

Robb, Chas. Robb, Nelson Carroll, Henry Waldron, James Lasher, Frank Holstead, Mrs. J. V. A. Whitbeck, J. J. Colvin, A. J. Wolf, W. B. Holmes, Mrs. C. B. Cirill, C. R. Hitchcock, A. D. Tompkins, M. R. Griffin, Levi Blaisdell.

PETER KEEFER is a resident of Keefer's Corners since 1843, which place was first settled in 1792, by Baltus Keefer, at which time it was a dense wilderness. Mr. Keefer is engaged in farming and is postmaster at Keefer's Corners.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GUILDERLAND.

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES.

GUILDERLAND lies on the northern border of Albany County, a little west of the center. It is bounded on the north by Schenectady County, on the east by the city of Albany, on the south by Bethlehem and New Scotland, and on the west by Knox.

DESCRIPTIVE.

The area of Guilderland comprises about 33,000 acres, about 28,000 of which is improved. Its population in 1880 was 3,459. The town is longest from its southeast to its northwest extremity, measuring about fifteen miles, and the distance from its southwest to its northeast corner is about eight miles. The surface is very uneven. In the west part, the Helderbergs rise to a height of 800 feet above the general level of the valleys. The central part is undulating, and the eastern part is occupied by numerous sand ridges. The principal streams are the Norman's Kill and its branches, Bozen Kill, Black Creek, Wildehause Kill and Hunger Kill. The lower course of Norman's Kill in this town is through a narrow ravine with steep and clayey banks. The soil is light and sandy in the east, and a gravelly loam mixed with clay in the west. On the William McGowan farm is a mineral spring which has attracted some attention. The town has good railway, express and telegraphic facilities.

SETTLEMENT.

In all noticeable characteristics, the inhabitants of Guilderland much resemble those of the parent town, Watervliet; frankness, geniality and genuine hospitality being their most distinguishing traits, as they have been of the early Dutch settlers and their descendants everywhere. The town was formerly included within the patroon's patent, and all the farmers were under obligation to pay tithes of wheat, chickens and wood. This system, in time,

produced discontent, which rose to the absolute point of resistance in 1840, producing the "Anti-rent war." So great a dissatisfaction existed, that the patroon at last decided to abandon a system of lease, and sell the land in fee simple for a moderate price. Since that time the march of improvement has been rapid. Fifty years ago there were but few painted houses, and dwellings were usually one-story structures, with back stoops, the "front" door (paradoxical as it may appear) being at the rear of the house. But these contained an abundance of life's substantial things, with all the sours and sweets to give relish, with overflowing hospitality. They have given place to convenient and sightly buildings, of varied architecture, ornamented and painted in modern style.

The first settlements in the town were made in the eighteenth century. Absence of records prevents the presentation of a circumstantial account of this interesting period. Brief mention may be made of some of the earlier families, however. Among them were the Crouses, the Van Wormers, the Seversons, Van Aernams, the Opplys, the Frederickses, the Van Pattens, the Groats, the Livingstons, the Winnes, the Beckers, the Ogsburys, the Truaxes, the Van Alstines, the Van Valkenburgs, the Hendersons, the Harts, the Barckleys, the Hiltons and Fryers. While some of the above names will be recognized as those of present residents of the town, some of them are no longer known within its limits.

During the Revolutionary War, a portion of the inhabitants adhered to the British, and the feuds which grew up between families and neighborhoods continued for a long time. The news of Burgoyne's surrender was celebrated by the Whigs by burning a hollow chestnut tree on an elevation, a barrel of tar having previously been poured into the cavity in its trunk. It is not thought that any important event, connected directly with the struggle for independence, took place within the boundaries of the town, but that it was a period during

which feeling ran high, and that the greatest solicitude was felt by all classes, may be easily believed. A half-forgotten tradition, that certain residents of the town, as now bounded, participated in some scenes of violence elsewhere, has been related, but it is so shadowy and uncertain that its repetition here would seem to be out of place. The old Dutch farmers were a peaceable people, and it is not to be presumed that any of them trampled needlessly on the rights of any of their neighbors. At the close of the Revolution, the population of that part of Watervliet, which was nearly twenty years later set off to form Guilderland, was small and scattered over considerable territory, mostly along the streams which have their course through the town. The Dutch derivation of the name of the new town is apparent. It was originally spelled *Guilderlandt*.

Following is "a list of the persons residing in the town of Guilderland, in the County of Albany, who were by law qualified and of sufficient ability and understanding to serve as jurors," as certified by the Supervisor, Town Clerk and Assessors in 1803. Those not otherwise designated were farmers. The names are spelled as upon the record :

Job Earls, Abraham Bartlett, Abraham Van Wie, Simeon Relyea, Levy Relyea, Isaac W. Fryer, David Relyea, Jr., George Brown, Peter Veeder, Christian Truax, Jr. (innkeeper), Lawrence Van Kleeck, Abraham Turk, John Banker, John Joice, James M. La Grange, John Van Schaick, Jonas Smith, Petrus Van Patten, Abraham Kelder, Jelles Truax, Albert Van Huesen, Abraham Spoor, Andrew Murray, Ezra Spalding, Frederick Mynderse, Robert Dollar, James Irwin, Reuben Earls, Peter La Grange, John Devoe, David Bogardus (carpenter), Jacob C. Truax, John Beebe, William Davis, Peter Wurmer, John Fryer, Aaron Wurmer, Isaac A. Wurmer, Amos Goodfellow, Michael Van Schaick, Peter McDougal, Christopher Batterman (innkeeper), Peter Becker, Henry Shaver, Nicholson Severson, John Shoudy (blacksmith), George Van Arnum, Henry Van Arnum, Frederick Crounce, Conrad Crounce, John Crounce, Martin Blessing, Matthias Hallenbeck, Nicholas Winne, John Mann, Garret Long (carpenter), Nicholas V. Mynderse (merchant), Henry Jacobson, Peter I. Livingston, Michael S. Frederick, Matthias Frederick, Jacob Relyea, John Bloemendall, Jacob La Grange, Samuel Covenhoven, Peter Van Aucken, Cornelius Van Valkenburgh, Barent Van Waggoner, David Ogsbury, Henry Apple, Peter Traber, Charles Traber, Henry Shoudy, Volkert Jacobson, Adam A. Vrooman, Nicholas A. Sixby, Thomas Beebe, John Weaver, Jr., Philip Schell, Henry Van Schoonhoven, John N. Clute, James Platto, Jacob N. Clute, Evert Van Arnum, George Scrapper, Andrew Spaarbeck, William Snyder, James Ray, Charles

Shaver, Martin Spearbeck, Isaac J. Van Arnum, Jacob Sitterly, Benjamin Wilbore, David Wilbore, James Shaw, Robert Grey, John Douglas, Simeon Lanehart, Henry Lanehart, Thomas Van Arnum, John Jacob Van Arnum, John Lanehart, Obediah Cooper, Jacob M. De Forest, Garret O. Lansing, John M. Van Der Pool, Henry Van Auken, Levy Van Auken, John Howard, Adam Hilton, George Severson, John Hilton, Daniel Wolford, Henry I. Schoonmaker, Henry Van Beuren, Charles H. Huner, Peter N. Van Patten (merchant), Michael Barclay, James McKee, Nicholas Beyer (innkeeper), William Hilton (carpenter), Philip Fetterly, John Whetsell, Benjamin Walker, Thomas Beaver, Vincent Springer, Benjamin Howe, Benjamin Howe, Jr., John F. Quackenbush, Abraham P. Truax, John Ramsay, Frederick Ramsay, Philip Ramsay, Richard Ward, Christian Caley, Jr., Bartholomew Sharp, John Sharp, John Waggoner, John Vine, Nathaniel Fitch, Thomas Mezeck, John Schell, William Von Arnum, Isaac Hallenbeck, Jacob Totten, John Ward, Silas Hotan, Peter Relyea, George Van Nest and Stephen Pankburn.

A similar list, compiled in 1824, included the following names:

George Batterman, Jonathan Brown, Simon Brodt, Thomas T. Beebe, Abijah Beebe, William S. Beebe, Martin Blessing, Adam Blessing, Peter Bloomindall, Adam Bloomindall, Abram Bartlett, Jr., John Beebe, Jacob Bensen, Jonathan Becker, Thomas W. Beebe, James Cassidy, Henry Cram, Philip Crounce, Jr., Nicholas Crounce, Conrad Crounce, John Crounce, Jacob N. Clute, John N. Clute, William Clute, Christian Caley, Abraham Cass, John Chase, Wilhelmus Devoe, Henry Frederick, Matthias M. Frederick, John I. Fryer, Jacob Fryer, William Fisher, Henry R. Furbeck, Abraham Fryer, Cornelius Goodfellow, Simon Grote, Jellis Gray, Peter Hilton, Jr., Gershom Hungerford, Isaac Hallenbeck, Jacob Hallenbeck, David Hart, James Hilton, Robert H. Howard, William Humphrey, James Houghton, Henry Jacobson, Jonathan Johnson, Frederick Kunholtz, Christopher Keenholtz, Jacob I. La Grange, Aaron Livingston, James M. La Grange, Peter I. Livingston, Peter Livingston, John I. Livingston, Andrew La Grange, Peter D. La Grange, Simeon Lanehart, Michael Lanehart, John F. Mynderse, John McKown, Jonathan Mynderse, Myndert Mynderse, John Mann, Cornelius Mann, John Merrick, Thomas Ostrander, John D. Ogsbury, David Ogsbury, Jr., Peter Ogsbury, Andrew Ostrander, Barent Ostrander, Samuel Ostrander, Christian Ostrander, Stephen Pangburn, William Pangburn, Jr., David Pratt, Isaac Quackenbush, John F. Quackenbush, Jacob Quackenbush, Myndert Relyea, Jacob D. Relyea, David Relyea, David L. Relyea, Levi Relyea, Giles Riggles, David P. Relyea, Adam Relyea, Peter D. Relyea, John Shoudy, Martin I. Siver, Jonas Smith, Jacob Spoor, Joseph Spoor, William Spoor, John Shoudy, Jr., Nicholson Severson, Frederick Severson, George Severson, Adam Scrafford, Henry C. Shoyer, Christian Scrafford, Jacob Sitterly, Peter Shaver, John Sharp, Tunis Slingerland, Andrew Sharp, John H.

Shaver, Jacob Schell, Abram Sitterly, Nicholas Snyder, Charles Scrafford, Charles Traber, F. Van Valkenburgh, Albert Van Husen, John Van Husen, John Van Valkenburgh, Volkert Veeder, Simeon Veeder, Myndert Veeder, Nicholas P. Van Patten, Thomas Van Aernam, George Van Aernam, Henry Van Valkenburgh, Nicholas Van Valkenburgh, Nicholas A. Van Patten, Henry Van Aernam, John I. Van Patten, Simon Van Auken, John Van Waggoner, Richard Van Cleek, Gershom Van Valkenburgh, Henry I. Vine, Aaron A. Van Wormer, Jeremiah Van Auken, Jacob Van Auken, Abraham Vanderpool, Cornelius Wormer, Peter Wormer, Noah S. Wood, John Weitzel, Cornelius H. Waldron, Peter Walker, Jesse White, Peter Waggoner, John Westfall, John Ward, John W. Ward, Andrew I. Ward, Richard Walker, Jacob Weaver, John I. Weaver, Andrew Wilkins, James Wormer, Frederick Waggoner.

In common with others of their time, some of the wealthier of the early residents of Guilderland were owners of slaves. Of course, no one held a large number, and the system was totally unlike that which obtained in the South. It is said that the Dutch farmers profited but lightly from their human property in the long run, and were glad enough to give the negroes their freedom when public sentiment favored such a measure. It was not until some years of the present century had passed that this mild slavery ceased to exist. No record of its operations prior to the organization of the town is to be found, but some extracts from the town book entered during the period immediately succeeding the erection of Guilderland are given as possessing a curious interest at this time :

I do hereby certify that my negro wench slave named *Susan* was, on the twelfth day of March, 1803, delivered of a black female child, and that the same is named *Gin*, and that the same is my property; and I do hereby further give notice that I shall abandon the same agreeable to the act in that case made and provided. Dated this 28th day of May, 1803. PETER VEEDER.

CERTIFICATE OF FREDERICK CROUNCE.

I do hereby give notice that my negro wench slave named *Dianna* was, on the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1802, delivered of a black male child named *Simon*, and that I shall abandon the said child agreeable to the act in that case made and provided. Dated this 28th day of April, 1803. FREDERICK CROUNCE.

I do hereby give notice that my negro wench *Gin* was, on the 21st January, 1803, delivered of a male black child named *Yeat*, and that I do hereby also abandon the said child agreeable to the act in that case made and provided. November 19, 1803. JOHN HOWARD.

COUNTY OF ALBANY, SS. :

These may certify that I, *John Van Rensselaer*, of the Town of Water Vleit, in the County of Albany, have a female negro child, born the 31st of January last, named *Jude*, of a negro wench slave named *Rose*, which said *Rose* is my property, and I hereby request that an entry may be made agreeable to law; and that I hereby give notice that I abandon the child agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided.

Water Vleit, July 14th, 1802.

The above is a copy taken from the records.

BENJAMIN WINNE, *Clerk*.

Water Vleit, Oct. 23d, 1803.

4th April, 1803, town divided.

COUNTY OF ALBANY, SS. :

These may certify that I, Henry Apple, of the Town of Water Vleit and County aforesaid, farmer, have a male negro child, born the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred, named *Jan*, of a negro slave *Maria*, which said *Maria* is my property, and hereby request that an entry may be made that I abandon the same agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided.

Water Vleit, 21st May, 1801.

his

HENRY X APPLE.

Mark.

COUNTY OF ALBANY, SS. :

These may certify that I, Henry Apple, of the town of Water Vleit and County of Albany, farmer, have a female negro child, born the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and one, named *Gin*, of a negro slave named *Maria*, which said *Maria* is my Property; and I hereby request an entry may be made that I abandon the same agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided.

Water Vleit, June 24, 1802.

his

HENRY X APPLE.

Mark.

The above are copies taken from the records of the town of Water Vleit, 20th January, 1804.

BENJAMIN WINNE, *Clerk*.

COUNTY OF ALBANY, SS. :

These may certify that I, Henry Apple, of the town of Guilderland and County of Albany, farmer, have a male negro child, born the 9th December, 1802, named *Joe*, of a negro slave named *Maria*, which said *Maria* is my Property, and I hereby request that an entry may be made that I abandon the same agreeable to the statute in this case made and provided.

Guilderland, 5th September, 1803.

his

HENRY X APPLE.

Mark.

COUNTY OF ALBANY, SS. :

These may certify that I, James M. La Grange, of the town of Guilderland and County aforesaid, farmer, have a male negro child, born the 29th September, 1803, named *Jock*, of a negro slave named *Pheobe*, which said *Pheobe* is my prop-

erty; and I do hereby request that an entry may be made that I abandon the same agreeable to the act in such case made and provided. Dated this 19th March, 1804. JAMES M. LA GRANGE.

Among the prominent citizens of the town at this time are the following, several others being represented by portraits and biographical sketches:

NAME.	BIRTHPLACE.	DATE OF BIRTH.	TO WHOM MARRIED.	DATE OF MARRIAGE.	OCCUPATION.	POST-OFFICE.
J. P. Ogsbury.....	Guilderland.....	Nov. 7, 1818	Margaret Van Valkenburg.	Feb. 28, 1839	Farmer.....	Knowersville.
Peter J. Ogsbury.....	Guilderland.....	Jan. 2, 1812	Henry Kaley.....	January, 1868	Farmer.....	Knowersville.
Abram A. Tygert.....	Guilderland.....	June 18, 1858	Maggie Fryer.....	June 8, 1881	Farmer.....	Knowersville.
Andrew A. Scrafford.....	Guilderland.....	May 22, 1841	Sophia Becker.....	Oct. 1, 1873	Farmer.....	Knowersville.
Wesley Schoolcraft.....	Guilderland.....	Nov. 3, 1853	Margaret M. Lainhart.....	Sept. 25, 1874	Farmer.....	Knowersville.
Henry C. Hilton.....	Guilderland.....	May 14, 1865	Catharine Fuller.....	Oct. 15, 1846	Farmer and coal dealer.....	Knowersville.
G. Tygert.....	Guilderland.....	Oct. 5, 1825	Almira Melius.....	Jan. 22, 1837	Farmer.....	Fuller's Station.
Abram Buzzee.....	Guilderland.....	1812	Henry Kaley.....	Mar. 1, 1871	Hotel.....	Knowersville.
Louise M. Kaley.....	Guilderland.....	Oct. 30, 1856	John Gardner.....	Mar. 12, 1863	Farmer.....	Dunsville.
Mrs. John Gardner.....	Guilderland.....	Mar. 10, 1820	Laura Crouse.....	July 12, 1870	Farmer.....	Knowersville.
Addison Van Auken.....	Guilderland.....	Feb. 17, 1853	Mary N. Mynderse.....	Dec. 12, 1852	Merchant.....	Guilderland.
J. H. Pangburn.....	Guilderland.....	Aug. 29, 1851	Sarah M. De Voe.....	Jan. 12, 1861	Dep. Surrogate.	Knowersville.
Wm. D. Strevell.....	Guilderland.....	Aug. 1, 1831	W. No. 1, Mary L. Relyea.	Mar. 3, 1881	Farmer.....	Knowersville.
James A. Crouse.....	Guilderland.....	May 25, 1827	Christianna Livingston.....	Nov. 28, 1850	Farmer.....	Guilderland.
Frederick Van Wie.....	Guilderland.....	Aug. 16, 1818	Elizabeth Woodworth.....	April 12, 1853	Farmer.....	Guilderland.
George Clute.....	Guilderland.....	Mar. 12, 1853	Mary Blessing.....	Jan. 19, 1875	Farmer.....	Guilderland.
Henry Witherwax.....	Guilderland.....	Oct. 31, 1838	Nancy M. Quackenbush.....	Aug. 31, 1860	Farmer.....	Guilderland.
Andrew M. La Grange.....	Guilderland.....	Sept. 9, 1839	Louisa A. Livingston.....	Dec. 18, 1862	Farmer and dealer in imported stock.....	Guilderland.
Abram Coss.....	Guilderland.....	June 29, 1841	Louisa Fairlee.....	Feb. 10, 1875	Farmer.....	Fuller's Station.
Daniel Van Husen.....	Guilderland.....	July 24, 1837	Elizabeth Van Schoik.....	Febru'y, 1859	Farmer.....	Fuller's Station.
John Quackenbush.....	Guilderland.....	Jan. 22, 1827	Margrate J. Jewett.....	Jan. 6, 1849	Farmer.....	Sloan's.
F. V. McKown.....	Guilderland.....	April 7, 1820	Jane Mosher.....	July 10, 1848	Farmer.....	Sloan's.
Willard Defreest.....	Guilderland.....	July, 1851	Fanny Boomhower.....	Dec. 30, 1874	Farmer.....	Sloan's.
John Cramme.....	Guilderland.....	Feb. 26, 1808	Elizabeth Winnie.....	Aug. 26, 1832	Farmer.....	Sloan's.
J. Christian Hein.....	Wurtemberg, Germany.....	Feb. 22, 1828	Mary Scheller.....	Nov. 23, 1851	Wagon man'l'r.	Sloan's.
Charles H. Hein.....	Guilderland.....	Sept. 4, 1859	Mary A. Potter.....	Jan. 7, 1872	Blacksmith.....	Sloan's.
Henry E. Drumm.....	Oneatta, Otsego Co., N.Y.....	Dec. 7, 1848	Harry A. Coley.....	April 28, 1842	Carpenter.....	Sloan's.
Thomas Holmes.....	Staffordshire, England.....	Nov. 21, 1816	Catharine L. McMillen.....	Oct. 14, 1863	Retired farmer.	23 Dove street, Albany.
Wm. McKown.....	Guilderland.....	July 13, 1812	Dgr. of Rev. A. P. Ludden.	July 21, 1880	Reverend.....	Knowersville.
James Crouse.....	Knowersville.....	1851	Miss E. Pearson.....	June 8, 1852	Reverend.....	Knowersville.
J. H. Heck.....	Knowersville.....	Dec. 8, 1827	Caroline Grove, of Morris-town, Frederick Co. Va.	May 18, 1845	Reverend.....	Knowersville.
A. P. Ludden.....	Brunswick, N. Y.....	July 11, 1816	Julia A. Hilton.....	Jan. 29, 1856	Farmer.....	Knowersville.
Jacob A. Crouse.....	Knowersville.....	July 23, 1829	.....	.....	Insurance agent.	Knowersville.
J. C. Chism.....	Schenectady.....	Jan. 18, 1882	Abigail Lansing.....	Nov. 12, 1861	M. D.....	Guilderland Center.
D. F. Van Aken.....	Guilderland.....	Sept. 28, 1833	.....	.....	Farmer.....	Guilderland.
Conrad H. Crouse.....	Guilderland.....	April 18, 1850	.....	.....	Farmer.....	Guilderland.
James A. Hilton.....	Guilderland.....	Aug. 16, 1828	.....	.....	Farmer.....	Guilderland.
Jacob A. Scrafford.....	Schenectady.....	Nov. 1, 1844	Rebecca M. Sitterly.....	Dec., 1872	Farmer.....	Guilderland.
Adam S. Westfall.....	Guilderland.....	Aug. 28, 1834	Helen M. Clapper.....	Jan. 17, 1865	Farmer.....	Guilderland.
Dewit C. Thomas.....	Guilderland.....	Jan. 7, 1839	Phebe H. Burdick.....	1840	Farmer.....	Guilderland.
Jacob Hallenbeck.....	Guilderland.....	Jan. 8, 1836	Margaret Van Acerman.....	Sept. 30, 1859	Farmer.....	Guilderland.
John L. Mynders.....	Guilderland.....	July 25, 1846	Elizabeth C. Wingate.....	1879	Farmer.....	Guilderland.
S. H. Lainhart.....	Guilderland.....	April 21, 1841	Mary M. Frederick.....	Sept. 23, 1864	Farmer.....	Guilderland.
Willard G. Davis.....	Guilderland.....	Mar. 1, 1814	Mary Ann Tygert.....	Mar. 3, 1846	Farmer.....	Guilderland.

ORGANIZATION.

Following is a copy of the record of the legal erection of the town of Guilderland :

“ LAWS of NEW YORK, 26th SESSION ; GEORGE CLINTON, Esq., GOVERNOR. Chapter XIX. Contents:

“ 1. Town of Guilderlandt erected from part of the town of Watervliet.

“ 2. Residue of Watervliet to remain a separate town.

“ 3. Supervisors and Overseers of the Poor, their duty.

“ AN Act for dividing the Town of Watervliet, in the County of Albany.

“ BE it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, that from and after the fourth day of April next, all that part of the town of Watervliet, in the County of Albany, within the following bounds, to wit: Bounded on the west by the town of Bern, north-

west by Princetown, northerly by the City of Schenectady, and north by the south bounds of the City of Albany, be, and hereby is, erected into a separate town by the name of Guilderlandt, and the first town meeting shall be held at the dwelling house of Henry Apple, in said town.

“ And be it further enacted, That all the remaining part of the town of Watervliet shall be and remain a separate town, by the name of Watervliet, and the first town meeting in the said town of Watervliet shall be held at the dwelling house of William Kain, in said town.

“ And be it further enacted, That as soon as may be after the first Tuesday of April next, the Overseers of the Poor and the Supervisors of said towns shall, after due notice being given for that purpose, by the Supervisors of said towns, meet together and apportion the money and poor belonging to the said town of Watervliet previous to the division thereof, agreeably to the last State tax list; and that forever thereafter each of the said towns shall support and maintain its own poor.

“STATE OF NEW YORK.
 “*In Assembly, February 16th, 1803.*
 “This bill having been read the third time—
 “*Resolved, That the bill do pass.*
 “*By order of the Assembly,*
 “THOMAS STERM, *Speaker.*

“STATE OF NEW YORK.
 “*In Senate, February 24th, 1803.*
 “This bill having been read the third time—
 “*Resolved, That the bill do pass.*
 “*By order of the Senate,*
 “JER. VAN RENSSELAER, *President.*

“IN COUNCIL OF REVISION.
 “February the 26th, 1803.
 “*Resolved, That it does not appear improper to the Council that this bill should become a law of this State.*
 “GEORGE CLINTON.”

The original boundaries of this town have been somewhat altered by municipal changes both in Albany and Schenectady counties. A portion of the City of Albany was annexed in 1870, and has since formed Guilderland's entire western boundary.

FROM THE RECORDS, 1803.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature erecting the town, the first town meeting in Guilderlandt was held at the house of Henry Apple, on Tuesday, April 5, 1803, at which the following regulations were adopted:

- 1st. *Resolved, That it shall not be lawful for hogs to run at large beyond the inclosure of the owner.*
- 2d. *Resolved, That stallions of the age of two years and upward shall not be suffered to go at large beyond the inclosure of the owner under a penalty of five dollars.*
- 3d. *Resolved, That a bounty of thirty dollars shall be paid by this town to any person killing a wolf running wild within said town.*
- 4th. *Resolved, That the compensation to fence viewers shall be at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for every day that they, or either of them, shall be actually acting in that capacity.*
- 5th. *Resolved, That the next town meeting shall be held at the house of Henry Apple, in said town.*
- 6th. *Resolved, That at the next town meeting the inhabitants shall vote by ballot.*

At the same time and place the following town officers were chosen :

Supervisor, Nicholas V. Mynderse ; Town Clerk, Peter C. Veeder ; Assessors, Isaac Van Aernam, Abraham Veeder and Peter Relyea ; Commissioners of Highways, David Ogbury, Frederick Crounce and Charles Shaver ; Overseers of the Poor, Jacob Van Aernam, Simeon Relyea ; Collector, Henry Ostrander ; Constables, Frederick Seger, Asa Hutchinson, Peter Tarpenning and Jasper Hilton ; Poundmaster, Volkert Jacobson ; Fenceviewers, Nicholas Van Patten, Asa Hutchinson, Peter Traber and Robert Grey ; Overseers of Highways, Jacob La Grange, Peter La Grange, Thomas Mesick, Nicholas Van Patten, John Groat, Peter Traber, Amos Goodfellow, James M. La

Grange, Isaac Van Aernam, Benjamin Wilbore, James Platt, John Murray, Walter Vrooman, Adam Hilton, Matthias Hallenbeck, Peter Bowman, George Brown, Abraham Veeder and Ezra Spalding.

Below will be found further extracts from the Records during the first year of Guilderland's existence as a township :

The following number of votes were given for the following persons for Senators in the Town of Guilderland, in the County of Albany, at an election held in said town, commencing on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and closing on the twenty-eighth day of the same month in the same year :

John Tayler.....	72	Stephen Lusk.....	46
John Woodworth..	67	Moses Vail.....	47
Simon Veeder....	67	Daniel Paris.....	47
Edward Savage....	67	Ebenezer Clark.....	47
Thomas Treadwell.	67	William Bailey.....	44

N. V. MYNDERSE, ABRAHAM VEEDER, ISAAC VAN AERNAM, PETER RELYEA, PETER C. VEEDER,	}	<i>Inspectors.</i>
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The following number of votes were given for the following persons for Members of Assembly for the County of Albany in the Town of Guilderland in said county, at an election held in said town, commencing on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and closing on the twenty-eighth day of the same month, in the same year :

James Emmott....	66	Peter Gansevoort, Jr..	96
M. Schermerhorn..	66	Henry Quackenbush..	97
John Beekman, Jr..	66	Nathan Dayton.....	96
John Jost Dietz....	66	John Jackson Jr.....	94
Peter S. Schuyler..	66	Nathaniel Gallup....	96
Moses Smith.....	66	Isaac D. Ver Plank..	97
Nathan Stanton....	1	Nathan Gallup.....	1
John Jackson.....	3	Peter Gansevoort....	1

N. V. MYNDERSE, ABRAHAM VEEDER, ISAAC VAN AERNAM, PETER RELYEA, PETER C. VEEDER,	}	<i>Inspectors.</i>
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At a meeting of the Commissioners of Excise for the Town of Guilderland, in the County of Albany, at the house of Henry Apple, in said town, on the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, *Resolved,* That licenses and permits for retailing strong and spirituous liquors be granted to the following persons at the following rates of excise :

- Christopher Batterman, on the Schoharie road, \$6.50.
 John Weaver, on the State road, \$7.50.
 Philip Schell, on the State road, \$7.
 George Severson, on the Schoharie road, \$7.50.
 Nicholas Beyer, on the Schoharie road, \$5.50.
 John Danker, on the Schoharie road, \$6.
 Peter Bowman, on the State road, \$5.50.

Frederick Seger, on the Schoharie road, \$5.
 Peter Traber, on the road to Schenectady, \$5.
 Jeremiah Van Rensselaer (permit).
 Nicholas V. Mynderse (permit).
 Isaac Vrooman, on the Schoharie road, \$5.
 Simeon Relyea (permit).
 John F. Quackenbush, on the State road, \$5.
 Jacob Totten, on the State road, \$5.
 Henry Apple, on the Schoharie road, \$9.
 Frederick Fridendall, on the Schoharie road, \$6.
 James D. La Grange, on the Schoharie road,
 \$6. 50.
 Abraham P. Truax, on the State road, \$6.
 Present : Nicholas Mynderse, Supervisor.

VOLKERT VEEDER,	} <i>Justices of the Peace.</i>
PETER C. VEEDER,	
JAMES HENDERSON,	
LAWRENCE SCHOOLCRAFT,	

At a subsequent meeting of a Board of Commissioners of Excise, "licenses and permits to retail strong and spirituous liquors" were granted to the following persons :

Peter Van Patten, on the Schoharie road (permit).
 Wait Barrett, on the State road, \$5.
 Benjamin Horne, on the State road, \$5. 50.
 Frederick Ramsay, on the State road, \$6.
 Ezra Spalding, on the Normanskill road, \$5.
 Christian Truax, on the Schoharie road, \$5.
 Gerrit G. Van Zandt, on the New Turnpike road, \$5.

"At a meeting of the Commissioners of Excise licenses and permits were granted to the following persons, to wit : To John Schoolcraft and George Chism, tavern licenses at five dollars each, and a permit to John Sloan at five dollars—all which was paid into the hands of Nicholas V. Mynderse."

The following notices of "astrays" may not be without interest :

"Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 8th day of August, instant, a sorel mare, with four white feet and a broad white stripe on her forehead; her foretop cropt. Dated this 10th August, 1803.
 "JOHN F. QUACKENBUSH."

"Broke into my enclosure, in the latter part of August last, a red cow, with some brindle below her ears, some white on her belly and bag, and about six or seven years old. September 15th, 1803.
 "PETER TRABER."

"Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, the first day of September last, a yearling heifer, marked with a piece cut off the left ear and a slit in the right ear; brown, with a white stripe over its back; white head and hind feet. December 5th, 1803.
 "CHARLES SHAVER."

"Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, a black cow, with a piece cut off both her ears; a white face, with black round both eyes, and large horns. December 17th, 1803.
 "STEPHEN PANKBURN."

"Came into the pasture of the subscriber, the latter end of October last, two red steers; the one has a white face, the other not; they are two years and a half old. Dated the 20th January, 1804.
 "JOHN JOYCE."

"Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, some time in the first part of January, instant, three stray sheep, one of which had a piece cut off both ears, and the other two had no particular mark whatsoever. Dated 29th January, 1804.
 "PETER BOWMAN."

The following marks for the identification of stray live stock were recorded :

"Mark of the cattle, sheep and hogs of Adam A. Vrooman, recorded the 28th day of May, 1803, to wit: a half moon cut out of the back side of the right ear and a small piece cut off the left ear.

"These may certify that the subscriber do use the following marks upon my creatures, to wit: cattle and hogs, a hole cut in left ear; and my sheep, a piece cut off both ears. Dated this 27th day of January, 1804.
 "EVERT VAN ARNUM."

"I do hereby certify that the following is the mark I use on my cattle, sheep and hogs, to wit: an half moon cut out of the front side of each ear. January 27th, 1804.
 "THOMAS VAN ARNUM."

"I do hereby certify that I use the following as a mark of my cattle, sheep and hogs, to wit: a piece cut off the left ear, and a piece in the shape of the letter V cut out of the right ear. Dated 10th February, 1804.
 "HENRY VAN ARNUM."

March 24, 1884, it was "resolved by the Commissioners of Highways of the town of Guilderland that the town be divided in the following road districts :

No. 1. To commence on the western line of the town, the Schoharie road, and thence down said road to where the road leading from the northern part of the town of Berne comes into the said Schoharie road.

No. 2. To commence on the east line of the town of Berne, and thence down the road leading from that part of the town of Berne called the New Township to the Schoharie road, and thence down said road to the house of Michael Barclay.

No. 3. To commence at the house of Michael Barclay, and thence down the Schoharie road so as to include the bridge across the Black Creek on said road.

No. 4. To commence on the east end of the bridge across the Black Creek on the Schoharie road, and thence down said road to the store of Nicholas V. Mynderse, and from the road leading from the Schoharie road to Jacob Van Patten's to the Paint Creek.

No. 5. To commence at the Paint Creek, and from thence to continue to the corporation line of the City of Albany.

No. 6. To commence at the hay scales in Hamilton, and from thence on the road leading to Valkert Veeder's, and so on to the corporation line.

No. 7. To commence at the Norman's Kill, at Andries Truax's, and from thence to Jonas Smith's, and thence on the road leading to Abraham Veeder's mills to the Bethlehem line, including one-quarter of the bridge at said mills.

No. 8. Beginning at the Schoharie road, and from thence on the road leading to Gerrit Seger's to the Bethlehem line, including one-quarter of the bridge at Abm. Veeder's mills.

No. 9. To include one-quarter of the bridge at Abm. Veeder's mills, and from thence to the Wolf Hill.

No. 10. To commence at the Wolf Hill, and from thence to the corporation line of the city of Albany.

No. 11. To commence at the Bethlehem line, and from thence on the road leading to Amos Goodfellow's to Matthias S. Frederick's; also, to include one-quarter of the bridge at Abm. Veeder's mills.

No. 12. To commence at the gate of David Ogsbury, and from thence on the road leading to William Davis's to the Bethlehem line, and also to include the road leading from near Peter La Grange's to the Salem road, nigh where David Mann formerly resided.

No. 13. Beginning at Matthias Frederick's, and from thence to the Schoharie road at the store of Nicholas V. Mynderse, and from thence down that road to the road leading to Jacob Van Patten's, including the road leading to the bridge at Ten Broeck's mills.

No. 14. To commence at the swing gate of Charles Shaver, and thence down the Settlerbergh road to George Waggoner's.

No. 15. To commence on the Settlerbergh road at the gate of Jacob M. De Forest, and from thence to the Berne road at Van Auken's.

No. 16. To commence at George Scrapper's, and from thence to the western turnpike.

No. 17. To commence at the Princetown line, and from thence to the house of John Waggoner, and to assist in making a new bridge at Becker's if it should at any time be wanted.

No. 18. From the house of John Waggoner to the Schoharie road, near the Reformed Dutch Church.

No. 19. To commence at the Manor line in the western part of the town, and thence down the State road to the house of Philip Schell, revoking only one-half the bridge at Abm. P. Truax's.

No. 20. To commence at Philip Schell's, and from thence down the State road to the corporation line, including one-half the bridge at Abm. P. Truax's.

No. 21. To commence on the State road nigh Benjamin Home's, and from thence on the road leading by Gilbert Van Zundt's to the Settlerbergh road at Peter Becker's.

No. 22. To commence on the corporation line, and from thence on the road leading by Peter

Traber's to the south end of the bridge at Ten Broeck's mills.

CIVIL LIST.

The names of those who were elected to town offices at Guilderland's first annual town meeting, in 1803, have been given. Following will be found the names of the more prominent town officers since that date, as copied, *literatim*, from the records in charge of the Town Clerk :

1804.—Supervisor, James Henderson; Town Clerk, Peter Van Patten, Jr.; Assessors, Isaac Van Aernam, Peter Livingston, Abraham Veeder; Collector, Henry Jacobson; Constables, Lodewyck Fetherley, Gilbert Beebe, Frederick Seger, Asa Hutchinson.

1805.—Supervisor, James Henderson; Town Clerk, Cornelius Severson; Assessors, Abraham Veeder, Isaac I. Van Aernam, Peter Livingston; Collector, Henry Ostrander; Constables, Lodewyck Fetherley, Robert Bever, Lawrence L. Van Kleek, Jacob Ramsey, Anthony Robison.

1806.—Supervisor, Peter Van Patten; Town Clerk, Cornelius Severson; Assessors, Conrad Crouse, Henry Shaver, Abraham Veeder; Collector, Thomas W. Beebe; Constables, Jacob Ramsey, James Conant, Nehemiah Howe; Commissioners of Highways, David Ogsbury, Nicholas Severson, Charles Shaver.

1807.—Supervisor, Peter Van Patten; Town Clerk, William Waggoner; Assessors, Henry Shaver, Conrad Crouse, Peter Livingston; Collector, Jacob Freyendall; Constables, Jacob Freyendall, Nehemiah Howe.

1808.—Supervisor, Peter Van Patten; Town Clerk, William Waggoner; Assessors, Conrad Crouse, Henry Shaver, Peter Veeder; Collector, Jacob Freyendall; Constables, Jacob Freyendall, Abraham J. Clute, John Vandenberg, Wait Barrett, Jacob Ramsey.

1809.—Supervisor, Robert Gray; Town Clerk, William Waggoner; Assessors, Henry Shaver, Conrad Crouse, Peter Veeder; Collector, Jacob Freyendall; Constables, Jacob Freyendall, Wait Barrett, John Schell.

1810.—Supervisor, David Bogardus; Town Clerk, Cornelius H. Waldron; Assessors, John V. Veeder, Henry Shaver, Conrad Crouse; Collector, Matthias M. Frederick; Constables, Jacob Freyendall, Wait Barrett, Matthias M. Frederick, Hiram Gage.

1811.—Supervisor, David Bogardus; Town Clerk, Cornelius H. Waldron; Assessors, Henry Shaver, Conrad Crouse, James M. La Grange; Collector, Jacob Freyendall; Constables, Jacob Freyendall, Roswell Brown, Abijah Rube, Henry I. Vine.

1812.—Supervisor, Aaron Grote; Town Clerk, Andrew Ostrander; Assessors, Conrad Crouse, James M. La Grange, Aaron A. Van Wormer; Collector, Henry I. Vine; Constables, Henry I. Vine, Roswell Brown, Elias La Grangé.

1813.—Supervisor, William McKown; Town Clerk, Andrew Ostrander; Assessors, Conrad Crouse, John Schoolcraft, Cornelius H. Waldron;

Collector, Henry I. Vine; Constables, Henry I. Vine, Roswell Brown, Welcome Withford; Commissioners of Schools, John Schoolcraft, Samuel R. Campbell, John Weaver, Jr.

1814.—Supervisor, William McKown; Town Clerk, Andrew Ostrander; Assessors, John Schoolcraft, Cornelius H. Waldron, James M. La Grange; Collector, John I. Devoe; Constables, Frederick Freyendall, Roswell Brown, Henry I. Vine, John I. Devoe; Commissioners of Schools, John D. Ogsbury, John I. Weaver, Andrew Ostrander.

1815.—Supervisor, William McKown; Town Clerk, Andrew Ostrander; Assessors, Francis Van Valkenburgh, Cornelius H. Waldron, Simon Relyea; Collector, Philip Fetherly, Jr.; Constables, Philip Fetherly, Jr., Daniel Butterfield, Henry I. Vine, Isaac June; Commissioners of Schools, Samuel R. Campbell, Andrew Ostrander, John D. Ogsbury.

1816.—Supervisor, William McKown; Town Clerk, Andrew Ostrander; Assessors, David Bogardus, Henry Shaver, Francis Van Valkenburgh; Collector, Philip Fetherly, Jr.; Constables, Philip Fetherly, Jr., Michael Waggoner, Frederick Freyendall; Commissioners of Schools, George Van Aernam, Cornelius H. Waldron, James M. La Grange.

1817.—Supervisor, William McKown; Town Clerk, John D. Ogsbury; Assessors, Francis Van Valkenburgh, Henry Shaver, Andrew Ostrander; Collector, Philip Fetherly, Jr.; Constables, Philip Fetherly, Jr., John R. Williams, Henry I. Vine, Roswell Brown; Commissioners of Schools, Cornelius H. Waldron, Conrad Crouse, John I. Weaver.

1818.—Supervisor, William McKown; Town Clerk, John D. Ogsbury; Assessors, Francis Van Valkenburgh, Henry Shaver, Andrew Ostrander; Collector, Aaron Livingston; Constables, Christian P. La Grange, Henry I. Vine, Robert I. Vine, Roswell Brown; Commissioners of Schools, Conrad Crouse, George Batterman, John E. Winne.

1819.—Supervisor, William McKown; Town Clerk, John D. Ogsbury; Assessors, John Schoolcraft, Andrew Ostrander, Henry Shaver; Collector, Abram Vanderpool; Constables, John R. Williams, Henry I. Vine, Wait Barrett, Abijah Beebe; Commissioners of Schools, Conrad Crouse, Aaron Livingston, John A. Winne.

1820.—Supervisor, William McKown; Town Clerk, John D. Ogsbury; Assessors, Henry Shaver, Andrew Ostrander, John Schoolcraft; Collector, Henry I. Vine; Constables, Henry I. Vine, Abijah Beebe, John R. Williams, Joshua Beebe; Commissioners of Schools, John E. Winne, Conrad Crouse, Aaron Livingston.

1821.—Supervisor, William McKown; Town Clerk, John D. Ogsbury; Assessors, Henry Shaver, John Schoolcraft, Andrew Ostrander; Collector, Richard Walker; Constables, John R. Williams, Henry I. Vine, Elias J. La Grange, Jacob A. Jacobson; Commissioners of Schools, John E. Winne, Conrad Crouse, Aaron Livingston.

1822.—Supervisor, William McKown; Town Clerk, John D. Ogsbury, Assessors, Simon Veeder,

Andrew Ostrander, Cornelius H. Waldron; Collector, John Shoudy, Jr.; Constables, John R. Williams, Henry I. Vine, Elias Truax, Abijah Beebe, John Shoudy, Jr.; Commissioners of Schools, George Batterman, Conrad Crouse, Peter G. Sharp.

1823.—Supervisor, William McKown; Town Clerk, John D. Ogsbury; Assessors, Andrew Ostrander, Simon Veeder, John E. Winne; Collector, Peter Shaver; Constables, John R. Williams, Henry A. Ostrander, Abijah Beebe, Elias Truax; Commissioners of Schools, George Batterman, Conrad Crouse, Peter G. Sharp.

1824.—Supervisor, William McKown; Town Clerk, John D. Ogsbury; Assessors, Henry Shaver, Andrew Ostrander, Simon Veeder; Collector, Henry A. Ostrander; Constables, Henry A. Ostrander, Elias Truax, John R. Williams, Abijah Beebe; Commissioners of Schools, Abram Vanderpool, George Batterman, John Schoolcraft.

1825.—Supervisor, George Batterman; Town Clerk, John D. Ogsbury; Assessors, Henry Shaver, Andrew Ostrander, Simon Veeder; Collector, John R. Williams; Constables, John R. Williams, Abijah Beebe, Hezekiah Sharp, Henry A. Ostrander; Commissioners of Schools, John Schoolcraft, David Pratt, John McKown.

1826.—Supervisor, George Batterman; Town Clerk, John D. Ogsbury; Assessors, Andrew Ostrander, Simon Veeder, Abram Vanderpool; Collector, Peter Ogsbury; Constables, Abijah Beebe, John R. Williams, Henry A. Ostrander, Hezekiah Sharp; Commissioners of Schools, John Schoolcraft, Jesse White, Charles Harrington.

1827.—Supervisor, George Batterman; Town Clerk, John Schoolcraft; Assessors, Andrew Ostrander, Simon Veeder, Abraham Vanderpool; Collector, Elias La Grange; Constables, John R. Williams, Henry A. Ostrander, Hezekiah Sharp, Abijah Beebe; Commissioners of Schools, John Schoolcraft, Jesse White, Christopher Batterman.

1828.—Supervisor, George Batterman; Town Clerk, John Schoolcraft; Assessors, Andrew Ostrander, Simon Veeder, Abraham Vanderpool; Collector, Peter Siver; Constables, Hezekiah Sharp, John R. Williams, Abijah Beebe, Henry A. Ostrander; Commissioners of Schools, Christopher Batterman, Frederick Keenholtz, Charles Harrington.

1829.—Supervisor, George Batterman; Town Clerk, John Schoolcraft; Assessors, Abraham Vanderpool, Simon Veeder, Conrad Crouse; Collector, John R. Williams; Constables, Abijah Beebe, Hezekiah Sharp, Henry A. Ostrander, John R. Williams; Commissioners of Schools, William W. Moore, Christopher Batterman, Frederick Keenholtz.

1830.—Supervisor, George Batterman; Town Clerk, John Schoolcraft; Justice of the Peace, Andrew Ostrander; Assessors, Abraham Vanderpool, Aaron Livingston, Simon Veeder; Collector, John Mann; Constables, Hezekiah Sharp, John R. Williams, Henry A. Ostrander, Abijah Beebe; Commissioners of Schools, Christopher Batterman, Frederick Keenholtz, David Pratt.

1831.—Supervisor, Aaron Livingston; Town Clerk, Charles Harrington; Justice of the Peace, William S. Beebe; Assessors, Simon Veeder, Abraham Vanderpool, John D. Ogsbury; Collector, Martin N. Vrooman; Constables, Henry A. Ostrander, Hezekiah Sharp, John R. Williams, Thomas Helme; Commissioners of Schools, Frederick Keenholtz, Christopher Batterman, David Pratt.

1832.—Supervisor, Aaron Livingston; Town Clerk, Charles Harrington; Justice of the Peace, John D. Ogsbury; Assessors, Simon Veeder, Frederick Keenholtz, Peter Ogsbury; Collector, Peter Siver; Constables, Hezekiah Sharp, Henry A. Ostrander, George T. Brown, Elias I. La Grange; Commissioners of Schools, Frederick Keenholtz, David Pratt, Christopher Batterman.

1833.—Supervisor, Christopher Batterman; Town Clerk, Charles Harrington; Justices of the Peace, John F. Quackenbush, John R. Williams; Assessors, Simon Veeder, George Severson, Peter Ogsbury; Collector, Peter Siver; Constables, Thomas Helme, Peter Siver, Elias I. La Grange, John Beyer; Commissioners of Schools, Abraham Vanderpool, Frederick Keenholtz, John McKown.

1834.—Supervisor, Christopher Batterman; Town Clerk, Peter C. Crouse; Justice of the Peace, John R. Williams; Assessors, Simon Veeder, Peter Ogsbury, Tunis Hallenbeck; Collector, Henry A. Ostrander; Constables, Henry A. Ostrander, J. Beyer, Peter Siver, Thomas Helme; Commissioner of Schools, James S. Low, David Pratt, Jonathan H. Case.

1835.—Supervisor, Christopher Batterman; Town Clerk, Peter C. Crouse; Justices of the Peace, Thomas Helme, Henry A. Ostrander; Assessors, Simon Veeder, Peter Ogsbury, Tunis Hallenbeck; Collector, Henry Livingston; Constables, John Beyer, Peter Siver, Abner Wood, Chauncey Kelly; Commissioners of Common Schools, Abram Vanderpool, Frederick Knowlton, John McKown.

1836.—Supervisor, Christopher Batterman; Town Clerk, Peter C. Crouse; Justices of the Peace, John D. Ogsbury, Henry A. Ostrander; Assessors, Simon Veeder, Peter Ogsbury, Tunis Hallenbeck; Collector, William Beyer; Constables, Peter Siver, John Beyer, Abner Wood, Jeremiah Kelly; Commissioners of Schools, John McKown, Frederick Keenholtz, Abram Vanderpool.

1837.—Supervisor, Christopher Batterman; Town Clerk, Peter C. Crouse; Justice of the Peace, John F. Quackenbush; Assessors, Simon Veeder, Peter Ogsbury, Tunis Hallenbeck; Collector, Andrew Wilkins; Constables, Peter Siver, John Beyer, Jacob Waggoner, Aaron Waldron; Commissioners of Schools, John McKown, Abram Vanderpool, Frederick Keenholtz.

1838.—Supervisor, Christopher Batterman; Town Clerk, Peter C. Crouse; Justice of the Peace, Thomas Helme; Assessors, Simon Veeder, Abraham Crouse, Peter Ogsbury; Collector, John Barkhuff; Constables, Peter Siver, John Beyer, Aaron Waldron, Simon Grote; Commissioners of Schools, Jacob Crouse, Philip Livingston, John McKown.

1839.—Supervisor, Christopher Batterman; Town Clerk, Peter C. Crouse; Justice of the Peace, Henry A. Ostrander; Assessors, Simon Veeder, Peter Ogsbury, Abraham Crouse; Collector, William C. Hilton; Constables, John Mesick, Abner Wood, John I. Clark, Peter Siver; Commissioners of Schools, Joel B. Nott, David Pratt, James S. Lowe.

1840.—Supervisor, Henry Sloan; Town Clerk, Peter C. Crouse; Justice of the Peace, Christopher Crouse; Assessors, Simon Veeder, Peter Ogsbury, Abram Crouse; Collector, Aaron Hilton; Constables, Aaron Hilton, John Mesick, John I. Clark, Henry Youngs; Commissioners of Schools, James S. Low, David Pratt, Joel B. Nott.

1841.—Supervisor, Henry Sloan; Town Clerk, Henry A. Ward; Justice of the Peace, Hezekiah Sharp; Assessors, Simon Veeder, Mark Sitterly, Garrett A. Ostrander; Collector, Frederick Blessing; Constables, Isaac C. Frederick, Peter Siver, James A. McKown, John Mesick; Commissioners of Schools, James S. Lowe, David Pratt, Marshall M. Bingham.

1842.—Supervisor, Peter Shaver; Town Clerk, Israel Walker; Justices of the Peace, Thomas Helme, Robert Hall; Assessors, Simon Veeder, Garrett A. Ostrander, Mark Sitterly; Collector, John P. Ogsbury; Constables, James A. McKown, Peter Siver, Henry Youngs, Aaron Hilton; Commissioners of Schools, John McKown, James Hallenbeck, Alexander Van Valkenburgh.

1843.—Supervisor, Peter Shaver; Town Clerk, Israel Walker; Justice of the Peace, John C. Crouse; Assessors, Simon Veeder, Garrett A. Ostrander, Alexander Van Valkenburgh; Collector, George A. Severson; Constables, George A. Severson, James A. McKown, Henry Young, Jacob Sitterly; Commissioners of Schools, William M. Crouse, Mark Sitterly, James Hallenbeck.

1844.—Supervisor, Peter Shaver; Town Clerk, Israel Walker; Justice of the Peace, Henry A. Ostrander; Assessors, Marshall M. Bingham, Jacob I. Fryer, Alanson Van Auken; Collector, John Hart; Constables, Michael Wormer, James A. McKown, Nicholas Severson, Henry Young; Superintendent of Schools, Jacob Crouse.

1845.—Supervisor, Peter Shaver; Town Clerk, Israel Walker; Justice of the Peace, James A. McKown; Assessors, Marshall M. Bingham, Nicholas A. Severson, Peter Beebe; Collector, Jacob C. Vrooman; Constables, John Dantz, Nicholas Severson, Aaron Waldron, William Lanehart; Superintendent of Schools, Jacob Crouse.

1846.—Supervisor, John Fuller; Town Clerk, Nicholas A. Severson; Justice of the Peace, Jacob C. Crouse; Assessors, Peter Beebe, Daniel Ralyea, George Severson; Collector, George Mesick; Constables, Aaron Waldron, John L. Dantz, Benjamin Stafford, John Blair; Superintendent of Schools, Jonathan Johnson.

1847.—Supervisor, John Fuller; Town Clerk, Nicholas A. Severson; Justice of the Peace, Henry A. Ostrander; Assessor, John Van Husen; Collector, George Keenholtz; Constables, William Dover, Aaron Waldron, Benjamin Stafford, Robert

R. Hall; Superintendent of Schools, Andrew Wilson.

1848.—Supervisor, Jacob I. Fryer; Town Clerk, Nicholas A. Severson; Justice of the Peace, George Keenholtz; Assessor, Peter Beebe; Collector, Abner Wood; Constables, William Devoe, Aaron Hilton, Cornelius Mann, Robert R. Hall; Superintendent of Schools, Andrew Wilson.

1849.—Supervisor, Jacob I. Fryer; Town Clerk, W. Vine; Justice of the Peace, James A. McKown; Assessor, George Severson; Collector, Henry Vanderpool; Constables, Cornelius Mann, Jacob Earls, Peter P. Winne, Peter Clark; Superintendent of Schools, Andrew Wilson.

1850.—Supervisor, Elijah Spawn; Town Clerk, W. Vine; Justice of the Peace, John C. Chism; Assessor, John B. Veeder; Collector, Thomas Van Aernam, Jr.; Constables, De Witt C. Jackson, Cornelius Mann, Alexander Livingston, John Waldron; Superintendent of Schools, Andrew Wilson.

1851.—Supervisor, Elijah Spawn; Town Clerk, Jacob DeGraff; Justice of the Peace, Abraham Mynderse; Assessor, Peter Beebe; Collector, John Smith; Constables, De Witt C. Jackson, Alexander Livingston, Cornelius Mann, Malachi Whipple, Peter Quackenbush.

1852.—Supervisor, W. Vine; Town Clerk, Jacob DeGraff; Justice of the Peace, Nicholas A. Severson; Assessor, George Severson; Collector, John Smith; Constables, De Witt C. Jackson, John Stafford, Peter Quackenbush, John Palmester, Christopher White; Superintendent of Schools, Marshall M. Bingham.

1853.—Supervisor, W. Vine; Town Clerk, Jacob DeGraff; Justice of the Peace, James A. McKown; Assessor, Martin J. Blessing; Collector, David Ogsbury; Constables, De Witt C. Jackson, Cornelius Mann, Alexander McDonald, John W. Pangeborn.

1854.—Supervisor, George Y. Johnson; Town Clerk, Abraham V. Mynderse; Justice of the Peace, John C. Chism; Assessor, John L. Vanderpool; Collector, Frederick M. Freyendall; Constables, Peter Quackenbush, John Stafford, Cornelius Mann, Henry Sism, Jeremiah Lasher; Superintendent of Schools, John P. Veeder.

1855.—Supervisor, George Y. Johnson; Town Clerk, Abraham V. Mynderse; Justice of the Peace, Peter Veeder; Assessor, Philip Ogsbury; Collector, John W. Waggoner; Constables, John Vrooman, John Palmester, Cornelius Mann, Alexander McDonald, Philip Schermerhorn.

1856.—Supervisor, George Y. Johnson; Town Clerk, Abraham V. Mynderse; Justice of the Peace, John Stafford; Assessor, John P. Ogsbury; Collector, Joseph Shook; Constables, Alexander McDonald, Philip Schermerhorn, John Smith, John H. Ogsbury.

1857.—Supervisor, Henry Hilton; Town Clerk, Isaac Pearl; Justice of the Peace, Christopher White; Assessor, Jacob Scrafford; Collector, Aaron Groat; Constables, Jacob A. La Grange, Granville Bell, Malachi Whipple, Gilbert Keenholtz, Myndert Veeder.

1858.—Supervisor, Henry Hilton; Town Clerk, Isaac Pearl; Justice of the Peace, John C. Chism; Assessor, Henry A. Ostrander; Collector, James R. Steers; Constables, Jacob A. La Grange, Gilbert Keenholtz, Benjamin Stafford, Malachi Whipple, John W. Pangburn.

1859.—Supervisor, Henry Hilton; Town Clerk, John P. Hotaling; Justice of the Peace, Peter Veeder; Assessor, Jacob Van Waggoner; Collector, John B. La Grange; Constables, Frederick Blessing, James R. Steers, Jacob A. La Grange, Michael Wormer, Malachi Whipple.

1860.—Supervisor, Leonard Wilkins; Town Clerk, John P. Hotaling; Justice of the Peace, Jacob Crouse; Assessor, John Waldron; Collector, James Ogsbury; Constables, James R. Steers, Jacob A. La Grange, Frederick Blessing, Michael Wormer, Cornelius Mann.

1861.—Supervisor, Stephen V. Frederick; Town Clerk, John P. Hotaling; Justice of the Peace, Christopher White; Assessor, Abram Crouse; Collector, Abram J. Van Wormer; Constables, Daniel H. Osterhout, John B. La Grange, Thomas Shell, Malachi Whipple, William M. Lanehart.

1862.—Supervisor, Stephen V. Frederick; Town Clerk, John P. Hotaling; Justice of the Peace, Perry Mead; Assessor, W. Vine; Collector, Frederick J. Sitterly; Constables, David H. White, Malachi Whipple, John Smith, John B. La Grange, Peter Quackenbush.

1863.—Supervisor, Stephen V. Frederick; Town Clerk, John P. Hotaling; Justices of the Peace, Marshall M. Bingham; Assessor, William L. Van Auken; Collector, Frederick Keenholtz; Constables, Peter Coon, James Kelly, Michael S. Lanehart, John B. La Grange, Peter Quackenbush.

1864.—Supervisor, Stephen V. Frederick; Town Clerk, John P. Hotaling; Justice of the Peace, Peter J. Severson; Assessor, Abraham Van Auken; Collector, E. Buzzee; Constables, Alexander Lanehart, John B. La Grange, Malachi Whipple, Thomas Schell, Adam Crouse.

1865.—Supervisor, Stephen V. Frederick; Town Clerk, John P. Hotaling; Justice of the Peace, Tunis Vandenburg; Assessor, W. Vine; Collector, George N. Severson; Constables, John B. La Grange, David H. White, Malachi Whipple, John W. Sharp, Thomas Schell.

1866.—Supervisor, Stephen V. Frederick; Town Clerk, John P. Hotaling; Justice of the Peace, Perry Mead; Assessor, Israel Walker; Collector, Peter J. Severson; Constables, John B. La Grange, Malachi Whipple, George W. Sigsbee, Francis Scott, William Hallenbeck.

1867.—Supervisor, Hiram Griggs; Town Clerk, John P. Hotaling; Justice of the Peace, Loring W. Osborn; Assessor, Abraham Van Auken; Collector, Frederick P. Crouse; Constables, Alexander Reinhart, John P. La Grange, Malachi Whipple, George W. Sigsbee, Francis Scott.

1868.—Supervisor, Hiram Griggs; Town Clerk, George B. Sloan; Justice of the Peace, Jacob A. La Grange; Assessor, W. Vine; Collector, James Kelly; Constables, Alexander Reinhart, William

R. Gray, Alonzo Crouse, Francis Scott, George W. Sigsbee.

1869.—Supervisor, Hiram Griggs; Town Clerk, George B. Sloan; Justice of the Peace, George W. Kelderhouse; Assessor, Israel Walker; Collector, Henry Ogsbury; Constables, Abram Smith, Joseph E. Roe, James E. Siver, Alonzo Crouse, Peter Waggoner.

1870.—Supervisor, Hiram Griggs; Town Clerk, George B. Sloan; Justice of the Peace, Perry Mead; Assessor, Abraham Van Auken; Collector, Christian Bloomingdale; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, Alonzo Crouse, James E. Siver, Peter Waggoner, Hiram Carpenter.

1871.—Supervisor, Hiram Griggs; Town Clerk, George B. Sloan; Justice of the Peace, Jacob H. Ogsbury; Assessor, W. Vine; Collector, James R. Main; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, John Beebe, John B. La Grange, James E. Siver, George Pike.

1872.—Supervisor, Hiram Griggs; Town Clerk, George B. Sloan; Justice of the Peace, Jacob H. La Grange; Assessor, Israel Walker; Collector, James Durfee; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, John B. La Grange, James E. Siver, Alonzo Crouse, George Pike.

1873.—Supervisor, Hiram Griggs; Town Clerk, George B. Sloan; Justice of the Peace, George W. Kelterhouse; Assessor, Abraham Van Auken; Collector, Peter Ogsbury; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, James Cameron, John B. La Grange, Alonzo Crouse, George Pike.

1874.—Supervisor, Hiram Griggs; Town Clerk, Peter H. Pearl; Justice of the Peace, Peter Walker; Assessor, S. D. Grant; Collector, Robert Magill; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, James Cameron, John B. La Grange, Alonzo Crouse, William L. Waggoner.

1875.—Supervisor, Hiram Griggs; Town Clerk, Peter H. Pearl; Justice of the Peace, Abram Hilton; Assessor, Israel Walker; Collector, John B. La Grange; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, James Cameron, James Durfee, Philip Pettinger, William Waggoner.

1876.—Supervisor, Hiram Griggs; Town Clerk, Peter H. Pearl; Justice of the Peace, Jacob A. La Grange; Assessor, Abraham Van Auken; Collector, Peter Waggoner; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, James Cameron, Jesse A. Mulford, Henry Shower, Jr., James Durfee.

1877.—Supervisor, John C. Grant; Town Clerk, William J. Capron; Justice of the Peace, James R. Main; Assessor, James Helm; Collector, Ira J. Weaver; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, H. Strevel, James Durfee, John B. La Grange, Henry Shaver, Jr.

1878.—Supervisor, John C. Grant; Town Clerk, John Mann; Justice of the Peace, Peter Walker; Assessor, Israel Walker; Collector, C. Wormer; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, John B. La Grange, E. Buzzee, James Durfee, James Cameron.

1879.—Supervisor, John C. Grant; Town Clerk, John Mann; Justice of the Peace, Jacob H. Ogsbury; Assessor, John H. Severson; Collector, James Sharp; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, James

Cameron, John B. La Grange, E. Buzzee, James Durfee.

1880.—Supervisor, John C. Grant; Town Clerk, James I. Wright; Justice of the Peace, William H. Van Bencotten; Assessor, James Helm; Collector, Hiram Fredendall; Constables, Henry Shaver, Jr., Joseph E. Roe, John Winne, James Durfee, John Stafford.

1881.—Supervisor, Aaron Fuller; Town Clerk, James I. Wright; Justice of the Peace, William J. Capron; Assessor, David Relyea; Collector, Harvey Vosburgh; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, Hiram Carpenter, James Durfee, Henry Shaver, Jr., John Stafford.

1882.—Supervisor, Aaron Fuller; Town Clerk, James J. Wright; Justice of the Peace, Peter Walker; Assessor, James H. Hilton; Collector, Myron J. Fowler; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, Hiram Carpenter, Frederick Brust, George Pike, Chatfield Stafford.

1883.—Supervisor, Aaron Fuller; Town Clerk, John Mann; Justice of the Peace, Jacob Ogsbury; Assessor, John H. Hewitt; Collector, David Vandenberg; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, Hadley Reinhart, James Durfee, John L. Hein, Melvin Van Auken.

1884.—Supervisor, Aaron Fuller; Town Clerk, Charles F. Foster; Justice of the Peace, William H. Van Bencotten; Assessor, Peter Vanderpool; Collector, Wilbur Whipple; Constables, Joseph E. Roe, Hadley Reinhart, Peter H. Siver, E. Buzzee, Richard Prout.

EDUCATIONAL.

The earliest schools in Guilderland were of the same crude description as the pioneer schools elsewhere in this section of the State. They were taught in private houses or in other convenient places, by ministers of the Gospel and by traveling schoolmasters, almost exclusively in the language of the Fatherland. Later, after association with English speaking people and acquaintance with prevailing customs had foreshadowed the necessities of the future, English teachers were secured and English text-books were employed. The early school-houses were primitive affairs, built by subscription or by gatherings of men for that purpose. Such united efforts were called "bees."

The first school officers chosen in the town at an annual town meeting were elected in 1813. They were John Schoolcraft, Samuel R. Campbell and John Weaver, Jr., Commissioners of Schools; and Andrew Ostrander, Henry Heath and Cornelius M. Watson, Inspectors of Schools. Most of the school officers subsequently elected in the town, under different laws, and known by different official titles, are mentioned in the civil list. Among the early public schoolmasters were Joseph Bell, John Rawle, Abijah Beebe, William

Gardner, Hubert Pratt, Henry Switcher, and others whose names are forgotten. The following record of the original division of Guilderland into school districts appears in the town books :

"At a meeting of the Commissioners of Schools for the town of Guilderland, in the County of Albany, held at the house of Zoal Morgan on Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1813, for the purpose of dividing said town into school districts, the Commissioners do hereby certify that they have divided said town into eight school districts, bounded and distinguished as follows, to wit :

"School District No. 1 begins at the Manor line on the north side of the Bozen Kill, and runs thence along said Manor line easterly to the south boundary of the first Great Western Turnpike road; thence down said road to the west boundary of the farm of John Lanehart; from thence southerly to the said Bozen Kill, including the farm of Henry Lanehart; thence westerly along said kill to the place of beginning.

"School District No. 2 begins at the west boundary of the farm of John Lanehart, on the south side of the turnpike road aforesaid, and runs from thence southerly to the west boundary of the farms of John M. Vanderpool and Simon Lanehart to the Bozen Kill, as it winds and turns to the bridge across the said kill at Becker's Mills; from thence along the road from said bridge northerly to the turnpike road; thence up the turnpike road to the stone bridge across the Norman's Kill; thence up the Norman's Kill as it winds and turns (including the house and lot of Cornelius H. Watson) to the Manor line; thence along the Manor line southwesterly to the turnpike road; thence down the said road to the place of beginning.

"School District No. 3 begins at the bridge aforesaid, and runs thence along the east boundary of School District No. 2 (including the houses of Jacob Quackenbush and Abraham B. Truax) to the Manor line; then down the Manor line to the east boundary of the farm of Jacob Totten; from thence northerly to the house in possession of Russell Case (including said house); from thence with a straight course to the Norman's Kill about twenty rods below the house of Samuel R. Campbell; thence up the said kill as it winds and turns to the place of beginning.

"School District No. 4 begins at the Norman's Kill about twenty rods below the house of Samuel R. Campbell, and runs thence down said kill as it winds and turns to the line of the town of Bethlehem (including the farm of Silas Horton); from thence along the Manor line and corporation line to the northeast boundary of the farm of Jacob Totten; from thence along the east boundary of District No. 2 to the place of beginning.

"School District No. 5 begins about twenty rods below the house of Samuel R. Campbell at the Norman's Kill, and runs thence down said kill as it winds and turns to the Bethlehem line; from thence up said line to the west boundary of the farm of John Blessing; from thence northerly to the northwest corner of the farm of John Van

Patten (including the house and lot of Henry Vine); from thence to the northwest boundary of the farm of Jonas Smith; from thence along the east boundary of the farms of John Walker and Frederick Freyendall to the place of beginning.

"School District No. 6 begins about twenty rods below the house of Samuel R. Campbell on the south side of the Norman's Kill, and runs thence up said kill as it winds and turns to the bridge at Becker's Mills; from thence up the Black Creek to the bridge at the saw-mill near the house of William W. Munsell (including John Weitzel's and Philip Fetherly's farms); thence southerly to the farm of James Henderson (including said Henderson and Martin Blessing); from thence to the farm of John Van Patten (including Peter Relyea); from thence along School District No. 5 to the place of beginning.

"School District No. 7 begins at the bridge near the Widow Apple's, and runs from thence southerly to the southeast corner of the farm of Martin Blessing (excluding said Blessing); from thence westerly with a straight line to the south boundary line of the farm of John Livingston (including Jacob Van Aernam's, William Van Aernam's and Isaac Hallenbeck's); from thence along the town line northwesterly to the Bozen Kill; thence down the said kill to the bridge at Becker's Mills; from thence on the west side of said kill to the place of beginning (excepting and excluding John Weitzel and Philip Fetherly.)

"School District No. 8 begins at the southwest corner of the farm of John Livingston, and runs thence along the town line southerly to the town line of Bethlehem; from thence easterly along the Bethlehem line to the road near William Davis'; from thence to the land of James Henderson (including Peter Van Auken and Cornelius Wormer); from thence to the place of beginning (including Philip Crouse, the families of the Fredericks and Frederick Crouse)."

The school districts, as now organized, number fifteen. The number of children of the school age in the town is 1,059. From eighteen to twenty-one teachers are employed. There are seven school libraries, containing about 700 volumes. The value of the school property is about \$15,000. The school-houses are kept in good repair, and the educational advantages of Guilderland compare more than favorably with these of other similar towns.

VILLAGES.

SLOAN'S.

This pleasant village, in the eastern part of the town, is known also as Guilderland. This is the locality of the old glass works referred to elsewhere, and was first known as "Glass House." In 1796 the ground was laid out in streets and lots, under the name of Hamilton (so called in honor of Alexander Hamilton), and it was proposed to

establish there a manufacturing town. To encourage this project the owners of the glass works and their employees were exempted from taxation for five years under authority of special legislation; but the hopes of its founders were doomed to disappointment, as the works were discontinued in 1815.

Still, its size and proximity to Albany considered, this village has at times been quite enterprising and the seat of considerable business. The Batterman family have been prominent here. John Batterman was a resolute, energetic manufacturer and repairer of carriages, wagons and farming utensils. Christopher Batterman, calm, considerate and of great decision of character, engaged in mercantile business, which he conducted with marked ability. He was chosen general of the militia and sheriff of the County of Albany, offices which he filled creditably to himself and satisfactorily to his fellow citizens. George Batterman was a man of extraordinary mental and physical power, gifted with fine business ability. He kept the hotel (since Sloan's), often entertaining as many as fifty guests night after night, and managed two large farms, a flouring mill and a satinet factory. In these varied fields of activity, he was often seen on his horse before sunrise and riding rapidly from place to place throughout the day. But having overtaxed his powers, he received a paralytic stroke and died, leaving an ample fortune. Henry Sloan, having married his daughter, came into possession of the hotel and the lands surrounding it. The old hostelry was soon afterward destroyed by fire. Mr. Sloan immediately built the present commodious road-house known by his name, which he managed with such success that it came to be known as "the model hotel for fifty miles around," and to be patronized by first-class customers. Under his charge and that of George B. Sloan, it has long been a favorite resort for pleasure parties from Albany and elsewhere, and it has not infrequently been visited by the Governor of the State of New York and his associates, members of the Legislature and distinguished men tarrying for a time in Albany.

The list of the business and professional men of Sloan's embraces the following names: George B. Sloan, proprietor of Sloan's hotel; Frank J. Spur and William J. Capron, merchants; Abram De Graff, M. D., a well-known and very successful physician and surgeon; John M. Batterman, proprietor of a flouring mill; Newbury & Chapmon, proprietors of a foundry and machine shop; De Graff & Pearl, blacksmiths;

and the pastors of the churches at this place, histories of which are given elsewhere.

GUILDERLAND CENTER.

Another enterprising village is Guilderland Center, on Black Creek, known formerly by the name of "Bang-all." We are told that it was so called from the influence of rum, horse racing and rough manners, once too prevalent there. Under the reforming influence of Christianity, it has become a model village, but by old people it is yet often referred to as "Bang-all," though the locality and its post-office have long been properly named Guilderland Center. The Athens and Schenectady Railroad (now a branch of the West Shore line) has given an impetus to the business of the place, which now presents a street nearly a mile long, bordered by fine and comfortable residences and shops and stores, all presenting a thrifty, well-kept appearance, among which a church and a school-house are pleasantly conspicuous.

John P. Bloomingdale and other enterprising residents have done much to advance the growth and prosperity of this village, which practically includes French's Mills, the seat of Abel French's early manufacturing enterprise, and contains a population of at least 450. It has one church and a good school, and its leading business, manufacturing and professional interests are represented as follows: E. Spawn & Son, proprietors of French's Mills, and manufacturers of flour and feed, and proprietors of a woolen factory located at the point called in honor of the first establishment named; Mann & Witherwax, dealers in hay, straw and country produce; John Witherwax, dealer in coal and iron hay bands; A. V. Mynderse, manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in cider and vinegar, and dealer in plaster and phosphate; Michael H. Frederick, manufacturer of cider and vinegar; P. Pittinger, general merchant and postmaster, and dealer in agricultural implements; William D. Frederick, proprietor of the Central Hotel; J. Delong, blacksmith and carriage ironer; Charles Sutphin, wagon maker; Eli S. Mann, carriage painter; George Squire, M. D.; William A. Young, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes; Peter N. Martin, proprietor of meat market; F. Tygert, general merchant; John Robinson, hotel keeper; George W. Livingstone, harness maker; Charles Brust, carriage manufacturer; Erastus Goodfellow, carriage painter; Philip Ogsbury, carpenter; Hugh Livingston, tailor; A. J. Tygert, manufacturer of sash, blinds and doors, and proprietor of planing mill; H. Salisbury,



Engr. by H. V. Rice, 1850

Aaron Fuller

manufacturer of spring beds; A. F. Dietz, proprietor of bottling establishment; Jacob H. Ogsbury, Justice of the Peace, and Rev. J. S. Harkey, pastor of the Lutheran Church.

DUNNSVILLE.

Dunnsville is a post-office and hamlet in the northern part of the town, containing a population of about 100. It was named in honor of Christopher Dunn, the original owner of the land thereabout. It contains two hotels and two blacksmith shops. One of the public houses is kept by Samuel Robinson, the other by J. Jost. The blacksmiths are J. Jost and Frederick Brust. Near Dunnsville, lives W. G. Davis, M. D., who has a large practice.

FULLER'S STATION.

This thriving hamlet grew up largely as the result of the personal endeavor of Hon. Aaron Fuller, in honor of whose father it was named. It was through his efforts that a station on the West Shore line was established here, and his extensive business is one of the most prominent local interests. The place contains a public house and store, kept by Sandford S. Ford; the store of S. Van Allen; the hay press and produce commission business of Hon. Aaron Fuller; the hay press of Tygert & Martin, dealers in produce, and a population of about sixty. In this part of the town is the State Road Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. AARON FULLER.

AARON FULLER was born in Guilderland, August 21, 1832. His father was Hon. John Fuller, who was universally known as Major John Fuller, on account of his rank in the old State militia. He was elected to the Legislature in 1846, and was for two years supervisor of Guilderland (1846-47), was a man of influence in the town and county, and died in February, 1882, aged nearly eighty-one years. Mr. Fuller's mother was Harriet Moak, who was born in 1804, and died in her fifty-ninth year. Both his parents were natives of New Scotland.

Mr. Fuller received a thorough rudimentary education in the public schools, and in 1849 entered the Schoharie Academy, where he was a student a year and a half. It had been his intention to prepare for college there, but his health failing, he was obliged to return to farm life, to which he had been reared. February 27, 1863, he married Miss Ada Fitch, of New Scotland, who died seven months afterward.

Mr. Fuller relinquished farming about fifteen years since, and engaged in the produce trade at Fuller's. This station is on a portion of Major Fuller's old homestead, and it was in his honor

that it was so named, upon the opening of the West Shore Railroad, the station on the Athens branch of the New York Central Railroad, and the post-office, having been called Fuller's Station for some years before. It has been chiefly through Mr. Fuller's influence that most of the improvements in connection with the railway interests at Fuller's have been made.

Mr. Fuller was reared in the Democratic faith politically and has never seen reason to depart therefrom. In public affairs, both local and national, he has always taken a deep and intelligent interest. In the spring of 1881, he was elected to the office of supervisor of Guilderland by a majority of 110, with a political majority against him of about 220, which, more clearly than anything else could have done, demonstrated his personal popularity in the town; and he has been three times re-elected. That this popularity extends much further than the town limits will become apparent, when it is stated that Mr. Fuller was, in 1881, elected to the Legislature by a majority of 200 in his assembly district, overcoming a Republican electoral majority of 1,800. For private reasons, he declined a re-nomination. So satisfactory had been Mr. Fuller's official career, that in the fall of 1882 he was urged strongly to stand as the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Albany County.

Following in the religious faith of his parents, Mr. Fuller is a member of the Reformed Church of Guilderland, with which they and their entire family were long connected.

GUILDERLAND STATION

Is a hamlet of about 100 population, and is of comparatively recent growth. The principal business is carried on by Hallenbeck & Bloomingdale, dealers in cut hay; Isaac Reamer, dealer in hay and straw; F. Van Liew, Jr., general merchant, and George Lauer, blacksmith.

M'KOWNSVILLE

Is a settlement in the southern part of the town; is so known in honor of the McKown family, who early settled here, and in successive generations have figured prominently in town affairs. It contains a small hotel and a population of about 50. Its most widely known resident is Thomas Helme, M. D., who has passed most of his professional life here.

KNOWERSVILLE.

The largest and most important business center within the town limits is Knowersville, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad. Here the most striking improvements in the town have been made, for the village, which has a population of not less than 600, has sprung up almost like Jonah's gourd. That part of the place lying most remote from its center of population was for-

merly known by the same name, and during late years has been popularly referred to as "Old Knowersville," in contradistinction from Knowersville proper. It was there that the Knower family, long prominent in this part of the town, settled and opened the work of improvements, and a factory was located there as early as 1800.

On the site of the most considerable portion of the present village of Knowersville there were no buildings, in the fall of 1863, except two farm houses. September 16, that year, the first passenger train from Albany to Central Bridge, Schoharie County, passed this point. That was a day which will ever be memorable in the history of Knowersville. In the spring of 1864 a store was built by Becker & Hilton. It has been occupied by Albert Ward, from 1865 to 1868; by Crouse & Hilton, from 1868 to 1878; by Mr. Crouse (who still owns the building), from 1878 to 1883, and since April 1, 1883, by Mynderse & Pangburn. A depot and several residences were built before the close of the year 1864, and since that time improvement has been rapid.

In 1868 another store was built by Ira Witter, who soon sold it to Joseph W. Wright, who occupied it until the spring of 1884, when he leased it to Abram A. Tygert, its present occupant. A third store was built five or six years ago, which has been managed by Mr. Crowe, Davenport & Crowe, and since the spring of 1885, Davenport & Fredricks. About five years ago, Rev. N. Klock built a store, in which he carried on business about a year. A tin and stove store was opened by W. H. Lay, who was succeeded by Osborn & Taber, the present proprietors. A furniture and undertaker's store was opened by John Thierolf in 1877. In the spring of 1885 it passed into the hands of Ogsbury & Vanderpool.

In 1867 the Union Hotel was built. It was at first managed by George Seversen, who in about six months gave place to Andrew Warner, who was in charge one year. In 1869 he was succeeded by John Stafford, the present proprietor.

The Knowersville House was built in 1876 by James Ogsbury, who occupied it but a short time. It was purchased by Adam Wetherwax, the present owner. The German House, a saloon, was opened in 1873. It is now owned by Christian Hartman, who leases it to M. Van Auken.

In 1874 Henry Lockwood built a carriage factory, which was occupied by Van Benscoten Brothers from 1874 to 1880, and since then has been operated by Van Benscoten & Warner. James Ostrander, manufacturer of and dealer in shoes,

has been in business three years. In 1870 William H. Van Benscoten established a harness shop, which for several years past has been under control of Frank Decker. Nathaniel Sturges, jeweler, has been in business about ten years. Hiram Frendall's bakery was established in 1879. A saw and planing mill was established a few years ago by Philley, Elsass & Warner. They were succeeded by Elsass & Philley, and they by Sands & Son, who have put in a grist-mill with three runs of stones, and are doing a good business in their line. Snyder & Prout have for some years been manufacturing and dealing in wagons and carriages. Van Aernam & Steiner, painters, began business in 1874.

The following firms and individuals are engaged in the hay trade: Roman & Co., of Albany, James Campbell, agent; Fairlee & Elsass; Isaac Reamer, representing New York capital, and James Finch, with a similar connection. Sylvester Sands, Newton Ketcham, Frederick Mynderse and Frederick Keenholtz are grain buyers, some of them also handling buckwheat flour and other produce. Smith Philley, station agent, deals quite extensively in plaster, lime, cement, oil and flour. Other business and mechanical interests are represented by Rev. A. P. Ludden, fruit grower; Ira Fairlee, liveryman, and Friday & Sharp, blacksmiths.

Hon. Hiram Griggs, attorney, has been a resident of Knowersville since 1862, and has exerted an influence by no means slight upon the growth and prosperity of the place. Atchison Mitchell, Esq., another successful lawyer, has been practicing his profession in the village about four years. Drs. Frederick and Jesse Crouse and Rufus T. Barton are resident practitioners.

About 1877 Rev. N. Klock began the publication of a local newspaper named the *Golden Era*, which he issued at Knowersville for five years, when he removed it to Mechanicsville. The *Knowersville Enterprise*, a seven-column paper, well edited, extensively circulated and of considerable local influence, was established by David H. Crowe in the summer of 1884.

Local trains making four trips between Knowersville and Albany were put on by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in December, 1878. In March, 1879, the number of trips was reduced to three, as it was found that this arrangement would amply provide for local travel, in connection with an increasing number of through trains, all of which stop at Knowersville. The village is admirably provided with freight, telegraphic and express facilities, and has stage connection with

Knox, Berne and West Berne and Thompson's Lake, and East Berne.

Unlike most villages of its size and importance, Knowersville has only one church. Here people of varying theological and sectarian beliefs meet with the Lutheran congregation, joining in their worship and contributing to the support of their organization with a unanimity as commendable as it is remarkable. Its local educational advantages are surpassed by those of few other villages of its size, a graded school being maintained, in which a high standard of instruction is offered. Three teachers are employed, and there is an average attendance of 112. An elegant and commodious school-house was built about ten years ago, at a cost of about \$5,000. Knowersville has a flourishing library association, and several secret, social and beneficent organizations, of which many of its leading citizens are members.

This village possesses ample evidence of the thrift of its inhabitants. It is a village of pleasant and attractive homes, in which are few signs of poverty. The spirit of enterprise is dominant, and its business men are progressive and fully abreast with the times. It is recognized as an important railway point, and its growth seems not yet to have been attained.

MANUFACTURES.

Guilderland has never been a distinctively manufacturing town. Few manufactories of more than local importance have ever been established within its borders. Most of the manufacturing enterprises established or attempted to be established have already been incidentally mentioned. The first notable manufactory, and in most ways the most important, ever established in the town, was the "glass house," at the place afterward called Hamilton and now familiarly known as Sloan's. This was first in operation in 1792. "Spafford's Gazetteer," published in 1813, says: "Guilderland contains a factory where are made 500,000 feet of window glass annually." This once flourishing business was discontinued in 1815 on account of the scarcity of fuel.

Clothing works were erected at French's Mills in 1795 by Peter B. Broeck. Abel French established another factory there in 1800, and a third was in operation at Knowersville about the same time. In 1813 there were 100 looms in families, which made annually about 25,000 yards of cloth for common clothing. Most of these disappeared long since, upon the introduction of cloths made in the large factories of our great manufacturing

centers. At Sloan's the Battermans early established a woolen factory, which, during several successive proprietorships, has been converted into a hat factory, a cotton batting factory and a foundry. As a foundry it was first owned by William Fonda. The present owners are Newbury & Chapman, who make a specialty of the manufacture of piping plugs. Mention has been made of grist and flouring-mills at different points within the town boundaries. Veeder's and Becker's mills were much resorted to by the resident farmers early in the present century. Saw-mills were few indeed, on account of the scarcity of timber. The large woolen factory at Guilderland Center, now the property of E. Spawn & Son, was formerly owned by Reed & Co. The cider and vinegar manufactories of A. V. Mynderse and Michael H. Frederick, in the same neighborhood, are worthy of note in this connection; so, also, are the saw-mill, planing-mill and grist-mill of Sands & Sons; the carriage factory of Van Ben Scoten & Warner; the wagon manufactory of Snyder & Prout—all at Knowersville—and the spring-bed manufactory and bottling establishment of A. F. Deitz, at Guilderland Center.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. James S. Lowe came to Guilderland from Saratoga in 1820, and died in 1847. Dr. Frederick Crouse has practiced his profession in the town since 1833. Dr. W. G. Davis is also an old practitioner. Dr. Jonathan Johnson, from Dana, Massachusetts, practiced in the town until his death in 1861. Dr. Wands, from New Scotland, practiced here about eight years, and removed to Cohoes. He died about fourteen years ago. Dr. Andrew Wilson came when a young man from Kinderhook, Columbia County, and practiced in Guilderland some twenty-four years. Removing to Albany, he died there about 1877. Dr. Barrows bought his residence (at Sloan's) and his ride in this town, and upon leaving sold them in turn to Dr. Abram De Graff, who has since enjoyed a lucrative practice. Dr. Thomas Helme, of McKownsville, has passed most of his life in this town, and is widely respected and employed. Dr. William Zea, a native of Gallupville, Schoharie County, located at Guilderland Center, and after twelve years' practice there died of consumption. Dr. Jesse Crouse received his diploma at Albany Medical College in 1877, and is located at Knowersville. Dr. R. F. Barton graduated at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and after a few years' practice at his native place (Portland, Vermont), came to

Knowersville some years since. Dr. Andrew C. Crouse received his diploma early in the present year.

CHURCH HISTORY OF GUILDERLAND.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The Dutch colonists at Albany soon extended their settlements into the surrounding country, and ministers of religion followed and labored for many years among the scattered settlements, preaching in private houses and barns, gathering the scattered members of the Lutheran faith together, and thus laid the foundation for future organization.

We learn that the churches of Guilderland were thus served by these godly pioneers. One or two are worthy of notice. The first that came to this town was Rev. Peter N. Sommers, in 1743. This will appear from his diary. Thus:

“In the name of the Holy Trinity. I, Peter Nicholas Sommers, from the City of Hamburg, authorized as Evangelical Lutheran preacher by the Consistory of Trinitatus at London, and ordained by the Rev. Johann George Palm, started from Hamburg, and under God’s almighty protection arrived at London on the 25th day of October, 1742. On the 27th started for Albany, where I remained till the 25th of May. The Lord our God be with me, that the great end of my arduous office may be accomplished, that the name of the Lord may be glorified. Amen.”

We learn from the same record that his field of labor was wide, as he preached to the Lutheran people in Claverack, Hoosick, Stone-Arabia, Little Falls, Canajoharie, Schoharie, Helderberg and Albany. He spent his life in this field, and was universally beloved. He located at Schoharie, and after more than fifty years of laborious and efficient service died at Sharon in 1795, aged eighty-five years, and was interred near the Old Fort Church at Schoharie.

Though he preached occasionally in Guilderland and performed ministerial services among the families of the Lutheran faith, no regular organization was effected till the 13th of October, 1787, when the St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Church was duly organized, with Rev. Heinrich Moeller as the first regular pastor.

The first communion service was observed, August 11, 1788, when fifty-eight communicants were present. Rev. Mr. Moeller came from Hamburg, Germany, and studied theology with Rev. Dr. Muhlenbergh, of Philadelphia. He served as chaplain in the Revolutionary war, after which he served several congregations. At one time he was

pastor of the Lutheran Church in Albany, and the first Lutheran house of worship in that city was erected under his ministry. He was reputed as a noble example of a pure, devoted minister. He served the church at Guilderland six years, and died at the age of eighty years. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Mayers, who served the church but a short term. His successor was Rev. L. Merket, who ministered to the church a number of years, baptizing and instructing the children, and confirming them at a certain age as members in full communion, as was the practice in those days.

In the year 1828 this church called to the pastorate Rev. Adam Crouse, then a young man of good talents and acquirements, of unblemished moral character, and unquestioned fidelity to his faith, a firm believer in all the great doctrines of the cross, especially in the great cardinal doctrine of justification by faith. Standing on this fundamental truth, he manifested the spirit and firmness of the great reformer when he said, “Here I stand.” And one might as well attempt to overturn the Helderbergs as to swerve him from the pillar and ground of his faith. And his was not a dead faith. He preached as a condition of justification repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and faith which works by love as the only evidence of regeneration.

Though he adopted the Augsburg confession and was an influential member of the Hardwick Synod, yet he took a new departure from the old practice of confirming without an experimental knowledge of Christ.

With a yearning passion for saving souls, he entered upon his mission here. From this date the congregation has been carried onward and upward in an unparalleled degree in spiritual and temporal prosperity.

Indeed, what else might be expected from the service of such a man with the blessing of God in a large field of more than 200 families through a space of 35 years? The answer is—just what now exists—one of the largest and strongest churches within the Hardwick Synod.

At his first communion he records the names of 47, and adds these words:

“May God of his infinite mercy grant that the above recorded souls may not only hold fellowship here, but eventually meet around the throne of God, and there unite in singing the song of the Lamb, is the sincere prayer of their servant for Christ’s sake,
ADAM CROUSE.”

Previous to this time, so far as we can learn, the congregation had never witnessed any special

season of grace. But under the ministration of such a pastor a great change was to come. The year 1832 was one of general revival influence throughout the land. In many places Pentacostal seasons of grace were witnessed. A young man came to the Glass House, a village in the eastern part of the town, and was invited to preach in the Union School House. At the close of the service he was urged to stay and preach another Sabbath. During the week it became evident that several were deeply impressed by that first discourse. Soon a most striking work of grace commenced. It extended to the Helderberg. Many from the families of the Reformed and the Lutheran Churches came to the meeting and returned to tell what God had done for them.

The increasing interest caused the Reformed Church to open their house for special religious services, which were greatly blessed.

Dominie Crouse came, and for a time sat in silence, and he saw the grace of God and was glad; he drank in the spirit and joined in earnest prayer, and went home and resolved to have revival service in his own church.

As a result, he records at his next communion, 100 having joined the church on that occasion. From this date we could record frequent outpouring of the Spirit on this community. During thirty-five years Dominie Crouse sowed the good seed of the kingdom with an unsparing hand, and laid the foundation for great prosperity, making it a joyful service for his successors to reap the golden harvest. Here he lived and labored till called up higher. We read from the minutes of the Hardwick Synod:

“Our venerable and beloved brother, Rev. A. Crouse, was permitted to leave the land of the dying and enter the land of the living on the 13th of May last, 1864. For more than a year he seemed to dwell on Pisgah’s summit, with the heavenly land and the celestial city in full view.”

Rev. J. W. Lake succeeded Mr. Crouse and served the church acceptably for four years, when, in 1869, Rev. David Swope was called as pastor and served the church until April, 1875. In 1871 the church enjoyed another revival of religion, which resulted in ninety additions to the membership.

It was now evident to all the congregation that the old church must be extensively repaired or a new one built. The church and parsonage stood in the country, midway between Guilderland Center and Knowersville, about two miles from each. Neither of these villages, situated upon two

railroads, had a church of any denomination. Several meetings were held and various propositions discussed—whether the old church should be repaired or torn down and a new one erected in its place; or whether the old site should be abandoned and two new churches built, one in each village. Other denominations were awake to the importance of occupying the villages.

The Methodists had purchased a lot in Knowersville and were preparing to build a church. At length, after much discussion, St. John’s wisely voted, by a large majority, to abandon the old site and build a new church in each village. At the same session, Mr. John Mann gave a spacious lot for the church in Guilderland Center, and Mr. Conrad Crouse one large enough for a church and a parsonage at Knowersville. A few were dissatisfied, but by judicious management serious trouble was avoided. Two beautiful churches, costing in the aggregate over \$20,000, were built simultaneously. The one at the Center was consecrated, February 21, 1872, and the one at Knowersville on the 14th of March following. Funds sufficient to pay all indebtedness incurred in erecting both these churches were subscribed at the consecration. The congregation agreed to remain as a unit for five years, though worshipping in two places. They have since peacefully divided, the Knowersville church taking the name of St. James’, and the Guilderland church adopting that of St. Mark’s. The Methodists, seeing the ground so satisfactorily occupied at Knowersville, sold their lots and wisely abandoned all thought of building a house of worship there.

These churches were erected under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Swope, and the covenant, agreement and conditions judiciously carried out under the efficient ministry of Rev. A. P. Ludden, whose praise is in all the churches of his denomination as a most successful pastor.

He was the successor of Rev. Mr. Swope, and, after serving these churches over five years, he had the happiness of introducing to the communion of saints 121 at Guilderland Center and 173 at Knowersville. He has since retired from the pastorate, and devotes himself now to revival efforts among the churches. Both of these churches are in a prosperous state and self-sustaining. The Rev. Mr. Heck recently has been called to Knowersville. The sister church is under the pastoral care of Rev. J. S. Harkey. Each sustains a large and flourishing Sabbath school. We doubt whether there is a town within the bounds of the denomination where the salt of grace and divine truth

has produced a more saving effect, or inspired with more spiritual energy, or can produce such an array of carriages coming in procession from every way and making haste to the house of God on the Sabbath morning, as may be witnessed in Guilderland.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

There is no record of this church back of the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas Van Heusen, who was called here in 1795, and remained pastor thirty years. Twenty-five years ago "Father" Hilson, then ninety years of age, stated that the first minister here was a man by the name of Schunaman, stationed at Katskill, who came and preached in the barns and administered the sacraments; that on one occasion he found it difficult to gain their attention, as the people on Saturday had been to one of those old-fashioned horse-races which were frequent in those times, when he exclaimed: "I wish you could see yourselves sliding right into hell," when all roused up with surprise. He added: "not that I want you to go there, but see your danger and flee from it."

At another time, during the Revolutionary war, he tried to rouse the people to a sense of their duty to their country. He told them it was high time to rise and shake off the foreign yoke; that submission to England was no virtue; that rebellion was no crime. But he was told, during the week, that it was folly to think of overcoming Great Britain, and, failing, England would confiscate all their property. On the next Sabbath he brought the subject before them again and said: "You say you are afraid you will lose your property! Property? you ought to be willing to lose your lives in the sacred cause of liberty!" Here the old man rose, and, bending under the weight of ninety years, in voice and gesture used his ministerial authority to enforce his sentiments. But the Tories, he said, considered him a troubler in Israel, and on that evening, as he was taking tea at a dwelling under the Helderberg, near the "Indian Ladder," they fired bullets into the house.

But the dominie took a light, and, in spite of the resistance of the women, who said the assailing party would kill him, rushed out, and he said they ran like cowards. It is cause for congratulation to all her citizens that such a Christian patriot ministered in Guilderland. Let his name go down to posterity and be cherished by every generation here.

But Dominie Van Heusen was the first pastor. By his instructions and baptisms he drew together

and laid a good foundation for the church in coming years. He was a kind of second John the Baptist. He baptized all the children that were brought to him. Abraham Van Derpool, who was a worthy elder, and has just passed away, aged nearly one hundred years, stated that it was the practice of the dominie to visit the families before communion and instruct the youth, telling them that their parents took on themselves the covenant vows for the children in infancy, but now it was their duty to assume them; gave them some catechism to learn, and then received them into the church. So far as can be learned, they had never witnessed any special season of grace. Still good christians grew up here, on whom grace had distilled like the morning dew. After a noble service of thirty years he withdrew from the pastorate and soon after died, and was interred in the cemetery at New Scotland. Rev. Dr. Hardenburgh was next called, who, after a few months, was called to the city of New York. He was succeeded by Rev. Robert Blair, who, on account of impaired health, soon removed to New Jersey, but he left the footprints of a godly man, beloved by all the congregation. After him, they extended a call to Rev. Nanning Bogardus, a man of a robust constitution, with a lion-like voice, but it was soon discovered that he was not the man for the place, and he was dismissed.

They next called Rev. Thomas Frazer, who did good service for a short time; but, on account of some difference of opinion as to renting the seats, in which he took part, he impaired his influence, and, having a call to another charge, was dismissed. The next pastor was Rev. William Bailey, a young man who did good service, especially among the youth, in gathering them into the Sabbath school; but, after a short time, having a call to Schodack, he asked for a dismission, which was granted.

Rev. J. B. Steele was next called. He was a man of good talents and acquirements, a sound and instructive preacher, but confined himself very much to his home and his study. He was a lover of books and knowledge. Inspired somewhat with a spirit of poetry, he at length brought forth a very respectable volume of poems. But he never gained a warm affection from the people. He served them well for some six years, and then retired by mutual consent. He is still living—the oldest pastor in the Reformed Church.

In 1848 this church extended a unanimous call to Rev. Wm. P. Davis, with whom they were well acquainted, who came to the town in 1832 and commenced his service at the Glass House, a

village some four miles away, where his labors were greatly blessed, extending to the suburbs of Albany. He had often assisted in revival service in this congregation; and as early as 1834 had been offered a call to this church, which he declined; but he accepted the latter call, and was installed as pastor in 1848; and it may be interesting to quote a paragraph from his semi-centennial discourse, delivered in 1882:

“At the time I was installed over this beloved people, I felt that God had let me fall just in the niche I was ordained to fill. I have ever been disposed to count it among the happiest circumstances of my life that my lot was cast here. I found a people kind, frank and friendly, who cast the mantle of charity over my many imperfections, and by whose cordial co-operation God has made use of the weakness of man to set off the luster of His sovereign grace. Before I proceed to a rehearsal of the grace of God here, I will say that abundant is the occasion I have in reviewing what God has done here—where I have reaped the first fruits of my labors; where I have beheld the rich displays of converting grace, the remembrance of which will be fondly cherished to my dying day, and I trust will be revived again in brighter realms, and recounted in celestial songs—that all success has been of God. Let human instrumentalities be forgotten, while the remembrance of what God has done be cherished to the glory of His grace. To illustrate the work of grace here, I may state that as early as September, 1832, I was called to perform service here, and have preached more or less for fifty years within your bounds; was invited to assist in some of the first revival efforts in this place, and well remember the first service in the old red church, a structure of from 50 to 60 feet square. It was well filled; never saw so many old men together. Some covered their bald heads with bandana handkerchiefs. But as I came down from the high goblet-shaped pulpit, O, what a greeting I received! I could see by the expression of their eyes and the transparency of their looks that it meant goodness of heart, open frankness, genuine hospitality, and these I have ever found to be the characteristics of Dutchmen. But the spirit of God was poured out, and many were examined to unite with the church. One woman rose and told her experience, revealing the wonderful grace of God.

“Long before I became pastor I witnessed several special seasons of grace. But as pastor I was received with open arms. They gave me the most cordial co-operation in everything pertaining to the prosperity of this church; they came forward with willing hearts and liberal hands; they adopted as a rule: *Owe no man any thing; hence the funds were subscribed before work began.*”

In 1834 the old red church gave place to a commodious house of worship, which answered well their purpose for thirty-four years, when it was

necessary, to meet the wants of this large and increasing congregation, to build again. For this purpose ten subscribed \$200 each, viz.: John Bloomingdale, Adam Bloomingdale, William Relyea, Jacob N. Hallenbeck, James Fryer, Alexander Fryer, Abram Van Auken, Myndert La Grange, William P. Davis. Twenty-three signed \$100 each, and so on till about \$8,000 was raised, and the year 1867 witnessed the erection of a beautiful and substantial structure, with circular gallery and commodious audience room, 50 by 80 feet, with the most comfortable model seats, handsomely furnished, ceilings frescoed and ornamented—nothing gaudy, but all presenting a uniform and fine view; capable of seating seven hundred; with suitable spire and fine-toned bell of 2,060 pounds. It was erected under the ministry of the Rev. Wm. P. Davis, who drew the plan and specifications, and was chairman of the building committee. Completed at an expense of not less than \$9,000, without debt.

In 1856 the parsonage, standing on the south part of the parsonage farm of fifty acres, conveyed to this church by the late Patroon, was remodeled and enlarged, at an expense of \$1,600; previous to which, a line of sheds 600 feet long, the best to be found in Albany County, was built, with ample grounds, all inclosed with a fine banister fence standing on rock; all of which bespeaks the liberality and piety of a good people in the best of causes. We again quote from the semi-centennial sermon:

“As to the spiritual prosperity of this church, there are many still living who can bear testimony that they have witnessed the grace of God, not only as the morning dew, but in refreshing showers from on high, and that revival has followed revival for more than twenty years. In 1858 we enjoyed a Pentacostal season. Such was the prayerful desire that we could stand still and see the salvation of God.

“The result was an addition of 100 on the first Sabbath in May; and three years after 65 were added to the church.”

We cannot go farther into detail, but will state one or two things which contributed to this result. One was the organization of a ladies' sewing society, which extended through the whole congregation, and brought into social intercourse the whole parish, without respect of persons. They had a good entertainment, and closed with prayer. This was kept up for eight months. Then the ladies' fair, in a spacious tent, which cleared \$450, purchased a fine-toned bell, which became the loudest preacher to call all to the house of God. This

not only produced harmony of views, but in bringing all the people into social intercourse with the pastor, and as all had taken part in the enterprise, it created a united interest and produced a wonderful revolution in church-going to the present time. This is witnessed by a stranger with surprise, to see some three hundred carriages coming from different directions to the churches on the Sabbath morning. Another is the interest resulting from the Sabbath school. Fifty years ago there was no Sabbath school in this vicinity. Revival influence led to the organization of many, and so conducted as to become the nursery of the church. By judicious instruction the youth have been kept within the bounds of the church, and so efficient has been the application of truth as to lead many of them to Christ.

Sabbath school concerts originated in Guilderland, which excited an interest throughout all this community. When, at length, the county convention met here, Dr. Lawyers and other eloquent speakers said they had come to stir us up, but they were stirred up themselves by the interest manifested and asked how it had been produced. They were answered that it was the result of our Sunday school concerts. They said they would record this as the banner town of the county, and from their recommendation this local practice obtained in other towns and counties. But the moving power of all we attribute to the prayerful co-operation of all, and more especially to the devoted efforts and prayers of a band of godly mothers in Israel.

After witnessing the blessing of God on this church for more than twenty years, in the completion of the edifice and the enlargement of the congregation, Alexander Fryer and wife, who had been awaiting the dedication of the church with deep interest, died nearly at the same time, and were brought to the church, and this funeral service was the first performed in the building. And there, too, the church and congregation were dedicated to the service of the *Triune God in the presence of the dead*.

Soon after this Rev. Wm. P. Davis, having a call to Rotterdam, accepted, and was dismissed in 1869.

Rev. S. L. Gamble became his successor, and during his pastorate of fourteen years the church has been greatly blessed; revival has followed revival; large numbers have been added to the church; and it now reports two hundred and fifty-one families and five hundred and thirty-four communicants.

HAMILTON UNION CHURCH OF GUILDERLAND.

This church, of the Presbyterian faith, was organized, March 25, 1824, by a committee of the Presbytery of Albany, Rev. Mr. Weed, of Albany, acting as moderator. The original members numbered seventeen. In the fall of 1825 the membership had increased to thirty-seven. October 19, that year, Rev. Judson Buck, the first pastor, was installed. His successors have been as follows: Rev. William P. Davis, who was installed December 1, 1835; Rev. Mr. Cooney; Rev. B. H. Pitman, of Albany, who entered upon his pastoral duties in 1847; Rev. J. Clancy, who came in 1852; Rev. W. Frothingham, who was installed in January, 1856; Rev. W. W. Page, who assumed charge in June, 1862; Rev. J. B. Adams, who was installed June 1, 1865; Rev. D. Vermilye, who came in 1869; Rev. W. P. Davis, who entered upon a second pastorate in May, 1873; Rev. J. O. Van Fleet, who came in February, 1880; and the present pastor, Rev. Dr. Webster Belden, who has served since November, 1881.

The membership of this church is about one hundred. Its house of worship was dedicated January 30, 1834.

GUILDERLAND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist preaching has been conducted in this town during nearly the whole of this century. At first it was in private houses; then for a long time service was held in the school-house of the Chesebro District, near Fuller's Station. About 1852 a great revival occurred, and the people began to cast about for a more permanent place of worship.

Guilderland village, familiarly known as the Glass House, was settled upon as the appropriate place. Land for a church building was there donated by Geo. C. Batterman, and a church edifice, costing about \$2,000, was erected and dedicated in the autumn of 1852.

On April 18, 1853, a regular church organization was effected, and the church incorporated, with the following as trustees: Henry Spawn, John Arnold, Giles Reagles, Isaac Pearl, Robert D. Carhart, Elijah Chesebro, Wm. Powel, Williams Chesebro and M. Y. Chesebrough.

In May, 1854, the present parsonage property was purchased for about \$900.

In 1866, during the pastorate of the Rev. E. E. Taylor, the church was raised and a basement for chapel purposes placed under it, a gallery was built across the end and several other alterations made, the whole improvement costing about \$3,000.

Again, in 1884, under the labors of Rev. E. C. Hoyt, the church was repaired inside and outside, at a cost of \$600.

Since the erection of the present church edifice the following pastors have officiated at its altar:

Revs. Alvin Robbins, Bishop Isbell, A. Osborn, J. F. Craig, Andrew Heath, Andrew Garvin, E. E. Taylor, J. Leonard, B. F. Livingston, W. J. Sands, J. B. Wood, Jarvis Devol, J. S. Bridgford, George W. Easton, John Lemley, C. V. Grismer, Myron White and E. C. Hoyt.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF M'KOWNSVILLE.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of McKownsville is situated about one mile west of the Albany City line, on the western turnpike. It was the outgrowth of Sunday school services held in a neighboring school-house, in which there was also occasional preaching.

The church edifice was built in 1866, an acre of ground for the purpose having been given by Mr. John McKown. The original cost of the structure

was about \$2,800. During 1884, the church was repaired and improved, at an expense of about \$250.

This organization has been connected with the church at Guilderland in one pastoral charge, and has had the following pastors: Revs. E. E. Taylor, J. Leonard, B. F. Livingston, W. J. Sands, J. B. Wood, J. Devol, J. S. Bridgford, George W. Easton, John Lemley, C. V. Grismer, Myron White, E. C. Hoyt. It has a membership of fifty and an average attendance of about 150.

THE STATE ROAD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The State Road Methodist Church was organized in 1864, by Rev. E. E. Taylor, with thirty members. A house of worship was erected in 1865, at a cost of nearly \$4,000, largely through the generosity of a Mr. Parker, who was residing temporarily in the neighborhood of Fuller's Station. The first pastor was Rev. John N. Short. The present pastor is Rev. William O. Tower, who lives at Schenectady.



H. Griggs

HON. HIRAM GRIGGS.

The first of the family of Griggses, of which Hon. Hiram Griggs, of Knowersville, is a representative, who came to America, was John Griggs, a Scotchman. The peculiar circumstances of his emigration are traditional in the family. Drafted into the British service during the war of the Revolution, he made his escape from an English man-of-war when off the coast of Connecticut, in Long Island Sound, and swam ashore. In time he seems to have made his way to Massachusetts, where he married Mary Skeels. Removing not long afterward to New York State, he settled in Old Schoharie (now Esperance), Schoharie County. He had six children, of whom the fourth in order of nativity was John P. Griggs, father of Hiram Griggs, who was born in Esperance in 1797, and died in Guilderland in 1869. His wife, Margaret Vervaline, a native of Dutchess County, survives him, aged eighty-three. John P. Griggs had five children, four sons and a daughter, of whom Hiram Griggs was the fourth, born in Esperance, March 18, 1836.

Mr. Griggs received his early education in common schools. Later he attended the Schoharie Academy, at Schoharie, N. Y., until the fall of 1856. During a few years thereafter he assisted his father, who was the proprietor of the Schoharie mills, in his business, and taught school several

terms. In the spring of 1860 he entered the law office of Hobart Krum, of Schoharie, and was a student there until September 30, 1862. On the 8th day of May, 1861, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and on the 8th day of July, 1867, he was admitted to practice in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York. September 30, 1862, he opened a law office in Knowersville, where he has since resided, and been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1867 Mr. Griggs was elected Supervisor of the town of Guilderland, and was re-elected each succeeding year until 1877, and was President of the Board in 1873 and 1874. In the fall of 1871 he was the candidate of his party for the office of Surrogate of Albany County, but was defeated by Peter A. Rogers (Democrat) by a very small majority. In 1877 he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, and he was re-elected for two succeeding terms. During this period he served on many important committees, including the Committee of Ways and Means, the Committee on General Laws, the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and the Sub-Committee of the Whole. Mr. Griggs cast his first vote in 1857 in favor of Republican principles, and has been a staunch Republican ever since.



Peter Shaver

On the 11th day of September, 1872, Mr. Griggs married Helen C. Wright, of Knowersville, a daughter of Joseph W. Wright, who for many years was a leading merchant and business man of that village.

PETER SHAVER.

The late PETER SHAVER was born in New Scotland (then Bethlehem), Albany County, July 19, 1795, a son of Henry and Alida (Bradt) Shaver. His father was a native of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., and, when Peter was eight years old, removed to Guilderland with his family.

Peter Shaver was reared on his father's farm. His educational advantages were limited to common schools, reading and study at home, and he never attended school after he was fourteen years old. He was yet quite young at the outbreak of the war of 1812-14, but he saw active service in that struggle, and was one of the few remaining pen-

sioners of that war living. In 1838 he bought his farm near Dunnsville. He became prominent in local affairs, and was chosen Supervisor of Guilderland, in which capacity he served four years, declining a re-election, and his ability for public service of a much higher order was recognized by his choice to a membership of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 to revise the Constitution of the State of New York. Politically, he was long a Whig and afterward a Republican. He was married in 1817 to Catharine Banker Waldron, daughter of Hon. Cornelius H. Waldron. They had a son, Henry P. Shaver, and a daughter, Hester Shaver. Mr. Shaver was a member, and for some time treasurer, of the Reformed Dutch Church of Guilderland.

His recent death was widely and deeply regretted, for it removed one of the best known connecting links between the earlier and later history of the town.



HENRY P. CROUNSE.

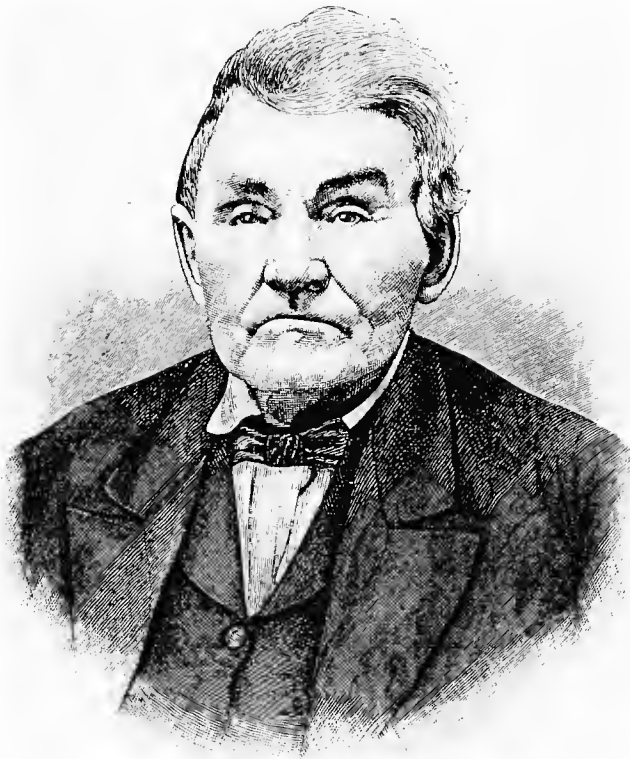
HENRY P. CROUNSE.

The first of the family of Crouse in America was Frederick Crouse, from Wurtemberg, Germany. The family descended from a Polish nobleman named Krounsky, who had fled from Poland and found refuge in Germany. The pioneer located on a tract of land embracing the present farm of Henry P. Crouse, and died on the place in 1777. At the time he came to Guilderland his son Frederick (2d) was seven years old. Frederick (2d), who was the grandfather of Peter Crouse, died in 1828. John Crouse, son of Frederick (2d) and father of Peter Crouse, was born on the farm above mentioned in 1770, and died there, March 2, 1854. Frederick Crouse (2d) was very patriotic during the Revolutionary struggle, and contributed liberally toward the support of the American cause.

John Crouse married Elizabeth Livingston. Their son, Peter, was born in Guilderland, January 6, 1798. He was brought up a farmer boy, and attended the public schools of his town. He has been a life-long farmer, though for a time he was the proprietor and operator of a small tan-

nery, which was located on the Crouse homestead. In 1821 he married Miss Margaret Smith, a native of Rhinebeck, N. Y., who died in 1879, at the age of seventy-seven. They had nine children, seven of whom are living. The eldest, Henry P. Crouse, owns and resides on the old Crouse homestead. Mr. Crouse was a Whig, politically, until he united with the Republican party, early in its history. Always interested in public affairs, yet he was not an active politician, and, though often solicited to do so, always resolutely refused to accept any office. For generations the family has been connected with the Lutheran Church, and in his advanced years Mr. Crouse finds much consolation in the connection.

Henry P. Crouse was born in Guilderland in 1822, and has been a life-long resident on the old Crouse homestead. In 1860 he married Miss Susan Crouse, daughter of Conrad Crouse, of Guilderland, who has borne him five sons and three daughters. One of the sons died in infancy. Mr. Crouse is a Republican, and his family are members of the Lutheran Church of Knowersville.

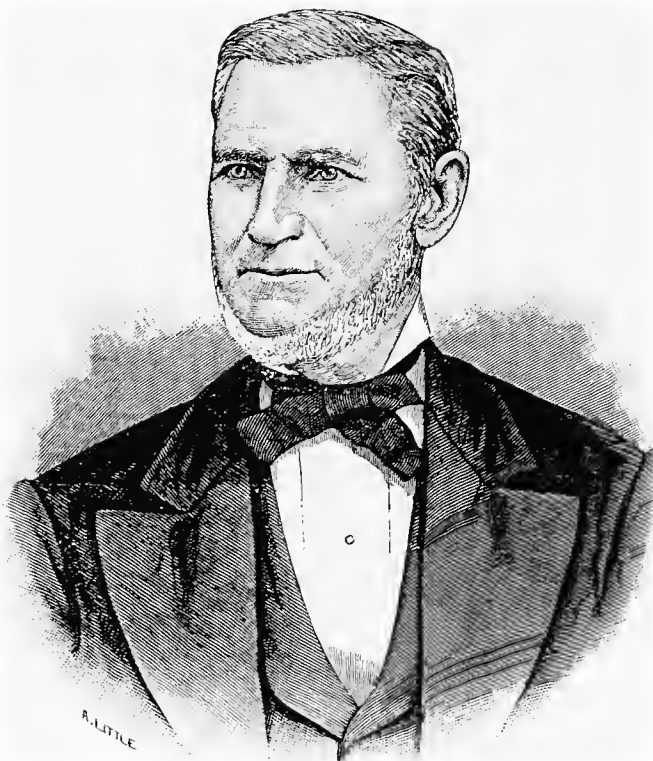


FREDERICK CROUNSE, M. D.

FREDERICK CROUNSE, M. D.

FREDERICK CROUNSE was born in the town of Sharon, Schoharie County, New York, February 3, 1807, the eldest son of Jacob and Harriet Crouse. His parents were both of German descent. His father was born in Guilderland, Albany County, March 8, 1783. He became a farmer, and at the age of twenty-four years located upon a farm in Sharon, Schoharie County. Dr. Crouse's grandparents emigrated to this country from Wurtemberg, Germany, and became successful and well-to-do farmers and true patriots in the home of their adoption. Frederick was reared under the careful supervision of his father, and, in early years exhibiting an aptitude for books, was given the benefit of the best instruction to be obtained in the common schools, which he improved to the best of his ability. He was then placed under the private tutorship of the Rev. Adam Crouse, a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and a fine classical scholar, with whom he remained two years and a half, giving his attention more particularly to the study of the languages. After completing this course, he entered the office of Dr.

John C. Miller, at Sharon, New York, with whom he pursued the study of medicine a year and a half. He then entered the office of Dr. Delos White, of Cherry Valley, New York, with whom he studied during the summer months and attended lectures at Fairfield Medical College during the winter, where he graduated after attending three full courses of lectures, and was one of six appointed by the faculty of the college to read their theses at the graduating exercises, which took place in February, 1830. He began the practice of medicine at Bethlehem in partnership with Dr. Israel Day. He remained with Dr. Day one year, when, in consequence of the death of his mother, he returned to Sharon, New York, and practiced his profession there a year, at the expiration of which he removed to Knowersville, Albany County, where he began practice, May 24, 1833, and where he has remained since, enjoying a large and remunerative practice and possessing the confidence and esteem of the public in an eminent degree. He is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and even at his advanced age keeps abreast of the times, and is thoroughly informed upon the latest subjects of medical interest.



W. G. Davis.

WILLARD G. DAVIS, M. D.

WILLARD G. DAVIS was born in the town of Ware, Hampshire County, Mass. His parents were Benjamin and Theodosia (Barns) Davis, and were of the Puritan stock as far as their genealogy can be traced. The Doctor enjoyed the advantages of the district and select schools of Ware, and of the Academy at Sherburn Falls, until his mind had become disciplined and stored with useful knowledge, when, in the early part of 1837, he entered upon the study of medicine in Albany with Dr. Robert Bullock, and continued it with Drs. March and Armsby. He graduated at the Albany Medical College in February, 1841. On the second day of April following, he located in the vicinity of Dunnsville, Albany County, and began the practice of his profession, soon establishing an extensive ride, which he has sustained until the present time, during a period of forty-four years. March 3, 1846, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Aernam) Tygert, of the same neighborhood.

Dr. Davis is a man of positive opinions and great firmness of purpose, and thus has made his

influence felt extensively. His clearness of perception, his general knowledge of business, and his acquaintance with human nature render his counsels valuable, and people naturally look to him as a safe adviser. He has ever been an efficient member of the church in his vicinity, and his influence and support have aided very much to establish it in its present state of prosperity. He has also been very liberal in his donations to objects of charity, and to institutions for Christian purposes, especially to Foreign Missionary Societies.

As a physician, Dr. Davis has always been considered a safe and successful practitioner, and by keeping himself abreast of the times as to the knowledge and application of new remedies he has become of late years more and more useful. His patients feel a full confidence in his ability, and his Christian sympathy is very soothing to the sick and a great solace to those who know that they must die. At all hours of the day or night his best services have been cheerfully and promptly rendered without partiality to the poor and rich alike, and while requiring just compensation from the one class, he has rendered as faithful and willing services to the other.



S. V. Frederick

STEPHEN V. FREDERICK.

STEPHEN V. FREDERICK was born in Guilderland, on a portion of the Frederick tract on which his father was born, March 17, 1831, a son of Christopher and Appalona (Hilton) Frederick; attended common schools in Guilderland, and later was for a time a student at the Fort Edward Institute. He taught school in Knox during the winter of 1856 and 1857. Later he taught in his home district in Guilderland most of the time until 1867. In the meantime he had been elected Supervisor in 1861, and re-elected five times, the last time in the spring of 1866. He was elected Treasurer of Albany County in the fall of 1866, and served in such capacity from the first of January, 1867, to the first of January, 1870. He was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. Since that time he has devoted his time and attention to the management of his farm and the settlement of several estates which were intrusted to him by friends, whose confidence in him was

such that they insisted upon his undertaking the responsibility.

January 14, 1863, Mr. Frederick married Miss Anna Reid, of New Scotland, who has borne him three daughters. He is of the fifth generation of the descendants of Michael H. Frederick, a German, who settled in Guilderland on a large tract of land about 1730. His mother's grandfather, Adam Hilton, settled in Guilderland in 1790, and built the old Hilton stone farm-house, which is still standing near Knowersville. His father, Christopher Frederick, who was born in 1793, saw service in the United States army during the war of 1812-14, and was a pensioner of the government until his death in 1880.

Mr. Frederick has in his possession an ancient volume, entitled, "The Young Man's Best Companion," which was once the property of his great-grandfather, Adam Hilton. It is a curious book, which was evidently designed as a compendium of instruction or encyclopedic text-book, and bears the finger-marks of several generations of readers.



Thos. Helme

THOMAS HELME, M. D.

Dr. HELME was born in the town of Guilderland, October 4, 1832. His grandparents were natives of Rhode Island, and his grandfather served during the Revolutionary war in a regiment from that colony. After American independence had been won he removed to Montgomery County, N. Y. Thomas Helme, Sr., Dr. Helme's father, settled in Guilderland, Albany County, in 1818, and engaged in farming. He was a prominent man in the community, and for about twenty years held the office of Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Helme received his early education in the common schools of Guilderland, and later was a student at Hartwick Seminary, a well-known educational institution of Otsego County, N. Y. He graduated from the Albany Medical School in 1854, and commenced practice in June of that year at McKownsville, Albany County. In 1861 he was elected School Commissioner of the Third district of Albany County. In 1863 he was com-

missioned Assistant Surgeon of the 148th Regiment, New York State Volunteers. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the James, from Bermuda Hundred to the taking of Fort Harrison, and was wounded in the last-mentioned engagement, September 29, 1864. February 25, 1865, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, New York State Veteran Volunteers, and served as such until mustered out of the United States service at Elmira, N. Y., in July, 1865. In 1872 he was again elected one of the School Commissioners of Albany County.

October 4, 1854, Dr. Helme was married to Miss Elizabeth Knowles, of Guilderland, who has borne him eight children, seven of whom are living. Dr. Helme enjoys an enviable professional reputation, and takes high rank among the physicians of Albany County. He has held various offices in the Albany County Medical Society, and for the past four years has been a delegate representing the society at the annual sessions of the New York State Medical Society.

We take pleasure in making mention of the following citizens who, by their guaranteed support, have helped to insure the publication of this valuable work : Jesse Crouse, R. F. Barton, Fredk. Crouse, J. H. Heck, A. P. Ludden, Jacob A. Crouse, David F. Van Aken, H. P. Crouse, John Conrad Chism, Conrad H. Crouse, Jas. A. Hilton, Jacob S. Scrafford, Adam S. Westfall, De Witt C. Thomas, Jacob Hallenbeck, John P. Ogsbury, Peter J. Ogsbury, John Munders, John Stafford, Daniel Husen, John Quackenbush, Frank V. McKown, Willard De Freest, John Cramme, S. H. Lainhart, Abram A. Tygert, W. G. Davis, And. A. Scrafford, Wesley Schoolcraft, Henry C. Hilton, Aaron Fuller, Thomas Tygert, Mina Buzzee, Mrs. Louisa N. Kaley, Mrs. J. H. Gardner, Steven V. Frederick, Addison Van Anken, John H. Pangburn, James A. Crouse, Frederick Van Wie, George Clute, Henry Witherwax, And.

M. La Grange, A. Coss, Jas. R. Main, J. Christian Hein, Chas. A. Hein, Henry E. Drumm, Thos. Holmes, Thomas Helme, Wm. McKown, J. H. Clute, R. F. Barton, W. P. Strevell.

FRANCIS V. MCKOWN is a farmer, established in 1852; his farm is known as the French Tavern Stand, kept as a hotel for over seventy years, and afterward the hotel, with all the out-buildings, torn down and built new for the accommodation of farming purposes.

REV. A. T. LUDDEN has been for over forty years the pastor of the Lutheran denomination, having served six different charges; he is now stationed at Knowersville, N. Y.

JOHN H. PANGBURN is engaged in the mercantile business at Knowersville, N. Y., where he has been established since April, 1883.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF KNOX.

DESCRIPTIVE.

KNOX is the northwestern town in Albany County. It is bounded on the north by Schoharie County, on the east by Guilderland and New Scotland, on the south by Berne, and on the west by Schoharie County. It has an area of over 25,000 acres, and measures about six miles across, north and south and east and west. It is centrally distant about twenty miles from Albany.

The surface of the town consists of a high, undulating plateau region, marked by a few small hills. Its eastern part constitutes a portion of the Helderberg region, but the declivities are gradual, and give the surface a moderate inclination toward the northwest. The soil is chiefly gravel and clay, with hard pan underneath. Large boulders are numerous, and the geological outcroppings in various parts of the town present a very interesting study.

Knox, now almost stripped of its timber, was originally covered by a luxuriant growth of pine, birch, maple, oak, ash, basswood, hemlock and other varieties of wood common to the region of which it forms a part.

The principal streams of Knox are the Bozenkill, forming a part of its eastern boundary, and its branches, and Beaver Dam Creek, in the southern part.

About a mile and a quarter north of Knoxville are two caves, supposed to be of considerable extent, which are objects of much interest to many, and about which cluster several picturesque, but scarcely probable, legends, which have been handed down to the present generation of residents, through their ancestors, from the early settlers. Another thing that is often remarked by people who have driven over the road from Knowersville to Knoxville, is the long stretch of road, some distance from the latter place on the high plateau extending through that part of the town, presenting the appearance of having been paved by nature at a prehistoric time and left for the use of man. The rocks over which this road has its way are flat and quite smooth, and a small amount of cutting here and there would render it one of the evenest. Indeed, it is much preferable, in its natural state, to the average cobble-stone pavements of our cities.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad traverses the northeastern corner of the town, with a way-station known as Knox. There are within the boundaries of the town about eighty-five miles of public roads, most of which are kept in excellent condition the year round, a circumstance which, more than any other one thing, evidences the thrift of its citizens.

Thompson's Lake is a small body of water in the southeast part of Knox which extends into the adjoining town of Berne.