer,” we are, to a great extent, indebted to Hough’s admirable history of Jefferson County, and to French’s Gazetteer of the State of New York. That no errors may be found, it is hardly possible to expect. Yet the publisher has labored long and faithfully, and has spared no expense, endeavoring to make the work what it should be; and he confidently believes, that if any omission or errors should be discovered, the reader will pass the lightly by. None were intended. Our only aim has been to be truthful, brief, and to the point. The advertisers in this work represent the leading business men of the county, and we most cheerfully commend the, all to the patronage of those under whose observation these pages may come.”

“**ADAMS**, named in honor of President John Adams, was formed from Mexico, April 1st, 1802. Rodman was taken off in 1804. It is an interior town southwest of the center of the County. Its surface is rolling and generally inclined toward the lake, and, with the exception of its southeast border, is underlaid by Trenton limestone. Several remarkable upheavals of this formation occur along its north and west borders, and a bold terrace extends into Watertown and Rutland. It is well watered by the Big Sandy and Stony creeks. The soil is a clayey loam, with occasional sand gravel, especially along the ancient lake ridge which may be traced through this town. It is very productive, and equally adapted to dairying and the cultivation of grains. Manufacturers are carried to some extent. Adams Village, formerly “Smith’s Mills,” incorporated November 11, 1851, situated on

the North Sandy Creek, is the third village in population in the County, containing 4 churches, a bank, a printing office, and several manufactories, and is also the seat of the "Hungerford Collegiate Institute," a large and flourishing school; it is also important station on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R. It has several times been visited by disastrous fires, but has in every case been promptly rebuilt. Adams Center, near the center of the town and station on the R. W. & O. R. R., is a thriving village. Smithville, on the line of Henderson, was a station on the Sackets Harbor & Ellisburg R. R., when the road was in operation. Honeyville and North Adams (P. O.) are hamlets. The Town was mostly settled under Isaac W. Bostwick, agent of Nicholas Low, proprietor. The first permanent settlers were Nicholas and Alexander Sailsbury, and others, in 1800. The first inn was kept by Abel Hart, and the first store by Jesse Hale. Daniel Smith erected the first grist and saw mills in 1801 – 2, the former superseding the stamp mortars of the first season. Schools were first taught in 1803. The remains of several ancient fortifications are found in the town. The town has an area of 26,145 acres."

"**ALEXANDRIA** was formed from Brownville and LeRay, April 3d, 1821, and named from Alexander LeRay, a son of the proprietor. Theresa was taken off in 1841. It lies on the St. Lawrence, in the northern extremity of the County, and embraces the east part of Wells Island, and a considerable portion of the Thousand Islands, which here present the most delightful scenery. The surface underlaid by gneiss is rough and rocky, but the portion underlaid by sandstone is level, with a thin, clayey and sandy soil. A vein of lead has been discovered near Redwood and examined to a depth of 40 feet. Alexandria Bay, a port of entry and wooding station for Steamers on the St. Lawrence River, has, within a few years, become a favorite resort for fishing and excursions among the Thousand Islands. It contains three hotels and several stores. The place was surveyed and laid out for a village by Edmund Tucker in 1818. Sunken Rock Light House was built in 1847. Plessis, named for a town in France; formerly called "Flat Rock," from the naked sandstone in that vicinity, -- is a small village south of the center of the town. A grist mill was built here in 1817, for Mr. LeRay. Wm. Merrill, the first inn-keeper, was murdered in 1826. Redwood, now a thriving village at the head of Butterfield Lake, near the line of Theresa, owes its origins to a glass factory established at this place in 1833, by John S. Foster. The factory is now carried on by a joint stock company, known as the Redwood Glass Manufacturing Co. A stream, a few rods in length, flowing from Mud to Butterfield Lake, has here a fall of ninety-four feet, and furnishes water power for the mills of the place. Settlements were commenced in 1809, under Mr. LeRay. An engagement took place within the limits of this town during the war of 1812. The "Neptune" and "Fax," two small American armed vessels, captured a brigade of bateaux belonging to the enemy, July 20, 1813, and took their prizes into Cranberry Creek, in this town. They were pursued and a sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in the retreat of the British with considerable loss. During the years 1848 – 51, and elegant Ref. Prot. Dutch Church was erected at Alexandria Bay through the agency of Rev. G. W. Bethune, of Brooklyn, and it is called "the Church of the Thousand Isles." The town has an area of 37,431 acres."

"**ANTWERP** was formed from LeRay, April 5, 1810, and named from the Antwerp Company. It is the extreme east town in the county. The north and east portions are broken by low rocky ridges parallel to the river. The southwest part is more level. The soil in the valley is a clayey loam, and is very fertile. The ridges are made up of masses of gneiss, white crystalline limestone,

especially valuable for lime, and as a flux for iron ore, and excellent as a building material and is used for the lining of furnaces. Between the gneiss and sandstone, in this town, are several of the richest iron mines in the State. The "Sterling Mine," owned and worked by the heirs of the late Jas. Sterling, lies about three miles north of Antwerp village; another less extent, one mile north; a third, known as the "Keene Mine," immediately adjacent. In this same range are found the mines of Rossie and Gouverneur, which have furnished most of the ore used at the furnaces in this region. Bog iron ore is found near Ox Bow. This ore is of the red specular variety. The region in which it is found is one of the richest in the country for specimens of rare minerals. One or two sulphur springs are found in the town. Antwerp, a station on the R. W. & O. R. R., lies on both sides of the Indian River, near the center of the town; it was incorporated July, 1853, and contains the Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute, a fine stone structure situated upon a commanding eminence. It also has two hotels, several stores, grist mills, saw mills, foundry, shops, etc. Ox Bow is situated on the Oswegatchie River and derives its name from a remarkable bend in that stream. It is prettily located, but of small business importance, there being no water power at this point. Sterlingburgh, one mile above Antwerp, is a hamlet, and the seat of an Iron Furnace built by James Sterling, in 1846, which has for several years past, been idle. A grist mill and saw mill owned and operated by Alexander Copley, of Chaumont, are located here. Sprague's Corners, on the line of St. Lawrence County, is a hamlet. The first improvements were made in 1803, at the Ox Bow, under the direction of Lewis R. Morris, the original proprietor. The first settler was Capt. Wm. Lee, about 3 miles north of Antwerp Village. In 1808, Morris sold 29,033 acres to George and David Parish, under whose agents the greater part of the settlements were made. A party of Militia was stationed near Antwerp village in 1808, to enforce the embargo, and a blockhouse was built at the village in 1812. The first church was built in 1816, by Mr. Parish, at an expense of \$9,692.26, and was the second church in the county. The town has an area of 71,523 acres."

"**BROWNVILLE** was formed from Leyden, April 1st, 1802, and was named from Gen. Jacob Brown, its founder. LeRay was taken off in 1806; Lyme in 1818; Pamela in 1819, and Orleans and part of Alexandria in 1821. It is situated on the north side of the Black River and Black River Bay. Its surface is level or gently undulating. The soil is sandy and clayey loam. Sulphate of barytes is found on Pillar Point, and the vein has been worked to some extent for lithic paint. Upon the west bank of the Perch River, a few rods below Limerick is a cave extending 150 yards into the bank and 30 feet below the surface. Manufacturers receive considerable attention. Brownville, on Black River, four miles below Watertown, was incorporated April 5th, 1828. It has a valuable waterpower, and contains a cotton factory, built in 1814—15, now working 3,200 spindles and 80 looms, and gives employment to about ninety hands,—two grist mills, a saw mill, woolen factory, two extensive foundries and machine shops, a cabinet shop, cheese factory, etc. At several points between this village and Watertown, fine opportunities for waterpower exists, which are at present entirely unimproved. At one of these, 1 1/2 miles above the village, Mr. James Wood, originally from New Hampshire, about 1830, began the erection of a dam and woolen factory, which had been nearly completed, and partly stocked with machinery, when it was swept of by the spring floods of 1838, proving a total loss to the owner. Dexter, named in compliment to S. Newton Dexter, of Whitesboro, one of the proprietors, is situated at the head of Black River Bay, and is also the head of navigation on Black River. The place was formerly known as "Fish Island." It is the seat of an extensive woolen factory, built in 1837, at an expense of \$140,000. It is fitted for 10

sets of machinery, and employs 75 hands; is capable of making 7,000 to 8,000 yards of broadcloths and cassimeres per month. It also contains several saw mills, a grist mill, plaster mill, several establishments for the manufacture of wood, etc. It has been a place of ship building to some extent, about a dozen schooners, the propellers James Wood and Clifton, and the steamer Telegraph having been built there. Limerick, on the Perch River, 1 1/2 miles from Dexter, is a station on the Cape Vincent branch of the R. W. & O. R. R. It contains a small store, tavern, depot, and about a dozen houses. A dam was built, and mills erected here at an early day. The dam was found to overflow the flats above, and render them sickly, when it was presented by the Grand Jury as a nuisance, and removed by order of the Court, in 1829. It was afterwards built below. Moffattville, (Perch River P. O.) on the west bank of the Perch River, three miles from Limerick, is a hamlet containing a church, an inn, stores, and a few shops. It is in the midst of a highly cultivated district, but destitute of waterpower. Pillar Point is a hamlet, situated across the bay from Sackets Harbor. This point has been somewhat important for its ship building. Gen. Jacob Brown began the settlement of the town in 1799, as proprietor and agent. In 1800 he built a saw mill, and in 1801 a small grist mill, at the mouth of Philomel Creek. A bridge was built in 1802, and a dam across the river in 1806. In 1828 Henry Evans was hung, near Watertown, for the murder of two men, committed in this town—the only execution by civil authority that ever took place in the county. During the war, Brownville village became the seat of a hospital, and on different occasions large bodies of troops were posted in the vicinity. For several years it was the residence and headquarters of Maj. Gen. Brown, commander-in-chief of the northern department, and afterwards by Col. Edmund Kirby, his son-in-law, who held the office of paymaster in the army from 1824 till his death, April 18, 1846. Perch River, in this town, from the lake of that name to Limerick, meanders through a flat, which originally was flowed by several beaver dams, and in the early settlement of the country was too wet for cultivation, and gave rise to sickness from malaria. An act was passed May 26, 1841, providing for the draining of the drowned lands, by a tax upon the property to be benefited. The lake has been lowered two feet by improvements since made, and the locality has since been considerably healthy. The town has an area of 34,352 acres.”

“**CAPE VINCENT** was formed from Lyme, April 10, 1849, and named in honor of Vincent LeRay, son of proprietor. It is the northwest corner town of the county, and embraces Carlton, Grenadier and Fox Islands, in the St. Lawrence. The surface is level, or slightly undulating, and the soil is a clayey loam. Kents Creek is the principal stream. There are two or three sulphur springs in this town. Quite a fleet of vessels have been built here. Cape Vincent, called “Gravelly Point” by many of the old inhabitants, the terminus of the Cape Vincent branch of the R. W. & O. R. R., is located near the head of the St. Lawrence River. It was first settled in 1809, laid out as a village in 1817, and incorporated in 1853. A lighthouse was built at Tibbets Point, two miles distant, in 1826. The R. R. Company have built here a wharf, 3,000 feet long, two immense freight houses, a grain elevator, &c. The Lake Ontario line of steamers touch at this point, and ferry boats run regularly to Kingston. A few years since, a canal was dug across Wolf or Grand Island, to afford a more direct route for this ferry. This place received several visits from the enemy during the war. It has a bank, several hotels, stores, shops, &c. A few months ago a disastrous fire destroyed a large amount of property in the business part of the village. Saint Lawrence and Millens Bay are post offices and hamlets. The first settlement in the town and county was made upon Carlton Island, at about the time of the revolution. A regular fortification, known as “Fort Carlton,” was

erected upon the Island, and a tract of 30 acres was cleared and cultivated, and long known as the “King’s Garden.” This fort commanded the south channel of the river, and was an important post during the revolution. It was mostly excavated in the rock, and the materials taken out were used in construction of the rampart and escarpment. The first settlement upon the main land was commenced in 1801, at Port Putnam, two miles below Cape Vincent, by Capt. Abijah Putnam, who established a ferry from this point to Wolf Island. Count Real, chief of police under Napoleon, and other French families of note, resided in this town for some time. A custom house was established in 1819. Upon the shores of Grenadier Island, and of the main land opposite, are valuable seine fisheries. The town has an area of 31,193 acres.”

“**CHAMPION** was formed from Mexico, March 14, 1800. A part of Harrisburgh was taken off in 1803. It is the central town on the southeast border of the county. The surface is broken and hilly. The most elevated portions are the slate hills, in the south angle, (known as the “peak”) which are about 1,700 feet above tide water. From their summits the land descends in a series of broken and irregular terraces to the Black River. The north part is more level. The soil is generally a clay loam, but near the river in some places it is sandy. The town was No. 4, or “Howard, of the “Eleven Towns.” It fell to the share of Harrison and Hoffman, and by them sold to Gen. Henry Champion, of Colchester, Conn., and Lemuel Storrs. It was settled under Judge Noadiah Hubbard and Alfred Lathrop, agents of the last named proprietor. The name was given in honor of Gen. Champion, who presented the town with a bell, for the compliment. Champion Village, near the centre of the town, and Great Bend, on the Black River, near the northeast corner of the town, are small villages. West Carthage, also on the Black River, in the east corner of the town, is a thriving village. It contains a hotel, grist mill, saw mills, clothing works, linseed oil mill, two pail and tub factories, a flax mill, shops, &c. The first settlement was begun in 1798, by Noadiah Hubbard, as agent for Storrs. The first settlers came by water down the river as far as Long Falls, and the town was settled with great rapidity. Among the first settlers who came in 1798-99, were John, Thomas and Solomon Ward, David and Samuel Starr, Joel Mix, Ephraim Chamberlain, Jonathan Mitchell, Bela Hubbard and David Miller. The first school was taught by E. Chamberlain, in 1800. The first saw mill was built in 1802, by John Eggleston and Wm. Hadsell. The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1805. The first grist mill was built at West Carthage, by David Coffeen, in 1806. A furnace was built at the same place in 1834, by Wm. Bones, Joseph C. Budd and Benj. Bentley, and about 1,000 tons of iron produced. It was abandoned in 1836. Several prominent lawyers, among whom were Moss Kent, brother of the Chancellor, Egbert Ten Eyck and Henry R. Storrs, settled in Champion, in expectation of it becoming the county seat of the new county, to be erected from Oneida. The town has an area of 25,991 ½ acres.”

“**CLAYTON** was formed from Orleans and Lyme, April 27, 1833, and named in honor of John M. Clayton, U.S. Senator from Delaware. It is centrally situated on the northwest border of the County. It embraces two-fifths of Penet’s Square, a gore west and another north of that tract, and Grindstone and several smaller islands in the St. Lawrence; the surface is level and slightly rolling. *Clayton*, formally called “Cornelia,” and still frequently called “French Creek,” is situated at the mouth of the French Creek, – called by the Indians Wet-er-ingh-ra-gu-en-te-re, or “Fallen Fort,” from a fort taken by the Oneidas from another tribe, long before the advent of the whites. The village began to be settled about 1820 – 1825, and for some years after 1830, grew very rapidly.

The village is regularly laid out; it was surveyed by Clark W. Candee, in 1824, and resurveyed in 1833, by Oliver Child. The business of ship-building began in Clayton, in 1832, by Smith & Merrick, and has since been continued, giving employment to a large number of men. Several vessels have been built here annually. Most of the Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company's Steamers were built here. It has long been an important lumber station; large rafts of hewn timber being annually sent down the St. Lawrence to the Quebec market. In the Village are two excellent hotels, several stores, a melodeon factory, shops, and a ship-yard. *Depauville*, named from Francis Depau, an early proprietor, is situated at the head of boat navigation on Chaumont (Sha-mo) River, (or Catfish Creek), six miles from the bay. The place was formerly known as "Catfish falls." Stephen Johnson built the first mill and opened the first store at this place, in 1824. At this village and vicinity, the materials for the manufacture of waterlime, exists in vast quantities, constituting an important geological formation. In 1835, the manufacturer of this article was commenced by Stephen Johnson of this place, Mr. King, formerly of Oneida County, Joel Murray and Jared House of Lowville. Mr. Johnson was interested to the extent of one-half, and two mills were fitted up for grinding it. During two years that the business continued, 1,000 barrels were made. This was the first enterprise of the kind in the County. At a future time it may give employment for the industry of great numbers, and a profitable source of investment of capital. *Clayton Center* is a Post Office, a little northeast of the center of the town. Settlement commenced in the town in 1803, but progressed slowly until after the war. For many years the titles to the portions included in Penet Square, and the islands became the subject of much controversy and litigation. In early times the shores of the St. Lawrence in this and adjoining towns became the scene of many lawless adventures in the persecution of smuggling. During the embargo of 1808, a road was cut through the woods, and immense quantities of potash were taken to Canada without restraint. In 1813 the enemy attacked the advanced guard of Wilkinson's expedition, commanded by Gen. Brown, at Bartlets Point, but were repulsed. The town has an area of 49,244 acres."

"**ELLISBURGH** was formed from Mexico, February 22, 1803, and named from Marvel Ellis, an early proprietor, and Lyman Ellis, the first settler. It was originally "Minos," of the "Eleven Towns." Henderson was set off February 17, 1806. It is situated in the southwest corner of the county, upon the shore of Lake Ontario. The surface is rolling and inclined toward the lake. A range of low sand hills extend along the shore, and these are succeeded by a wild, marshy region, producing wild grasses that in dry seasons may be mown. North and South Sandy Creeks are the principal streams. The soil is sandy on the west, clayey through the center, and a slaty loam in the east. There is a sulphur spring in town. This is the wealthiest agricultural town in the County, and is surpassed by but few in the State. **Ellis Village** (Ellisburgh P. O.), the oldest settlement in the county, is situated on the South Sandy Creek, four miles from its mouth, and is a place of considerable manufacturing interests. **Belleville**, situated on North Sandy Creek, three miles from Ellis Village, and a station on the Sackets Harbor and Ellisburgh R. R., when that road was in operation, was named from Belleville in Canada. It began as a farming settlement, by Metcalf Lee, Bradley Freeman, Joshua Freeman, and others, about 1802-3. Its early name was Halls Mills, from Giles Hall, an early settler. The first merchant was Laban Brown; John Hawn was the first inn-keeper. It is the seat of Union Academy, one of the oldest and most successful schools in this part of State. It is also the center of a wealthy agricultural district, and has several stores, manufacturing establishments, &c. **Pierrepoint Manor**, a station on the R. W. & O. R. R., is the residence of Hon.

Wm. C. Pierrepont, from whom it derives its name. The village is situated on Bear Creek, a tributary of the South Sandy. It was settled in 1802, by Joseph Allen, with Pardon Earl, and Arnold Earl, who came here from Galway, N. Y. Allen opened the first inn, and Oliver Snow the first store. Mr. P. Earl, after 1807, became a local land agent, and a man of extensive business, and in 1822 the agency of the estates derived by H. B. Pierrepont from William Constable, lying in Jefferson and Oswego Counties, was assumed by William C. Pierrepont, his elder son, who has since resided here, and acquired the title of these lands. The village has at present an inn, a few stores and shops, and forty or fifty houses. **Woodville**, named from Ebenezer, Ephraim, and Jacob Wood, the first settlers, is situated on North Sandy Creek, about three miles from its mouth; is a small village, and contains two or three stores, two hotels, grist mill, paper mill, saw mill, shops &c. **Mannsville**, named from Col. H. B. Mann, on Skinners Creek, and a station on the R. W. & O. R. R., was first settled by David I. Andrus, as agent for Samuel Wardell, of Rhode Island, who had made extensive purchases here and elsewhere in town. The improvement by Andrus was slight, and the place only began to increase in 1822, when Daniel Wardwell came on and took charge of the purchases made several years previously by his father, and in 1823 he began erection of a cotton factory, which, after being in operation two or three years, was burned, February 16, 1827. It is now a thriving village, containing a hotel several stores, carriage shops, blacksmith shops, tanneries, grist mill, saw mills, &c. **Rural Hill**, in the northwestern, and **Wardell** in the northeastern part of the town, are hamlets. The lake shore has been the scene of many wrecks, since the country was settled—the first within the memory of those living having occurred in the fall of 1800, when a small schooner was lost off Little Stony Creek, and all on board perished. A boat of eight men was sent in search of the vessel, was also swamped and all hands were drowned. Upon the advent of the first settlers, near Ellis Village, on Sandy Creek, were found numerous traces of an earlier occupation by civilized races. It is probable that the French expedition under De La Barre, against the Onondagas, in 1684, met with their terrible disasters from famine and sickness, within the limits of this town. During the war an engagement took place near the mouth of South Sandy Creek, between a party of 150 American regulars and a few militia and Indians, under Major Appling, and a party of 200 British, who were pursuing a flotilla of boats, commanded by Lieut. Woolsey, laden with stores for Sackets Harbor. The British were defeated, and nearly the whole party were killed or taken prisoner. The town has an area of 48,570 1/4 acres.”

“**HENDERSON**, number 6 of the “Eleven Towns,” and named from Wm. Henderson, was formed from Ellisburgh, February 17, 1806 (JCNYGS Note: The month was blank. The month of February was added based on information from Durant and Pierce’s History of Jefferson County, 1878). It lies on Lake Ontario, southwest of the center of the county. The surface is rolling, and is deeply indented with Henderson Bay, formed by a long rocky point known as Six-Town Point. Upon this point are the remains of a small four-sided fortification, evidently built during the French or Revolutionary War. There are in town two small lakes and several marshes. Stony and Little Stony Creeks are the principal streams. The soil is clay and loam. **Henderson**, formerly called “Salisbury Mills,” from Lodowyck Salisbury, and early merchant and mill owner, lies on Stony Creek, near the center of the town, and is a place of considerable manufacturing importance. **Henderson Harbor**, on Henderson Bay, is a hamlet. **Smithville**, on the line of Adams, is a place of considerable importance. It is situated on Stony Creek, which here affords water power for use of mills and shops. Roberts Corners, in the southeast corner of the town, is a hamlet. Settlements in

the town began in 1802, under Asher Miller, agent for the proprietor. Among the first settlers were Anthony Sprague, Levi Scofield, Jerediah McComber, Samuel Hubbard, Moses Barrett, Wm. Petty, and Daniel Spencer. Willis Fellows kept the first inn, and built the first saw and grist mills. The first child born was Betsy Scofield, and the first death, that of a child of Hosea Heath. Elisha Skinner taught the first school. A small wooden factory was erected in 1814. A Scotch settlement was made in 1803 -7, on the bay. A lighthouse was erected on Stony Point in 1837. At the head of Henderson Bay, is a curved embankment or bar of stone, 100 rods long, and a little above the water, known as "Indian Wharf;" and from this point Stony Creek, there was an Indian trail or portage. The town has an area of 23,501 acres."

"HOUNSFIELD was formed from Watertown, February 17th, 1806. It embraces No. one, or "Hesiod" of the "Eleven Towns," and was named from Ezra Hounsfeld, one of the early proprietors. It is situated on Black River Bay, on the west border of the County. Its surface is very level, and the soil is a clayey and sandy loam. Ship building and manufacturers have received considerable attention. **Sackets Harbor**, is the principal village. It was a principal military and naval station on the northern frontier during the last war with Great Britain, and millions of dollars were spent in fortifications and in building vessels. The village was named for Augustus Sackets, the first settler, and was incorporated April 15th, 1814. **East Hounsfeld** and **Stowell's Corners** are hamlets. Amasa Fox was the first settler. In 1802, there were 30 families in town; among them were John and Wm. Evans, Squire Reed, Amasa Hollibut, and Charles Baird. In 1805 several English families came in. In 1808 Samuel F. Hooker brought to Sackets Harbor a stock of goods worth \$20,000, and in fifty days sold \$17,500 worth. During the war this town was the center of important military events. Several expeditions were fitted out against Canada; and, in turn, the town was invaded on several occasions. Large bodies of troops were frequently quartered here, and the citizens became familiar with the lights and shades of military life. On the 29th of May, 1813, was fought the battle of Sackets Harbor, when that place was attacked by a force of 1200 British troops, under Sir George Prevost and Sir James Yeo; who effected a landing on Horse Island, from their fleet of six sail. The action was contested with spirit on both sides, which however, resulted in victory to the American troops under General Brown. Our loss was, Killed, Lieut. Col. Mills, 20 privates, regulars, and one volunteer. Wounded, Lieut. Col. Backus (who died a few days later), 3 second lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 non-commissioned officers, 2 musicians and 68 privates,—regulars—and 1 musician and 2 privates—volunteers; Missing, 2 non-commissioned officers, 7 privates—regulars; 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 musician and 15 privates—volunteers. Aggregate loss about 156. The British loss was 150 killed and wounded of whom Capt. Gray, Capt. Blackmore, and Ensign Greggs, were killed, and 8 commissioned officers wounded. After the battle the enemy re-embarked on board their fleet and sailed for Kingston, leaving many of their dead and wounded, and a number of prisoners in our hands. After the war, most of our troops were withdrawn, leaving only enough to keep the works in repair. A prominent and attractive relic of the war at this place, is the hull of the frigate New Orleans, which had a keel of 187 feet, beam 56 feet, hold 30 feet, and a measurement of 3,200 tons. She was pierced for 110 guns, and could have carried 120. The British had got out the St. Lawrence, a three-deck man-of-war of 120 guns, and this rendered it necessary to produce some vessel to match the enemy, and led to the commencement of this undertaking. The vessel was never launched, and has been preserved at considerable expense by the Government, who have caused it to be covered by a

house. She was to have been named the New Orleans. The Chippewa, a vessel quite as large, was building at Storr's Harbor, further up the bay, when the news of peace put a stop to the building, which had not advanced so far as the New Orleans. A house was built over this also, and it was preserved many years, but finally taken down for the iron it contained. Modern improvements in navigation, and especially the use of steam, have rendered vessels of this class, especially on this water, entirely unavailable, and the question of keeping up this vessel may be regarded as one of doubtful expediency. There are but very few ports on the lake, where a vessel drawing water to the depth that this would require could enter. A short distance from the village, but within the corporation limits, and forming three sides of a square that is open to the bay, are **Madison Barracks**, which were built between August, 1816, and October, 1819, under the direction of Thomas Tupper, D. Q. M. G., of the 2d Infantry, at a cost of \$85,000; the plan of the buildings was drawn by Wm. Smith. A few rods further up the bay, was erected of cut stone, a large and commodious hospital. A canal twenty feet wide at top and twelve at bottom, four feet deep, was made in 1830, from Huntington's Mills, above Watertown, to the Big Swamp, and in 1832 it was finished, supplying to the village of Sackets Harbor a valuable water-power, upon which there was erected a grist mill, two saw mills, plaster mill, paper mill, furnace, &c. The greatest difficulty encountered, was the maintaining the first half mile of the ditch, which was constructed along the margin of Black River, where it was liable to be washed away on one side, and filled by slides of clay and sand on the other. This difficulty finally led the work to be abandoned, after having been in use about ten years, to the pecuniary loss of all parties concerned. A destructive fire occurred at Sackets Harbor on the morning of August 21st, 1843, originating in a ware house on the wharf, and consumed 40 buildings; loss over \$35,000. On the 4th of August, 1817, while making a tour of the Northern States, James Monroe, then President, visited Sackets Harbor, where he was greeted with demonstrations of joy by the citizens. While the Great Rebellion broke out, Sackets Harbor again became the scene of active military life, Madison Barracks being the rendezvous for recruiting the 94th, and the 186th regiments of the infantry, the 10th heavy artillery and 20th cavalry. Dr. Samuel Guthrie, one of the discoverers of chloroform, and inventor of the percussion compound for firearms, which has superseded flints, resided at Sackets Harbor. A Union School was established in the village in 1840. The town has an area of 27,790 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres."

"**LERAY**, named from James De LeRay de Chaumont, the proprietor, was formed from Brownville, February 17, 1806. Antwerp was taken off in 1810, a part of Wilna in 1813, and a part of Philadelphia and Alexandria in 1821. It is an interior town, east of the center of the County. The surface is level or gently rolling, and the soil is principally a clayey loam. A strip of barren sand, known as the "Pine Plains," once covered with pine, but now almost a desert, extends along Black River into Wilna. The streams are Black and Indian Rivers, Pleasant Creek, and several small brooks. **LeRaysville**, on Pleasant Creek, was formerly the residence of Mr. LeRay, the proprietor. Here he built his residence and land office, which was occupied until 1835, when it was removed to Carthage. P. S. Stewart, Esq., has been the agent for many years, and has been in Mr. LeRay's employ in various capacities, about fifty years. L. J. Goodale is the present agent. **Evans Mills**, named from Ethni Evans, who built the first mill in 1805-6, is situated on Pleasant Creek, near the centre of the town, and is a station on the R. W. & O. R. R. It is a very pretty village, and contains two hotels, several stores, two saw mills, grist mill, brewery, cheese factory, shops, &c. **Black River**, a smart village on Black River, is partly in this town. The first settlement was made in 1802

by a party under Benj. Brown, agent for Mr. LeRay. Among these first settlers were David Coffeen, Dyer Rhodes, Gershom and John Mattoon, Joseph Child and Sons, Thomas Ward, William Cooper and Benj. Kirkbride. Margaret Comstock taught the first school. Mr. LeRay moved into town in 1808, and began a liberal system of settlement, by opening roads and building bridges and mills. The town has an area of 52,856 and 1/4 acres.”

“**LORRAINE** was formed from Mexico, March 24th, 1804, as “Malta.” Its name was changed April 6th, 1808. Worth was taken off in 1848. It is the central town on the south border of the County. The town is elevated and is underlaid by slate and traversed by immense gulfs. The surface is rolling, and the soil is clay and loam. It is drained by Sandy, Bear, Skinner, and other creeks. **Lorraine**, the only village, is located on a branch of Deer Creek, north of the center of town. Settlement began in 1802, by James McKee and Elijah Fox. The State Road to Sackets Harbor, was laid through this town in 1804. The town has an area of 19,870 and 1/2 acres.”

“**LYME**, so-called from a place of that name in Conn., was formed from Brownville, March 6th, 1818. A part of Clayton was taken out in 1833, and Cape Vincent in 1849. It lies upon Chaumont Bay in the west part of the County. The surface is very level. The west border is deeply indented by Chaumont Bay and its branches. The soil is principally clay. There are several sulphur springs in town. Near Chaumont are extensive and valuable limestone quarries. These quarries have furnished large quantities of stone for the piers at Oswego, locks on the canal, and for other public works. **Chaumont** is situated upon a bay at the mouth of Chaumont River. It has a large grain elevator and store-house, gristmill, hotel, stores, &c., but is chiefly noted for its fisheries; it is a station on the R. R. **Three Mile Bay** lies upon a bay of the same name, and is so named from it being three miles west of Chaumont. The bay is also celebrated for its fisheries. In 1856, \$90,000 worth of fish were taken, consisting principally of “ciscoes” (lake herring) and whitefish. It has been the seat of considerable ship building. It has a station on the R. R., about one mile distant. **Point Peninsula** (P. O.) is a scattered settlement of twenty to thirty houses, on the south shore of the Peninsula. The first settlement was begun under Jonas Smith and Henry A. Delamater, agents for LeRay, in 1801. During several years much sickness prevailed, but this gradually disappeared as the country became settled. In 1812 the inhabitants, numbering about a dozen families, built a blockhouse, which was taken and destroyed by the enemy. The town has an area of 28,912 acres.”

“**ORLEANS** was formed from Brownville, April 3, 1821. A portion was annexed to Pamela, April 1, 1829. Clayton was taken off in 1833. The boundary between it and Alexandria has twice been changed. It lies on the north border of the County, and embraces the west part of Wells and several smaller islands in the St. Lawrence. The surface is level or gently rolling. The principal streams are Perch River, Catfish and Mullet Creeks. Perch Lake lies upon the south boundary. The soil is clay and loam. **La Fargeville**, named from John La Farge, the proprietor, formerly known as “log Mills,” situated on the Chaumont River, is the seat of Orleans Academy. It has two hotels, several stores, shops &c. **Omar** on Mullet Creek, in the north, and **Stone Mills** in the south part of the town, are small villages. **Orleans Four Corners** (P. O.), near the east boundary, **Port Orleans** and **Collins Landing** on the St. Lawrence, are hamlets. Penet’s Square, which embraced most of this town, was settled by squatters. The first settlements commenced about 1806. Among them were Roderick Frazier, Peter Pratt, Dr. Reuben Andrus, Samuel and Daniel Ellis, and others. Alvah

Goodman kept the first inn; Lemuel George, the first store; Collins & Platt erected the first grist mill; and Dr. Andrus the first saw mill in 1819. In 1824, John La Farge, a large owner in these lands, came into town to assert his claim. After a great deal of difficulty and some resistance, he succeeded in establishing his title. In 1838 the mansion and farm of La Farge, one mile south of the village, was purchased by Bishop Dubois, as the site for a Catholic Seminary. This institution, named "**St. Vincent de Paul**," combining a theological seminary and classical boarding school, was soon after opened; but in two or three years it was removed to Fordham, Westchester Co, and was afterward incorporated as St. John's College. Rock Island Lighthouse was built in 1853. The British steamer "Sir Robert Peel" was plundered and burned on the night of May 29, 1838, while taking wood at Wells Island, in this town, by a party of twenty-two self-styled patriots, led by Bill Johnston. In 1853 Johnston was appointed keeper of the Rock Island Light, which shines on the spot where the "Peel" was burned. The town has an area of 28,922 and 1/2 acres."

"**PAMELIA**, named from the wife of Gen. Jacob Brown, whose maiden name was Pamela Williams, was formed from Brownville, April 12th, 1819. In 1824 its name was changed to "**Leander**," but soon after the former name was restored. A portion of Orleans was annexed April 1st, 1829. It is the central town of the County. The surface is level or gently undulating, and the soil is clay and sand. Near the cascade, opposite Watertown, are several caves in the limestone rock. These caverns have been traced nearly 500 feet. Just below and partly under the village of Juhelville, the open mouths of several caves appear on the river bank, opening at both ends of the cliff. The passages are lined with calcareous deposits, in the form of agaric mineral, stalactites and tufa. These caves are evidently all formed by currents of water flowing through the natural seams in the rock and gradually wearing away the soluble and yielding limestone. In the rear of the principal cavern, a large area of land has sunk to a considerable depth, as though a portion has fallen in. In the vicinity of Perch Lake have been found several barrows, or sepulchral mounds. **North Watertown** and **Juhelville**, the former opposite the lower part, and the later the upper part of Watertown Village, are places of considerable manufacturers, some account of which will be given under the head of Watertown. **Pamelia Four Corners**, is a small village near the east border and about three miles from Perch Lake. The town has an area of 23,646 acres."

"**PHILADELPHIA**, named from Philadelphia, Pa., was formed from Le Ray, April 3d, 1821. It is an interior town, east of the center of the County. Its surface is level in the east, but rocky and broken in the west. The soil is generally a clayey loam. Indian River and Black Creek are the principal streams. Iron ore is found in considerable quantities. The principal bed that has been worked is known as the Shurtleff Mine, in the north corner of the town. A large portion of the ore used at the Sterlingville, Carthage and Redwood Furnaces, is taken from this mine. Chalybeate springs are numerous in this town; at Sterlingville is quite a large one. **Philadelphia**, often called "**Quaker Settlement**" by the old inhabitants, situated upon Indian River near the center of town, has four churches, three hotels, several stores, saw mills, a grist mill, shops, &c. It is a station on the R. W. & O. R. R. **Sterlingville**, named from James Sterling, the founder of the iron works is situated on Black Creek, four miles from Philadelphia, and is the seat of a large blast furnace and a forge, the former built by Mr. Sterling in 1837, and the later by Caleb Essington in 1839. The first settlement was commenced in 1804, by Friends from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These settlers purchased sixteen lots of 440 acres each, lying in the corners of a square containing twenty-

five lots, of which the central range each way was reserved by LeRay. The center lot, (No. 611), embraced the site of the present village, was conveyed to trustees “for the promotion of religion and learning,” under the care of the Quakers. This trust afterwards occasioned much contention and led to a miniature antirent war. The matter was finally settled in 1844. Cadwallader Child, Mordecai Taylor, and Samuel Evans came in the first year (1804). Robert Comfort kept the first inn, Samuel Case, the first store, and Thomas and John Townsend built the first mill. Anna Comstock kept the first school. The first child born was John Townsend, and the first death was a daughter of Robert Comfort, in 1807, and the first buried in the present burying grounds. The town has an area of 21,840 acres.”

“**RODMAN** embraces No. 8 or “Orpheus” of the “Eleven Towns.” It was formed from Adams, March 24, 1804, under the name of “Harrison,” from Richard Harrison of N. Y., a proprietor; its name was changed to its present one, April 6, 1808, in honor of Daniel Rodman, of Hudson, Clerk of the Assembly in 1808-09. A part of Pickney (Lewis Co.) was taken off in 1808. It lies upon the borders of Lewis, in the South part of the County. The surface is hilly, and broken by deep ravines of Sandy Creek and its branches. The soil is generally a fertile, gravelly loam. There are three sulphur springs in this town. **Rodman**, on Sandy Creek, west of the center of the town, is a thriving village, containing two hotels, a seminary, several stores, mills and shops. **Zoar** or **Unionville** is a hamlet on Sandy Creek, one mile above Rodman village, where there is a church, inn, store, and a few shops. **Whiteville** (East Rodman P. O.) is on Sandy Creek. It derives its name from Thos. White, a sub-agent and early settler. It has a store, grist mill, inn, and a few shops. Settlement began in the town in 1801, and from 1803 to 1806 it progressed with great rapidity. Miss M. Nobles taught the first school, in Anson Moody’s barn, in 1803. Willard Sykes kept the first store; and Wm. Rice built the first saw mill, in 1804, and grist mill, in 1806. The first child born was Walter Harrison Moody, and the first death that of the same child, three years after. His father received 50 acres of land from Mr. Harrison for the name. Timothy Greenly moved into the southwest corner of the town, in 1803. In 1813 an epidemic prevailed, causing sixty deaths in three months. The town has an area of 22,597 acres.”

“**RUTLAND**, No. 3, or “Milan” of the “Eleven Towns,” named from Rutland, Vt., the former home of an early settler, was taken from Watertown, April 1, 1802. It lies upon the south bank of Black River, east of the center of the County. Its surface consists of the narrow river valley on the north, a terraced plateau in the center, and a hilly region in the south. The central plateau, embracing the greater part of the town, is 300 or 400 feet above the flat country farther north, and it descends by a succession of steep declivities to the level of the river. It is underlaid by Trenton limestone. Upon the south, the surface gradually rises to the summits of the slate hills which occupy the south part of the County. A remarkable valley known as “Rutland Hollow,” extends through the town upon the lower terrace of the plateau, parallel to the river. It is deeply excavated in the limestone, and appears like the bed of an ancient river. Another smaller and deeper valley extends in the same direction across the summit of the plateau, and forms the bed of a deep narrow lake. Pleasant Lake, in Champion, is situated in the continuation of this latter valley. These valleys and terraces seem the result of abrasion rather than upheaval. Upon the edge of the terrace, 100 feet below the summit, may be seen the ancient lake ridge before described. The soil is a very fertile loam upon the plateau, and a sandy loam upon the river. **Felts Mills**, on the Black River,

was named from John Felt, who purchased the site in 1813, and still resides here. It was formerly the seat of extensive lumbering manufactory, now changed to a tannery. **Black River**, locally known as Lockport, is also on the river about two miles below Felts Mills, and lies partly in Le Ray. It is somewhat noted for its manufacture of chairs, house-rakes, &c. **Tylerville** (South Rutland P. O.), in the narrow valley of Sandy Creek, and **Rutland Center**, are small villages. This town fell to the share of Wm. Henderson, and settlement was begun in 1799, under Asher Miller, his agent. The greater part of the land was sold to New England farmers, who came in within three years after the first settlement. An old Indian fort is to be seen on the farm of Geo. Wilson; and a bone pit was found near the line of Watertown. The town has an area of 27,238 1/2 acres.”

“**THERESA** was formed from Alexandria, April 15, 1841, and named from a daughter of Mr. LeRay. It is the central town upon the northwest border of the County. The surface along Indian River is broken and traversed by ridges of gneiss rock, with fertile intervals. A part of the town, underlaid by sandstone, is level or undulating. In the primary regions are a number of romantic lakes; and some of these have highly interesting mineral localities upon their shores and islands. **Theresa**, upon High Falls of the Indian River, was early selected by Mr. LeRay as a favorable point for settlement, and about 1810, he caused several “jobs” to be cleared and a saw-mill to be built. The river at this point descends eighty-five feet within a quarter of a mile. From this place to Rossie, its banks are low, and large tracks are often overflowed, causing much sickness. A small steamer has run upon this part of the river. N. W. Lull built the first store in 1820. Dr. James Brooks, the first physician, settled in 1822, and died the next year. The first school was taught by Lindley Gibbs, at Hyde Lake. The first child born was Fanny A. Cole, May 26, 1819. The first marriage was that of Ebenezer Lull and Elmira Barnes. The first death was that of Mr. Casselman, who was drowned. A grist mill and inn were created in 1819, for the proprietor. Theresa is the seat of a furnace and machine shop, woolen factory, flax mill, two grist-mills, saw-mills, several stores, two hotels, shops, &c. A private academy has been taught here for several years, by W. T. Goodenough. **West Theresa** (P. O.), in the western part of the town, is a hamlet. A furnace built in 1847, near Millseat Lake, was run a few years by Budd, Bones, & Hooker. It is now owned and run by the Redwood Iron Co. The town has an area of 25, 604 acres.”

“**WATERTOWN**, No. 2 or “Leghorn,” of the “Eleven Towns,” was formed from Mexico, March 14, 1800. Rutland was taken off in 1802, and Hounsfield in 1806. It lies upon Black River, southwest of the center of the County. The surface in the southwest part is broken by the irregular terraces of the Trenton limestone, and in the north it is level or rolling. The river bank is rocky throughout its whole extent, and in the village and about three miles below, are several extensive caves. It is an important agricultural town, but it is chiefly distinguished for the extent of its trade and manufacturers. In amount of business it is unsurpassed by any town in Northern New York. **Watertown**, first settled in 1800, became the County Seat in 1805. It is pleasantly situated upon the south bank of Black River, was incorporated April 5th, 1816. It contains 4 newspaper offices, 6 banks and 10 churches. Black River flows, for the space of a mile, in a succession of rapids over the limestone terraces, affording an abundance of water power, which is largely improved, making the village one of the most important manufacturing places in the State. During the war of 1812, a factory was built, at a cost of \$75,000, for the manufacture of cotton and woolen cloths. In 1827, Levi Beebee purchased Cowans Island and erected upon it an immense stone cotton factory. It had

just been put in operation when, July 7th, 1833, it was burned, under suspicious circumstances. The loss was \$2000,000, and the site has since remained a ruin. The manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, flour, paper, iron castings, machinery, leather, agricultural implements, sash and blinds, and furniture, are extensively carried on. On the Pamela side of the river, the "Watertown Portable Engine Co." are doing quite an extensive business in the premises formerly occupied by Hon. C. B. Hoard & Son. Three roads and two rail road bridges cross the river within the limits of the village. Early in the morning of May 13, 1849, a fire occurred in the rear of the American Hotel, corner of Arsenal and Washington streets, which swept over a considerable portion of the business part of the village, and consumed an immense amount of property. The American Hotel and out-buildings, Paddock's Block, Woodruff's Iron Block, and all the buildings on both sides of Court Street, as far down as the Clerk's Office, were burned. The Episcopal Church, three printing offices, about thirty extensive stores, the Post Office, Town Clerk's Office, Young Men's Association, Surrogate's Office, and many dwelling houses, were in the burnt district. This was by far the most disastrous fire that has occurred in the County, and nothing more fully proves the enterprise of the place, than the quickness with which it recovered from the disaster. While the flames were still raging, preparations for rebuilding were made, by purchasing materials, and laborers were pulling the bricks, still hot, from the smoldering ruins, and laying the foundations of new and larger buildings on the sites of the former. The sites of the burnt buildings were in many instances, sold for a greater sum than the same, with the buildings on them, would have previously brought. During the ensuing summer, the village exhibited an industry among masons and carpenters which had never been equaled, and the external appearance of the village has been decidedly improved. By an act passed March 22d, 1853, a board of water commissioners was created, with power to borrow \$50,000 for the construction of water works for the village. The work was finished during the following summer. The water is taken from the river, near the upper part of the village, and thrown by water power into a reservoir, about 200 feet above the village, and about one mile distant, and from the reservoir it is distributed through the streets. A beautiful fountain is constructed in the center of the public square. The square is also adorned by two oval parks enclosed, and planted with shade trees, affording a pleasing contrast to the public square of fifteen years ago. An Artesian well was bored 127 feet deep upon Factory Square in 1829, and a copious supply of water was obtained, slightly impregnated with sulphur and iron. At an early day, two rectangular pieces of land were given by the owners of the adjacent lots for public use, and these now constitute beautiful parks. The principal mercantile business of the village is located around Public Square and upon Court St. The present First Presbyterian Church on Washington St., was erected in 1850; the Stone St. Presbyterian Church in 1864-5; Trinity Church, (Episcopal) on Court St., in 1850; the Universalist Church, on South side Public Square, in 1851-2; the Baptist Church, on east end Public Square, corner State St., in 1846; the State St. Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1849; the Arsenal St. Methodist Church, in 1851; St. Mary's Church, (French Catholic,) on Factory St., was purchased from the Baptists, and Mass was first said in it, July 4th, 1838, and St. Patrick's Church, (Catholic,) on Massey St., in 1854-7. The school system adopted for the village, is Union or Graded System. The whole village comprises but one school district, under the management of a Board of Education composed of eleven commissioners, who severally hold their office for three years. The clerk of the Board is the practical superintendent of the schools, and spends his whole time, at a salary, in visiting the schools, examining teachers, and classes

preparatory to advancing them from class to class as they improve. A regular and systematic course of study is adopted, and by rules of the Board, no scholar can advance into higher classes before he or she is qualified in the lower branches to take the step. The course of study comprises twelve years, and if pursued by a student during that time he will receive a complete academic education. The schools are free to all residing within the village limits, but a very moderate tuition is charged for non-resident pupils. The classic languages, Latin, German and French are taught, and all the branches of higher English Education. These schools have been in operation about one year and are giving very general satisfaction. The education in them is thorough and systematic, and the discipline kind but authoritative. The Watertown Gas Light Company was organized 28th February, 1852, with a capital of \$20,000. In the same year the principal buildings in the business part of the village were supplied with gas. Of the County building, a notice is given under head of "Jefferson County," or page 9 of this work. **Burrville** (Burrs Mills P. O.) is a hamlet in the east part of the town. **Watertown Center** and **Field Settlement** are hamlets. Henry Coffeen and Zachariah Butterfield were the pioneer settlers, in 1800; they located upon the present site of the village. Oliver Bartholomew came in the same year, and in 1802 about eighty families arrived. Jonathan Cowan built the first grist mill in 1802, and Dr. Isaiah Massey opened the first inn the same year. In 1803 a bridge was built near the old Court House. In 1805, Wm. Smith and John Paddock opened the first store; and a dam was built across the Black River the same year. During the first season (1800), it being entirely impossible to procure grinding at any mills nearer than Canada, a stump standing on the Public Square, a few rods east of the American Hotel, had been formed into a mortar, and with a spring pole and pestle attached, served the purpose of grain mill to the settlement. The first birth was in the family of Moses Bacon, and the first death, that of Mr. J. Thorton, who was killed by a falling tree, where the Jefferson County Institute now stands. An arsenal was built at Watertown in 1809, and a building for an academy in 1811; the latter was used as a hospital during the war of 1812. The town has an area of 25,200 acres."

"**WILNA**, named from Wilna in Russia, then fresh in memory from its battle, was formed from LeRay and Leyden (Lewis County,) April 2, 1813. It lies upon Black River, in the extreme east part of the County. Its surface is somewhat broken. It is chiefly underlaid by primary rock, which rises into low naked ridges, and by calciferous sand stone. Black River forms part of its west boundary; and upon it are a series of rapids, forming an abundance of water power. The Indian River, in the north part, also affords water power at several places. At Natural Bridge, this stream flows beneath the surface, through passages worn in the coarse white limestone which here forms the surface rock. Several interesting minerals are found in this place. The soil is sandy and moderately fertile. **Carthage** is finely situated upon Black River, at the lower terminus of the B. R. Canal improvement. After affording 42 miles of navigation, the river here commences to descend by a series of rapids, extending to the lake, falling in all 480 feet. The "Long Falls" here descend 55 feet, in a distance of 5,090; and in the rapids are about 50 small islands. The State Dam, built here, is 900 feet long; and the State Bridge, a new iron structure, built a year ago, and apparently of great strength, is 500 feet long. The village is the seat of many important manufacturers—too numerous to mention here—a detailed account of which will be given under its proper head in the "Directory." **Natural Bridge** is a small village on Indian River, in the east part of the town. **Wilna** and **North Wilna** are post offices, and **Wood's Settlement** in the north is a hamlet. Settlement was commenced in 1798, at Carthage, by Henry Bontin, one of the French

Company. The village and town were chiefly settled under Mr. LeRay, whose Land Office was removed here from LeRaysville in 1835. The village was incorporated May 26, 1841. The town has an area of 37,768 ½ acres.”

“**WORTH**, named in honor of Gen. Wm. J. Worth, was formed from Lorraine, April 12, 1848. It lies upon the high slaty and shaly ridges in the south part of the County. It is 1200 to 1500 feet above tide, and is the most elevated land in the County. It is subject to deep snows and early frosts. Wherever the surface is exposed to the actions of running water, deep gulfs have been worn in the soft and yielding rock. There are several sulphur springs in town. The soil is principally derived from disintegration of the underlying rock, and is well adapted to grazing. About one-half of the town is settled. **Worthville** is a hamlet, and is the only post office. The first settlement was made in 1802, by an association from Litchfield, Herkimer Co., who bought the northwest quarter, balloted for lots, built rude mills, and began small improvements. A part of the settlers left during the war, and during the succeeding cold seasons of 1816-17, the whole settlement was abandoned. Settlement was not recommenced until several years after. The town has an area of 25,816 ½ acres.”

End.