

MAP OF CAMBRIDGE.

## CAMBRIDGE.

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This town was established in 1773. The first town meeting was held at the house of Captain John Wood's, and the following officers were elected, as appears by the first records; from which we quote.

“Officers Chosen at the Annual Meeting Held at Cambridge, in ye County of Albany, and in the Province of New York, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1773—First for Moderator, —Morrison, Esq.; for Town Clerk, William Brown; for Supervisor, Simeon Covel; for Sessors, David Sprigue, of White Creek, and Michael Ryon, of Cambridge; for Town Treasurer, Isaiah Younglove, Esq.; for Overseers of the Road. Sam'l Heth, ye first, for the West quarter; John Morrison, and Edward Wells—for the Middle division, Robart Edminston Nathan Smith, for Kylar's Pattern; John Soule and Sam'l Hodges, for White's Creek; Hazard Wilcox, for Walloomsak; Andrew Thomas for Quassecock; Thomas Asten, for Ashgrove; Simeon Berry, and Jabez Mosher for Fowlis—for Oversers of the Poor, John Lake, of White Creek, and Robert Gilmore, of Cambridge; for Collector and Constable, George Gilmore, of Cambridge, and Ebenezer Allen, Constable of White Creek; Peter Halley, for Allertown; John Cory for Shaftsbury—for fence Viewers and Prisers, Seth Chase and David Sprigue, of White Creek, and Sam'l Heth and Hugh Gray of Cambridge; for firemen, John Wyer, James Morrison, Hazard Wilcox, Jabez Mosher, Isaiah Younglove, Esq. and Ebenezer Wright; for Pound Masters, James Cowden, Sam'l Hodges. Hogs voted by the majority of Votes to Run at large, being Yoked and Ringed.”

The town embraced the present town, the territory of Jackson, White Creek, and a part of Vermont. In 1788, it was organized by the State Legislature, with the following boundaries, to wit:

“All that part of the County of Albany, bounded northerly by County of Washington, easterly by the east bounds of this State, southerly by Pitts-Town and Schactekoke, and westerly by the East bounds of Saraghtoga Patent.

The soil of this Township is much like that of Greenwich and Easton. A portion of it, is lease land, subject to an annual rent of one shilling per acre. The surface of the town is moderately uneven and generally well cultivated and productive. Population according to the last census, 2165; of which 1049 were males, and 1126 females. The annual products as stated by the same work, was of Wheat, 5,711 bushels; Rye 13,337; Corn 44,436; Potatoes 58,855; Buckwheat 1,414; Barley 2,668; Beans 234; and Peas 1,693.

There are four villages in this town, Cambridge, Stevenson's Corner's, Centre Cambridge and Buskirk's Bridge; also four Churches and one Academy, 3 Post Offices, 1 Lodge of I. O. O F. all of which will be more particularly described, under their appropriate captions. There are no streams of importance within the limits of the town, but it is bounded on the east by Owl Creek, and on the south partially by Hoosick River, both affording a sufficiency of water power to supply the wants of the inhabitants.

Below we give a list of the principal town officers from its establishment to the present time.

## SUPERVISORS.

Simeon Coyel,	1773	Daniel Wells,	1793
do	1774	to 1796 inclusive,	
do	1775	Andrew White,	1797
do	1776	Lewis Berry,	1798
John Younglove,	1777	do	1799 and 1800
Edmund Wells,	1778	Daniel Wells,	1801
John Younglove,	1779	do	1802 and 1803
do	1780	Not recorded,	1804
James Cowan,	1781	Jonathan Dorr,	1805
John Younglove,	1782	to 1809 inclusive	
to 1788 inclusive		James Stevenson,	1810
John Harroun,	1789	do	1811
do	1790	William Richards,	1812
Andrew White,	1791	do	1813
do	1792	Not recorded	1814

Not recorded	1815	Benjamin F. Skinner,	1833
James Stevenson,	1816	do	1834
do	1817	Jesse Pratt,	1835
Sidney Wells,	1818	Julius Phelps,	1836
Sidney Wells	1819	do	1837
do	1820	do	1838
James Stevenson,	1821	John Stevenson,	1839
to 1824 inclusive		do	1840
Philip V. N. Morris,	1825	do	1841
do	1826	Anson Ingraham,	1842
Edward Long,	1827	do	1843
do	1828	Thomas S. Green,	1844
Philip V. N. Morris,	1829	do	1845
Sidney Wells,	1830	Thomas C. Whiteside,	1846
James Stevenson,	1831	do	1847
Josiah Dunton,	1832	Zina Sherman,	1848
		do	1849

## TOWN CLERKS.

William Brown,	1773	Henry Whiteside,	1825
do	1774	to 1829 inclusive	
Nicholas Mosher,	1775	John Dennis,	1830
John Younglove,	1776	Julius Phelps,	1831
Edmund Wells, jr	1777	to 1833 inclusive,	
to 1781 inclusive.		Morris L. Wright,	1834
John McClung,	1782	Julius Phelps,	1835
to 1788 inclusive		Isaac Gifford,	1836
Edmund Wells, jr	1789	Anson Ingraham,	1837
to 1805 inclusive		to 1841 inclusive	
Ira Parmerley,	1806	Julius Phelps,	1842
to 1813 inclusive		do	1843
Not recorded	1814	Elijah P. Fenton,	1844
Not recorded	1815	Anson Ingraham,	1845
Sidney Wells,	1816	do	1846
to 1820 inclusive		Benjamin Hall,	1847
Philip V. N. Morris,	1821	do	1848
to 1824 inclusive		do	1849

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Julius Phelps,	1829	Uriah N. Pratt,	1840
Jesse Pratt,	1829	Harvey E. Petteys,	1840
James P. Robertson,	1829	Cortland Skinner,	1841
Josiah Dunton,	1829	William Perry,	1841
Henry Whiteside,	1830	Thomas Shiland,	1841
Josiah Dunton,	1831	Thomas Shiland,	1842
William Perry,	1832	Robert McMurry,	1842
Sidney Wells,	1833	Chauncey S. Ransom,	1843
William King,	1833	Garret Fort,	1843
Henry Whiteside,	1834	Philip Pratt,	1844
Josiah Dunton,	1835	William Perry,	1844
William Perry,	1836	William Perry,	1845
Anson Ingraham,	1836	Alexander H. Wells,	1846
Anson Ingraham,	1837	Elijah P. Fenton,	1847
John Stevenson,	1838	Thomas Shiland,	1847
Isaac Gifford,	1838	William Hall, 2d,	1848
Joseph Green,	1839	Walter Skellie,	1848
Thomas C. Whiteside,	1839	Philip Pratt,	1849
		Julius Phelps,	1849

## THE VILLAGE OF CAMBRIDGE.

This village is one of the most flourishing places in the county.— It is situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, in the north east part of the town, and partially in White Creek, and surrounded by a rich farming territory. Distant from Union Village 8 miles, Salem 12 miles, and North White Creek, three-fourths of a mile. There are Stores, a Hotel, several Mechanics shops, a Saw-mill, a Grist-mill Academy, Post-office, and the usual professional offices. The Post office was established here in 1829. Prior to that time the office was kept at North White Creek, where it was established in 1797 or 8, and Adanijah Skinner was appointed P. M. Paul Dennis and Clark Rice, jr. succeeded him prior to the removal. Since which time the office has been under charge of the following gentlemen, in the order in which they appear. Mathew Stevenson, James P. Robertson, Joseph Green, Oliver Cook, and Clark McClellan, the present incumbent.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## HOTEL.

J. A. Durand,

## MERCHANTS.

Livingston & Co.,  
Leonard Wells, (White Creek side)

## GROCERY.

Clark McClellan,

## SHOE SHOPS.

John Archibald,  
S. S. Fitch.  
S. Green,

## STOVE AND TIN WAREHOUSE.

O. F. Culver,

## TAILOR, DYER AND SCOURER.

Joseph Stackhouse,

## BARBER.

——— Vanbrancks,

## SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.

Wm. Robertson,

## WAGON MAKER.

Orrin Ackley,

## CARPENTERS.

J. P. Robertson,  
George Robertson,  
Peter Robertson,  
Sylvanus Slafter, (White Creek side)

## SAWYER.

James Collins,

## BOOKSTORE.

John Flack, (White Creek side)

## LAWYERS.

Sharp & Martin,  
R. K. Crocker. White Creek side,)

## SEIVE AND SAFE MANUFACTURER.

Uriah Hanks,

## PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER.

Lewis B. Wells,

## MILLINERS.

The Misses Lamb,

## DRESS MAKERS,

Mrs. Murdock,  
Miss Maria Hawes,

## CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND CARPENTER.

George W. Robertson.

## MILLER.

James Jackson, (White Creek side)

## COOPER.

John Stevens, (White Creek side)

## TANNERS:

Johnson &amp; Culver,

## BLACKSMITHS.

Josiah Robertson,  
Zalmon Fenton, 2d

## CABINET MAKER.

Richard Barton, (White Creek side

## MASON.

Dorris Eldrige,

## OYSTER SALOON.

John Daily,

## CENTRE CAMBRIDGE.

This place is situated in the heart of a rich farming country. It contains a Hotel, Store, Post-office, and several Mechanics shops.—The early settlers in this section of the town, were Elisha Allen, Henry Sherman, Phineas Whiteside, Alexander Hill, Calvin Skinner, Abraham Pratt, Perry Kenyon, Job Sherman, David Burrows, Robert Miller, William Hall, Samuel Willett, Mumford Kenyon, and ——— Phelps. The Post-office was established in 1829, James H. Hall, was the first P. M., and held the office until recently, when Anson Ingraham, Esq., was appointed, and still holds the office.—Mail three times a week from Buskirk's Bridge, which is three miles distant. Distance from Cambridge Village, four miles.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## HOTEL.

Hiram Wier,

## BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. & R. Wood,

## MERCHANTS.

Ingraham & Kenyon,

## DRESS MAKER.

Mrs. E. Wood,

## BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

L. D. Colony & Co.

## CARPENTER.

C. McOmber,

## TAILOR.

R. Edie,

## PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Morris, about two miles from  
the centre.

## STEVENSON'S CORNERS.

This village is partly in Jackson, and partly in Cambridge. It contains one Store, a large commodious Brick Meeting-house, and several Mechanic shops. It is a place of considerable business.— Distance from Cambridge Post-office where the mails for this place are received, about one mile.

This place is greatly indebted for its enterprise to John M. Stevenson, Esq. who has employed a large amount of capital in the erection of buildings, &c., an example, which would be worthy of imitation by the capitalists in other villages.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## MERCHANTS.

T. Robertson & Co.

## MERCHANT TAILOR.

A. S. Noble,

## HARNESS SHOP.

E. Johnson & Co.,

## CARPENTERS.

John Jenkins,

Alexander Lourie,

James Richardson,

## MASONS.

David Skellie,

Alfred Clark.

## PHYSICIAN.

Wm. G. Nelson,

## TANNERY.

W. & J. Robertson,

## MILLINER.

Miss M. Mitchell,

## DRESS MAKERS.

Miss Maria Selfrage,

Mrs. Maria Skellie,

## BLACKSMITHS,

Christopher Willson & Son,

Joseph Hyde.

## GROCERY.

Wm. McMorris,

## SHOEMAKER.

John Gow,

## WAGON MAKER.

Oliver Selfrage,

## COOPER.

John W. Archer.

A short distance southerly from Stevenson's is a Store kept by Coulter & McClellan.

### BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE.

This village is partly in Cambridge, and partly in Hoosic, Rensselaer Co. It is pleasantly located on the Hoosic River. It contains a Hotel, Post-office, Store, Mechanic Shops, &c. &c.

We are unable to give the history of the Post-office, suffice to say that George Manchester, is the present Postmaster. Andrew Houghton and Joseph Allen severally held the office formerly.

### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

#### HOTEL.

A. Houghton,

#### MASON.

David Petit, (Hoosic side,)

#### MERCHANTS.

Andrew Houghton,

Jesse Pratt, jr.

George Manchester; (Hoosic side,) W. T. V. Henry.

#### CARPENTERS.

Samuel G. Bigalow, (Hoosic side,)

D. F. Pruyn, (Hoosic side,)

#### TAILORS.

Patrick Henrihan,

Smith Sharp, [Hoosic side,)

#### BLACKSMITHS.

Robert Aaron,

Austin J. King, (Hoosic side)

#### MILLINER.

Maria C. Pruyn,

#### WAGON MAKER.

Edward Hays, (Hoosic side,)

#### HARNESS MAKER.

James Allen, (Hoosic side,)

#### COOPERS.

John Rogers, (Hoosic side,)

G. L. Chase,

#### SHOEMAKER.

George W. Cookingham,

#### SAW MILL AND SAWYER.

Wm. Perry, Esq.

#### PHYSICIAN.

Edward Hall, (Hoosic side)

## CAMBRIDGE WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

In the year 1799, money was raised by subscription for the erection of a suitable building for an Academy. William Hay, Esq. for his subscription, gave one half acre of land, on which was erected in the year 1800, a commodious frame two story building, 26 feet by 45, and finished for the accommodation of a School, in which pupils were taught the common and higher branches of an English education, together with a few classical scholars in their preparation for college. These operations continued with but little interruption until the year 1814, when a fund of \$2500, was raised by subscription and application was made to the Regents of the University of New York, for incorporation, which was granted in the year 1815.

In the year 1844, the Trustees by the aid of a generous community, enlarged the establishment by the erection of a Brick edifice at the expense of \$4,000.

The following gentlemen have constituted the Board of Trustees; with the date of their appointment.

## TRUSTEES.

1815	§William Stevenson, †	1815	§Austin Wells,
"	§Rev. John Dunlap, †	"	§William Gilmore. †
"	Rev Alexander Bullions, D D	"	§Edward Lauderdale,
"	§Rev. Nath'l S. Prime, D D	1816	§Clark Rice, jr. †
"	Hon, Gerrit Wendell, †	"	§Thias Johnson, †
"	§James Gilmore, †	1825	§Hon. George W. Jermain,
"	§Herman Van Veghten,	"	§Dr. Mathew Stevenson,
"	§Dr. James Stevenson,	"	§Rev. Donald C. McLaren,
"	§Harmanus C. Wendell †,	1827	§Hon. Martin Lee,
"	David Simpson, †	"	William Robertson,
"	§James Hill, †	1829	§Rev. William Howden,
"	§John L. Wendell,	"	§Dr. W. Sumner.
"	§Joseph Gilbert, †	1830	§Rev. William Lusk,
"	§Robert Wilcox,	"	§Rev. John Monteith,
"	§Samuel McDoual, †	1832	William Stevenson, jr

1834 Leonard Wells,	1839 Edward Small,
“ §William D. Beattie,	“ Ahira Eldridge,
1835 §Hon. George W. Jermain,	1840 Thomas Rice,
“ John Robertson,	“ Hon. Luther J. Howe,
“ §Rev Ova P. Hoyt,	1844 John M. Stevenson,
“ §Aaron Crosby,	1845 Rev. Archibald Reid,†
1836 §Peter Hill,	1848 James McKie.
1837 Rev. Ephraim H Newton,	

## PRESIDENTS.

1815 §Rev. John Dunlap,	1816 Rev Alexander Bullions, D D
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## TREASURERS.

1815 §Hon. John L. Wendell,	1844 John M. Stevenson,
1821 §William Stevenson,†	

## SECRETARIES.

1815 §John L. Wendell,	1829 §Dr. Matthew Stevenson,
1825 §Rev. N. S. Prime, D. D.	1832 §Dr. W. Sumner,
1827 §Hon. Martin Lee,	1835 William Stevenson, jr.

## PRINCIPALS.

1815 §David Chassel,	1839 §Rev. Addison Lyman,
1818 §Rev Alexander Bullions, D D	1841 §Russell M. Wright,
1819 §David Chassel,	1842 §Rev. Thomas C. McLaury,
1821 §Rev. Nath'l S. Prime, D. D	1843 §Rev. Ephraim H. Newton,
1830 §Rev. John Monteith,	1848 Rev. Andrew M. Beveridge,
1832 §William D. Beattie,	

## ASSISTANTS.

Mr. James Martin,†	Mr. William Bullions,
“ Ira K. Batchelor,	“ Andrew M. Beveridge,
“ Fletcher J. Hawley,	“ A. Stanley Kellogg,
“ Earl W. Larkin,	“ Samuel B. Sheldon,†
“ Alexander B. Bullions,	“   William Hall,
Miss Maria M. Prime,	Miss Catherine Rice,
Mrs. Abigail Monteith,†	“ Mary Arms,†
Miss P. Eliza Taylor,	“ Elizabeth Strachan.
“ Maria Haswell,	“ Elizabeth P. Beadle,
“ Roxana Bixby,	“ Jane M. Jones,
“ Samantha B Numan,	“ Mary Whitney,

Miss Olivia P. Rider,	Miss Mary Sheldon
“ Sarah Loomis,	“ Mary Irvine,
“ Laura O. Norton,	Mrs Sarah Beveridge,
“ Agnis Gordon,	“ Julia A. Davis,
“ Lydia A. Foster,	Miss Mary Ann Munson,
“ Eliza Ann Herrick,	“ Mary E. Lee,
“ Caroline A. Branch,	

§Resigned—†Deceased—||Present Assistants.

The whole number of pupils for the year ending in August,	238
Value of Academy and Lot,.....	\$4,250
Value of Library,.....	490
Value of Apparatus,.....	263
Value of other Academic property,.....	3,225
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Total,.....	\$8,228

#### THE ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF CAMBRIDGE.

The members that originally formed this congregation were from Scotland and Ireland, and almost all of them had been in their native lands connected with the Antiburgher branch of the Secession Church. Dissatisfied with many of the doctrines they heard preached in this vicinity, and several of the modes of worship practised especially with the Psalms used, they longed for a Dispensation of Gospel ordinances conformable to their original views and habits, and having heard of the formation of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, and of its approval by the Synod of Scotland, to which they had professed subjection, they applied to said Presbytery for supply of preaching. This application was laid before Presbytery, Aug. 24th, 1784.

The journey from Cambridge to Philadelphia, now so easy, safe and speedy, was very different in these days. Their messenger bearing their petition, was Mrs. Nancy Hundsdale, an Irish widow woman, that had belonged to the congregation of the far renowned Rev. Mr. Clark. This woman with her bundle of clothing and provisions in her hand, started on foot for Philadelphia. The petition

for supply came before the Presbytery, consisting of the Reverend Wm. Marshall, and Reverend James Clarkson, all the ministers then in America, belonging to the Associate Presbyterian Church, who were met and deliberating how they would employ as they had no vacancy, the Reverend Thomas Beveridge, recently arrived from Scotland. The Cambridge petition was regarded as opportune, if not providential, and accepted and granted. He was sent to Cambridge and organized this Congregation, and almost all the others now belonging to the same denomination in the County, besides some others in different States. All the sessional records of the Congregation except the minutes of the first four meetings of the Sessions have been lost. The following extract is that of the minutes of the first meeting of Sessions, dated Aug. 13th, 1785, at Peter McGill's house "Which day and place the Sessions of the Associate Congregation of Cambridge having met for the first time, present Mr. Beveridge. Moderator, Alexander Skelly, James Edie, James Rollo, James Small, and William McAuley, being constituted by prayer, it was moved and agreed to—that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper should be dispensed in this Congregation the first Lord's Day of September insuing. Having considered and determined sundry other matters belonging to order and decency in the administration of that ordinance, the meeting was closed with prayer."

After three other meetings of Session spent partly in prayer and examining the roll of communicants, and one day devoted to fasting and humiliation, and another to preparations. The ordinance of the Supper was dispensed on the day appointed in the meeting-house south of the present Academy and there was present 67 members belonging to the Congregation, 4 from Argyle and one James Hamilton from the New city near Lansingburgh. The Elders are not named in the Roll of the Congregation, so that the whole number of communicants on the first sacramental occasion amounted to 80, including Mr. Beveridge. It is thought that not one of these is now a member of the Church Militant, but many, very many of their descendants are.

The Ministers of the Gospel that have officiated in the Congregation were, Reverend Thomas Beveridge, installed 10th Sept. 1789

ated July 23d, 1798; Reverend John Banks, D. D., installed 1799, resigned 1804. Both of these Ministers were born, educated and ordained in Scotland, and the one had been the Assistant, and the other, the successor of Reverend Adam Gibbs, Edinburgh. Reverend Alexander Bullions D D was ordained and installed April 13th, 1808 Reverend David G. Bullions. was ordained and installed colleague to his father in 1842, both of whom continue to officiate in the congregation. The Elders now officiating are John McLellan, in his 91st year—his son, Robert McLellan, George Lourie, Charles Clark, James Shiland, and George I. Robertson. There have been admitted to the fellowship of the Church, chiefly on profession since August, 1808--683. Baptized, 786 infants, 34 adults. The highest number of communicants were 372. These was in the year 1835. Since then one congregation has been set off, and another has separated. The present number stands, 232. The temporalities of the congregation were long managed by a Board of Directors. It has now become legally incorporated, and the present Trustees are George Lourie, Robert McClellan, James Shiland, Peter Hill, John M. Stevenson and George W. Robertson—the property under their management is estimated at thirteen thousand dollars.

#### THE ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF CAMBRIDGE.

Subordinate to the Associate Presbyterian Synod of North America was organized in the year 1785, by the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania. In 1789, the Rev. Thomas Beveridge, was installed as Pastor. He was the first minister settled in the town of Cambridge. After his decease in 1789, Rev. John Banks, D. D. was installed Pastor, and continued over the congregation about 4 years,—In 1803 the Rev. Alexander Bullions, D. D. was installed as Pastor. In 1826 the congregation was incorporated according to law. In 1833 they erected the large and commodious brick edifice which they now occupy. In 1838 the Rev. A. Bullions, D. D. together with a majority of the congregation separated from the others, the minority who still adhered to the Synod united in calling the Rev. Archibald Reid, to be their Pastor, who was installed in January 1842. After his decease in 1847, the congregation called Rev. H. K. Lusk, who is the present Pastor. The present Session consists

of Edward Small, John Robertson, James Louie, George McGeoch, and Thomas McVorris.

The present number of members is eighty.

Twenty-seven have been added within the two past years.

In May 1849, eleven members were set off to organize the Associate Congregation of Greenwich.

There is a Sabbath School connected with the Congregation, having about 40 pupils in attendance. Also a class consisting of about 30 young persons, male and female, who meet weekly for the purpose of being instructed in the doctrines of religion.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH CAMBRIDGE.

This Society was organized in 1838, at which time a new and convenient building was erected, on a site about three miles north of Center Cambridge—cost \$1500. The first Trustees were Peter Hill senior, Isaiah Darrow and Edward F. Whiteside,

The present Trustees, are

Ebenezer McLean, Daniel Burrows, Robert Wier, Julius Phelps and James H. Austin.

The following are the names of the Ministers and Assistants, who have been attached to this church since its organization:

Reuben Wescott, Henry Stead, W. W. Pierce, ——— Simmons, Brayman Ayres, John Graves, Paul P. Atwell, John Harwood and Parmenas Watts. The two last named are at present officiating.

#### THE EAST CAMBRIDGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was lawfully organized into a Church Society, March 15, 1823.

A Class however, was formed there as early as 1813, and stated circuit preaching was established from that time. Fenner King, was leader, and has been, and still continues to be, one of the main pillars in the church up to this time—hence it is known and distinguished by the name of the KING CHURCH in the neighboring towns.

The first Trustees were

Fenner King, Horace Warner, and Thursting Thomas.

The present Trustees are

Hiram Darrow, Fenner King, King A. Haxstun, Andrew Culver,  
Hiram S. Pratt, Ira Pratt, and Robert Weir.

The following are the preachers in charge who have filled the pulpit since its organization.

Samuel Draper,	Henry Stead,
J. B. Houghtaling,	Orrin Pier,
Roswell Kelly,	Brayman Ayres,
Stephen Remington,	John Graves,
Joseph Ames,	Paul P. Atwell,
Samuel Covel,	John Harwood, the present in-
P. M. Hitchcock,	cumbent.

The cost of the Church building \$1000.

The present worth of Church property, \$1500.

The present number in Society about 70.

#### CHEQUERED HOUSE.

This well known establishment is located on the Turnpike about two miles south of Cambridge village. It is kept by Edward Long.

Tioshoke Lodge of I. O. of O. F. was instituted about the year 1847, and located at Buskirk's Bridge.

#### NORTH CAMBRIDGE.

We omitted to place this settlement in order with other business directories. Suffice to say, that recently a Post-office has been established here called North Cambridge, and Esek Brownell appointed P. M. There is at this place a Store kept by Esek Brownell—Blacksmith Shop by William Skellie—Wagon Makers by John Willis and a Flax Machine by Esek Brownell. Distance  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Centre Cambridge, 3 miles to Stevenson's Corners, and 6 miles to Union Village.

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N. B.—In consequence of not obtaining statistics of Rev. Mr. McLaughry's Church, we are obliged to defer the publication until next number.

# JACKSON.

This town was organized in 1816, being taken from the town of Cambridge. The township is hilly and uneven, but the soil is quite productive. It is emphatically a farming territory, there being no mills within its limits except one Saw Mill and a Woolen Factory. There are no villages wholly within it, of importance, and the trading is principally done at Cambridge and North White Creek. The town contains but one Store, a Tavern, a Church and a few Mechanics Shops. Population at the last census, 1815; of which 902 were females, and 913 males. The products for one year as stated therein, are as follows—Wheat 4866 bushels, Corn 38900, Rye 11349, Potatoes 94793, Turnips 1740, Buckwheat 1728, Beans 182, Peas 780, and Barley 1680.

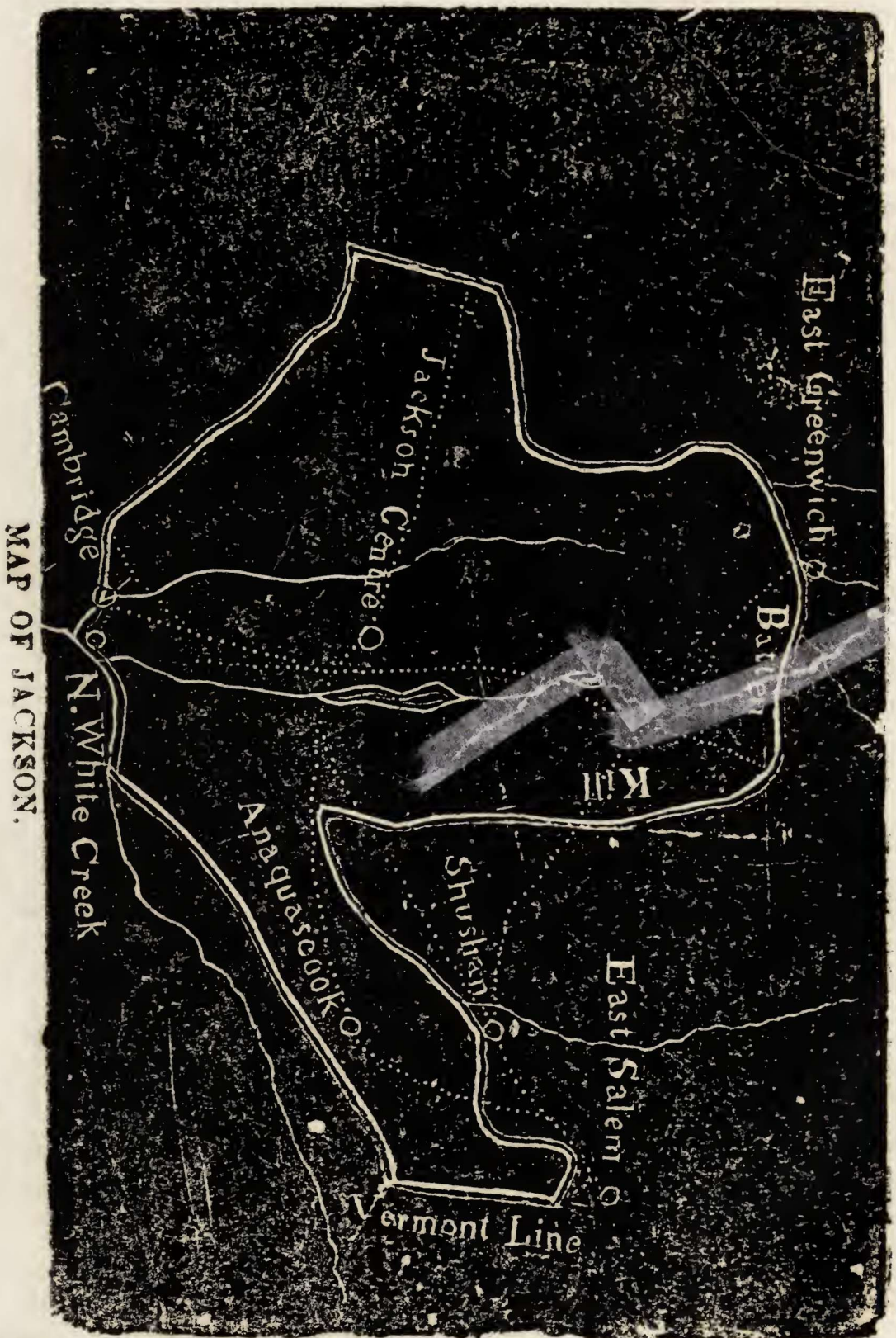
## LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

### SUPERVISORS.

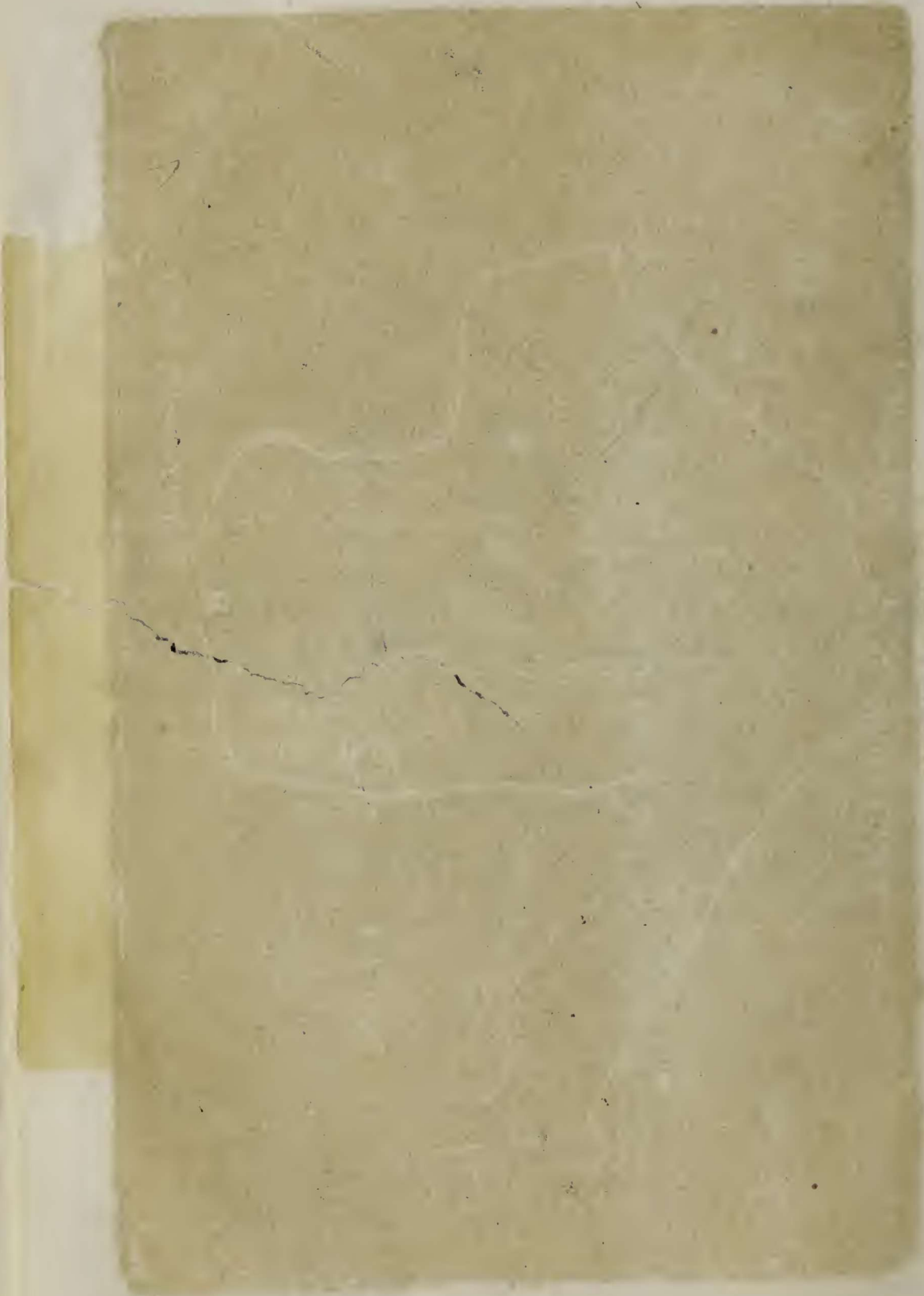
James Irvine,	1816	Peter Hill,	1833
David Campbell,	1817	do	1834
Simon Stevens.	1818	Anderson Simpson,	1835
do	1819	do	1836
Edward Cook,	1820	Elisha Billings,	1837
do	1821	do	1838
Simon Stevens,	1822	Thomas K. McLean,	1839
David Campbell,	1823	do	1840
Edward Cook,	1824	William S. Warner,	1841
Simon Stevens,	1825	James Thompson,	1842
Elisha Billings,	1826	William S. Warner,	1843
do	1827	do	1844
James McNaughton,	1828	Samuel McDuoal,	1845
do	1829	do	1846
Thomas K. McLean,	1830	Robert Alexander, jr.	1847
do	1831	James Thompson,	1848
Elisha Billings,	1832	do	1849

### TOWN CLERKS.

Kirtland Warner,	1816	William McGeoch,	1821
Solomon Dean,	1817	Arden Heath;	1822
Robert Simpson,	1818	Kirtlund Warner,	1823
Arden Heath,	1819	Arden Heath.	1824
William McGeoch,	1820	to 1831 inclusive	



MAP OF JACKSON.



MS. A. 1. 1. 1. 1.

John McMillan,	1832	Samuel Oviatt,	1840
to 1834 inclusive		Richard Barton,	1841
Francis McLean,	1835	to 1845 inclusive	
do	1836	Samuel Oviatt,	1846
do	1837	do	1847
Samuel Oviatt,	1838	do	1848
do	1839	Joel H. Corbett,	1849

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Andreson Simpson,	1830	Charles Clark,	1840
George W. Robertson,	1831	William S. Warner,	1841
Ira C. Stevens,	1832	Paul Doag,	1842
Francis McLean,	1833	Elisha Billings,	1843
Anderson Simpson,	1834	Charles Clark,	1844
James Thompson,	1835	William S. Warner,	1845
Ira C. Stevens,	1836	Alexander Small,	1846
William S. Warner,	1837	Elisha Billings,	1847
Anderson Simpson,	1838	Moses S. Hartwell,	1848
James Thompson,	1839	Thomas Robertson,	1849

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Jackson, was organized December 31st, 1833, by the Rev. J. D. Fonda, then Pastor of the Church of Union Village.

The first Pastor of said Church was Rev. James W. Stewart, who was installed on the 19th day of February, 1834.

Rev. James W. Stewart resigned his pastoral charge and discontinued his ministerial labors in Jackson, June 27th, 1836.

Rev. Wm. Pitcher, was installed Pastor of said Church January 11th, 1837, and the dissolution of the pastoral relation between him and the church took place July 9th, 1839.

Rev. John Quick, was installed as Pastor of the Church. June 25th, 1840, and dismissed in April, 1843.

Rev. J. M. Pitcher, was called to the Pastoral charge of the church in July, 1843, and is their minister at the present time.

Rev. James W. Stewart died in Philadelphia, within the past year.

Rev. Wm. Pitcher is Pastor of the Dutch Church at the Boght in Watervleit.

Rev. J. J. Quick, is Pastor of the Dutch Church at Wynant's Kill.  
No. of members in full communion—80.

The following persons constituted the First Consistory, viz:

Elders—John McLean and George H. Ford.

Deacons—Moses S. Hartwell and John Welch.

### JACKSON CENTRE.

This place is located nearly in the centre of the town, and the business of the town is generally transacted here. It contains a Hotel and Post-office, besides several Mechanics Shops.

The several Post-masters who have officiated, are Nathan Collins, Francis McLean, Harvey Volentine, and Frederick Newton, who is the present incumbent:

### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

#### HOTEL.

Joel H. Corbett,

#### WAGON MAKER.

Joseph W. Edie,

#### BLACKSMITH.

Frederick Newton.

#### COOPERS.

John Dobbin,

Stephen Cook,

Edwin W. Wheeler.

Distance to Salem Village 8 miles—to Cambridge 4 miles, and 3 miles to Shushan.

### ANAQUASSACOOK.

Is the name of a Post office located on the east side of the town; James Thompson, has been Postmaster for several years past. Formerly a Tavern was kept at this place by James Thompson, but it is now discontinued.

### BAKER'S WOOLEN FACTORY.

Located on the south side of Batten Kill, in the north part of the town, opposite East Greenwich. The business men of this place are Wm. Baker, Woolen Manufacturer, Moses Billings, Wagon Maker and Thomas D. Safford, Blacksmith. Mail facilities at East Greenwich post-office.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

(Continued from Page 70.)

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But the business of the day was not yet terminated. The English had scarcely entered the camp, when the Americans, pursuing their success, assaulted it in different parts with uncommon fierceness; rushing to the lines through a severe fire of grape-shot and small arms, with the utmost fury. Arnold especially, who in this day appeared intoxicated with the thirst of battle and carnage, led on the attack against a part of the intrenchments occupied by the light infantry, under lord Balcarres. But the English received him with great vigor and spirit. The action was obstinate and sanguinary. At length, as it grew towards evening, Arnold having forced all obstacles, entered the works with some of the most fearless of his followers. But in this critical moment of glory and danger, he was grievously wounded in the same leg which had been already shattered at the assault of Quebec. To his great regret, he was constrained to retire. His party still continued the attack, and the English sustained it with obstinacy, till night separated the combatants.

The royalists were not so fortunate in another quarter. A republican detachment, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Brooks, having succeeded by a circuitous movement in turning the right wing of the English, fell, sword in hand, upon the right flank of their intrenchments, and made the most desperate efforts to carry them. This post was defended by lieutenant-colonel Breyman, at the head of the German reserve. The resistance at first was exceedingly vigorous; but Breyman being mortally wounded, his countrymen were damped, and at length routed, with great slaughter. Their tents, artillery, and baggage, fell into the power of the assailants. The Americans established themselves in the intrenchments. General Burgoyne, upon hearing of this disaster, ordered them to be dislodged immediately. But either in consequence of the approach of night, or from the

discouragement of his troops, he was not obeyed, and the victors continued to occupy the position they had gained with so much glory. They had now acquired an opening on the right and rear of the British army. The other American division passed the night under arms, at the distance of half a mile from the British camp. The loss in dead and wounded was great on both sides; but especially on the part of the English, of whom no few were also made prisoners. Majors Williams of the artillery, and Ackland of the grenadiers, were among the latter. Many pieces of artillery, all the baggage of the Germans, and many warlike stores, fell into the power of the republicans, who needed them greatly. They were impatient for the return of day, to renew the battle. But deplorable and perilous beyond expression was the situation of the British troops; they bore it, however, with admirable temper and firmness. It was evidently impossible to continue in their present position, without submitting to a certainty of destruction on the ensuing day. The Americans, invigorated and encouraged, would certainly have profited of the access they had already opened to themselves on the right, and of other untenable points, to carry every part of the camp, and completely surround the British army. Burgoyne therefore determined to operate a total change of ground. He executed this movement with admirable order, and without any loss. The artillery, the camp and appertenances, were all removed before morning to the heights above the hospital. The British army in this position had the river in its rear, and its two wings displayed along the hills upon the right bank. The English expected to be attacked the following day. But Gates, like the experienced general he was, would not expose to the risk of another battle that victory of which he was already certain. He intended that time, famine, and necessity, should complete the work which his arms had so fortunately commenced. There were frequent skirmishes, however, engaged in the course of the day; but of little importance. Towards night, the obsequies of general Frazer were celebrated in the British camp; a ceremony mournful of itself, and rendered even terrible by the sense of recent losses, of future dangers, and of regret for the deceased. The darkness and silence of night aided the effect of the blaze and roar of the American artillery; while at every moment the balls spattered earth upon the face of the officiating chaplain.

General Gates, prior to the battle, had detached a strong division of his army to take post upon the left bank of the Hudson, opposite to Saratoga, in order to guard the passage and prevent the enemy's escape on that side. He now dispatched a second detachment to occupy a passage higher up. He ordered, at the same time, a selected corps of two thousand men to push forward and turn the right flank of the enemy, so as to enclose him on every side. Burgoyne, on intelligence of this motion, determined to retire towards Saratoga, situated six miles up the river, on the same bank. The army accordingly began to move at nine o'clock at night; but such was the badness of the roads, rendered still more difficult by a heavy rain which fell that night, and such was the weakness of the teams for want of forage, that the English did not reach Saratoga till the evening of the ensuing day; the soldiers were harassed with fatigue and hunger.—The hospital, with three hundred sick and wounded, and a great number of wheel carriages, were abandoned to the enemy. The English, as they retired, burnt the houses, and destroyed whatever they could use no longer.

The rain having ceased, Gates followed them step by step, and with extreme caution, as they had broken all the bridges, and he was resolved not to give them any opportunity to engage him with advantage.

Fearing that Burgoyne would hasten to detach his light troops, in order to secure the passage of the river near Fort Edward, he rapidly threw several companies of militia into that fort, in order to prevent it. Scarcely had they arrived there, when the English rangers appeared; but finding themselves anticipated, they returned disappointed and dejected. During this time, the main body of the English army, having passed the night of the ninth at Saratoga, left it on the morning of the tenth, and forded Fish Kill Creek, which falls into the Hudson, a little to the northward of that town. The British generals had hoped that they should here be able to cross the river at the principal ford, and escape pursuit on its left bank. But they found a body of republicans already arrived, and throwing up intrenchments on the heights to the left of Fish Kill Creek. The Americans, however, when they observed the great superiority of the English,

retired over the Hudson, and there joined a greater force, which was stationed to prevent the passage of the army. Having lost all hope of passing the river in the vicinity of Saratoga, the British generals had it in mind to push forward upon the right bank, till they arrived in front of Fort Edward, and then to force a passage to the left bank, in defiance of the troops stationed there for its defence. For this purpose, a company of artificers, under the escort of a regiment of the line, with a detachment of marksmen and loyalists, were sent forward to repair the bridges, and open the road to Fort Edward.— But they were not long departed from the camp, when the enemy appeared in great force upon the heights on the opposite side of Fish Kill Creek, and seemed preparing to cross it, in order to bring on an immediate engagement.

The regulars and marksmen were immediately recalled. The workmen had only commenced the repair of the first bridge, when they were abandoned by the loyalists, who ran away, and left them to shift for themselves, only upon a very slight attack of an inconsiderable party of the enemy. Hence it became necessary to abandon all hopes of saving the artillery and baggage.

Amidst all these embarrassments, still a new difficulty presented itself; the republicans who lined the further shore of the Hudson, kept up a continual fire upon the batteaux loaded with provisions and necessaries which had attended the motions of the army up the river, since its departure from Stillwater. Many of these boats had been taken, some re-taken, and a number of men lost on both sides. At length, to avoid these inconveniences, the English were forced to land the provisions, and transport them up the hill to the camp; a labor which they accomplished under a heavy fire, with great fatigue and loss. Nothing could now exceed the distress and calamity of the British army; the soldiers as well as the generals were reduced to brood upon the prospect of an ignominious surrender, or total destruction. To attempt the passage of so wide a river, while its shore was guarded with so much vigilance by a formidable body of troops, and in the presence of a powerful enemy, flushed with victory, was an enterprise savoring rather of madness than temerity. On the other hand, the retreat upon the right bank, with the same enemy at

the rear, through ways so difficult and impracticable, was a scheme which presented obstacles absolutely insurmountable. Every thing announced therefore an inevitable catastrophe. Nevertheless, in the midst of so much calamity, a ray of hope suddenly gleamed upon the English; and they were near gaining an opportunity of retrieving their affairs all at once. The two armies were only separated by the Fish Kill Creek; report, which magnifies all things, had represented to general Gates the feeble detachment which Burgoyne had sent to escort his pioneers upon the route to Fort Edward as the entire vanguard and center of the British army, already well on their way towards that fort. He concluded, therefore, that only the rear guard remained near the Fish Kill, and instantly conceived the hope of crushing it by an attack with all his forces. He made all his preparations in the morning of the eleventh of October. His scheme was to take advantage of a thick fog, which in those regions, and at this season, usually obscure the atmosphere till a little after sunrise, to pass the Fish Kill very early, to seize a battery which Burgoyne had erected upon the opposite bank, and then to fall immediately upon the enemy. The English general had notice of this plan; he furnished the battery with a strong guard, and posted his troops in ambush behind the thickets which covered the banks of the creek. In this position he waited the enemy's approach, and calculating upon their supposed error, he had little doubt of victory. The brigade of the American general Nixon had already forded the Fish Kill, and that of general Glover was about to follow it. But just as the latter entered the water, he was informed by a British deserter, that not only the rear guard, but the whole royal army, was drawn up in order of battle upon the other bank. Upon this intelligence Glover halted, and sent to apprise Nixon of the danger he was in of being cut in pieces, unless he hastened to recover the left bank. General Gates was immediately informed of the incident; he revoked all the orders he had given, and directed that the troops should be reconducted to their positions. General Nixon received the message of Glover in good time; for a quarter of an hour later he would have been lost irrecoverably. He fell back with all expedition; but the fog being dissipated before he was out of sight of the enemy, his rear guard was annoyed by the English artillery, with the loss of a few soldiers.

Frustrated of this hope, general Burgoyne applied his thoughts to devise, if possible, some other way to save the army. He called a council of war, in which it was resolved to attempt, by a rapid retreat in the night up the Hudson, to gain the fords of the river at or above Fort Edward, and there having forced a passage, to press on to Fort George. That nothing might retard the march, it was determined to abandon the artillery, baggage, carriages, and all incumbrances. The soldiers were to carry upon their backs a sufficient quantity of provisions, to support them till they could arrive at Fort George. All the troops prepared to execute the plan of their general.

But Gates had already, with great foresight, taken all his measures to defeat it. He had recommended the utmost vigilance to the parties that were stationed to guard the opposite shore of the river; he had posted a strong detachment to guard the fords near Fort Edward, with orders to oppose any attempt of the enemy to pass them, till he should arrive with the army upon his rear. In addition to this, he had established a camp in force, and provided with artillery, upon the high and strong grounds between Fort Edward and Fort George. General Burgoyne had sent forward scouts, to examine the route, and especially to ascertain whether it was possible to force the passage opposite to Fort Edward. They returned with an account that the roads were inconceivably rough and difficult; that the enemy were so numerous and vigilant upon the left bank, that no movement of the army upon the right could escape immediate discovery; and that the passages at the fort were so diligently defended, that it was absolutely impossible to force them without artillery. They also mentioned the intrenched camp on the hills between the two forts. Burgoyne had no sooner received this afflicting intelligence, than he was also informed that general Gates, with the main body of his army, was so near, and observed him with such steady attention, that it would be impossible for him to move a step without being instantly followed; he then saw that he must relinquish all hope of saving himself by his own efforts.

In this deplorable extremity, his only refuge from despair was the faint hope of co-operation from the parts down the river; and with the most intense desire he looked for the aid of Clinton

It exceeds the power of words to describe the pitiable condition to which the British army was now reduced. The troops, worn down by a series of hard toil, incessant effort and stubborn action; abandoned by the Indians and Canadians; the whole army reduced by repeated and heavy losses of many of their best men and most distinguished officers from ten thousand combatants to less than five thousand effective fighting men, of whom little more than three thousand were English. In these circumstances, and in this state of weakness, without a possibility of retreat, they were invested by an army of four times their own number, whose position extended three parts in four of a circle round them; who refused to fight from a knowledge of their own condition; and who, from the nature of the ground, could not be attacked in any part. In this helpless situation obliged to lie constantly on their arms, while a continual cannonade prevailed all the camp, and even rifle and grape-shot fell in every part of their lines, the troops of Burgoyne retained their ordinary constancy, and while sinking under a hard necessity, they showed themselves worthy of a better fate. Nor could they be reproached with any action or word which betrayed a want of temper, or of fortitude.

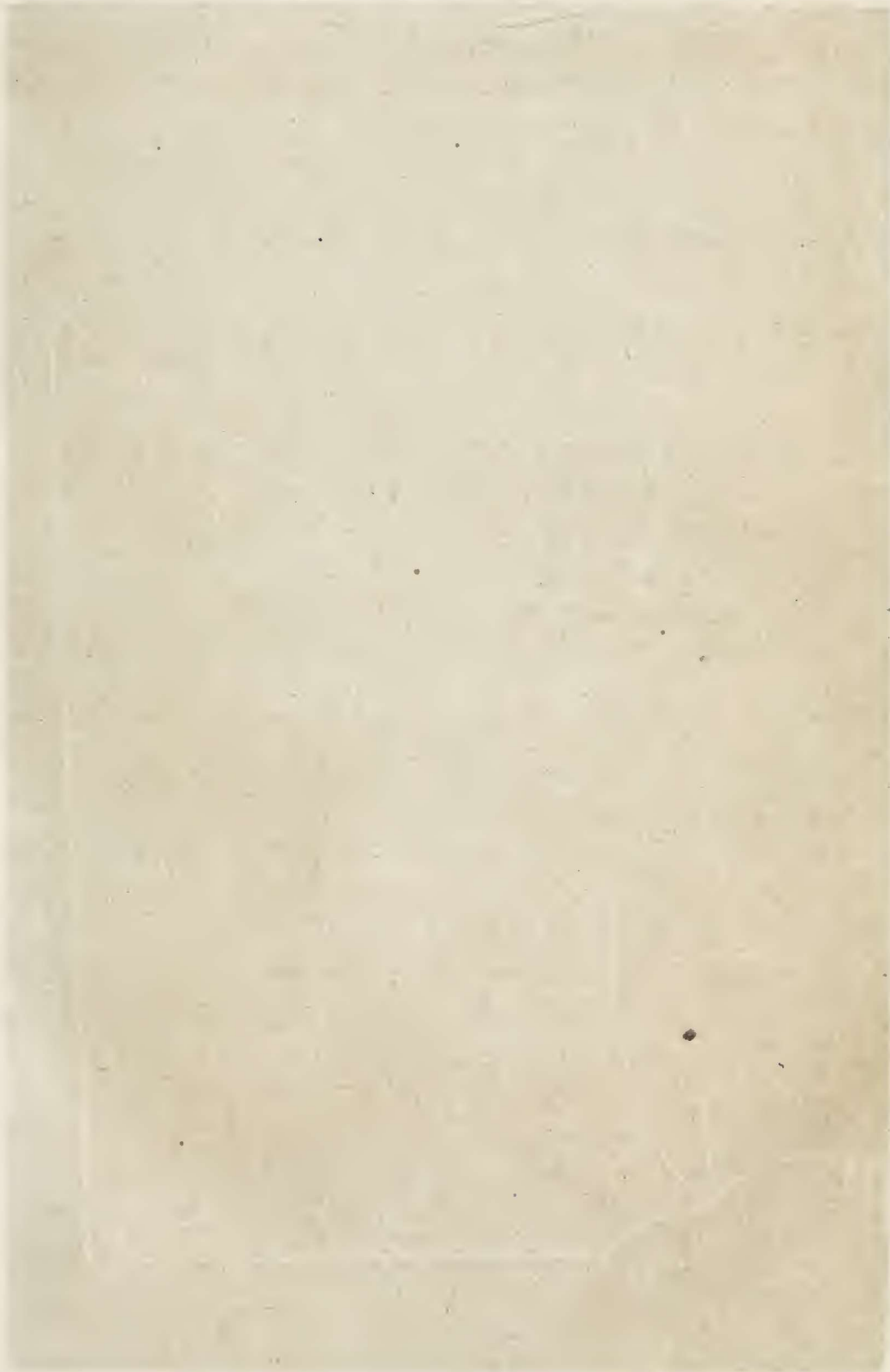
At length, no succor appearing, and no rational ground of hope of any kind remaining, an exact account of the provisions was taken on the morning of the thirteenth, when it was found that the whole stock would afford no more than three days' bare subsistence for the army. In such a state, it was alike impossible to advance or to remain as they were; and the longer they delayed to take a definitive resolution, the more desperate became their situation. Burgoyne, therefore, immediately called a council of war, at which not only the generals and field officers, but all the captains of companies were invited to assist. While they deliberated, the bullets of the Americans whistled around them, and frequently pierced even the tent where the council was convened. It was determined unanimously to open a treaty and enter into a convention with the American general

Gates used his victory with moderation. Only he proposed that the royal troops should lay down their arms in camp; a condition

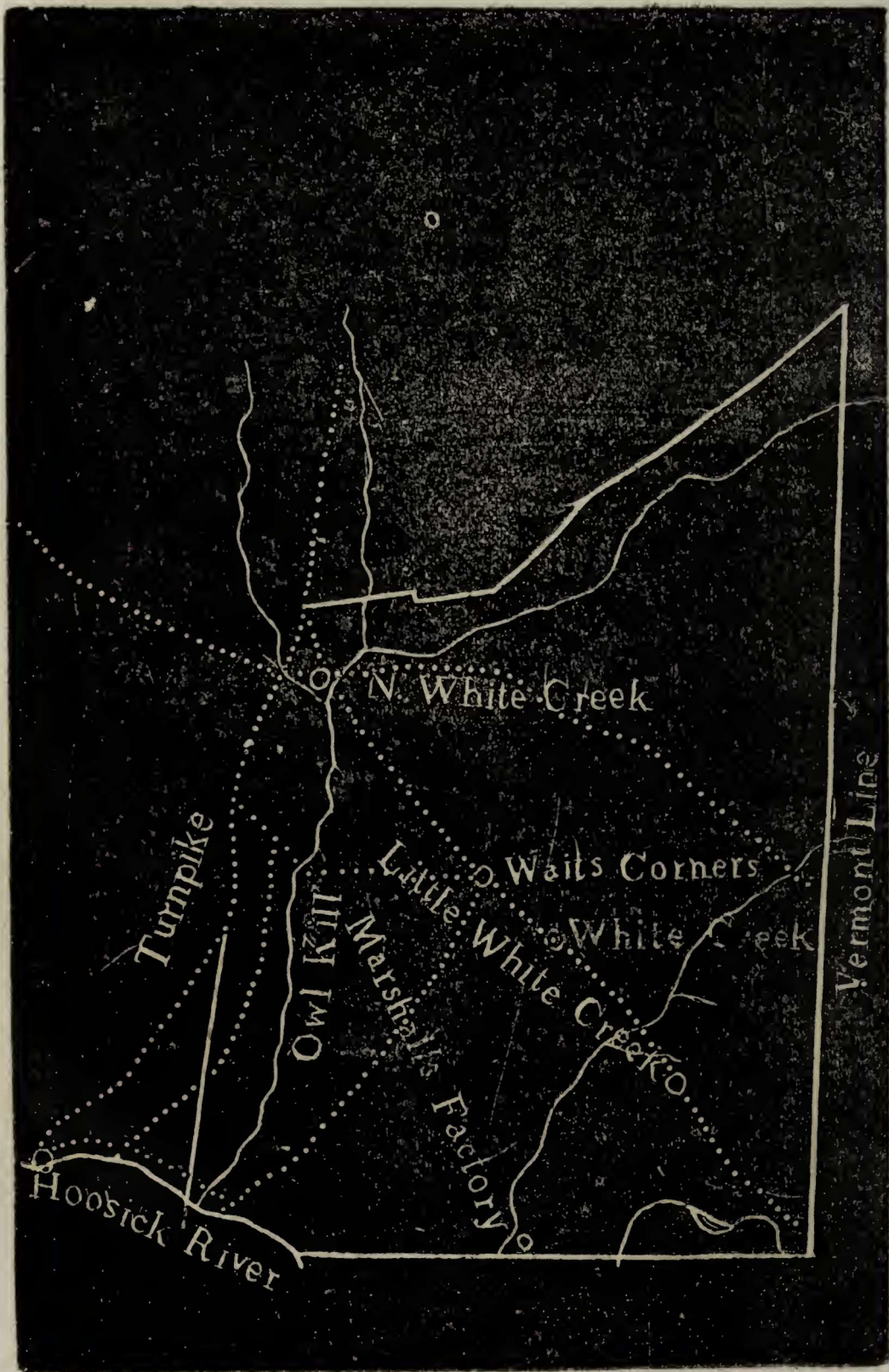
which appeared too hard to the English, and which they peremptorily refused. They all preferred to be led against the enemy, notwithstanding the disadvantage of number, rather than submit to such a disgrace. After several conferences, the articles of capitulation were settled the fifteenth. They were to be signed by the two contracting parties on the morning of the seventeenth. In the night, captain Campbell arrived at the British camp, sent express by general Clinton, with the intelligence that he had moved up the Hudson, reduced Fort Montgomery, and penetrated as far as *Æsopus*. The hope of safety revived in the breasts of some.

The officers were invited to declare, whether in a case of extremity the soldiers were in a situation to fight, and whether they considered the public faith as pledged by the verbal convention. A great number answered, that the soldiers, debilitated by fatigue and hunger, were unable to make resistance; all were decidedly of the opinion, that the public faith was engaged. Burgoyne alone manifested a contrary opinion. But he was constrained to acquiesce in the general suffrage. Meanwhile, Gates, apprised of these hesitations of his enemy, and the new hopes which occasioned them, formed his troops in order of battle on the morning of the seventeenth, and sent to inform Burgoyne that the stipulated time being arrived, he must either sign the articles, or prepare himself for battle.

(To be continued.)



MAP OF WHITE CREEK



MAP OF WHITE CREEK.

## WHITE CREEK.

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This town was taken from Cambridge† in 1816. It is bounded on the north by Jackson, east by Vermont, south by Hoosick river which divides it from Rensselaer Co., and on the west by the Turnpike leading from Lansingburgh to Granville.

The soil is principally loam, and is generally productive. Large quantities of garden Seeds are annually raised on the flats. The surface of about half of the township is mountainous whilst the other part is valley.

The population at the last Census was 2107, of which 1049 were males and 1058 females. The number of acres of tillable land according to the same authority is 21,802. The following are the amounts of its different productions for one year, viz: Barley 50 bush. Peas 125; Beans 84; Buckwheat 537; Turnips 100; Potatoes 38,751; Wheat 2835; Corn 26,670; Rye 3736; Oats 37,500 and of Flax 10,893 lbs. This town produces more wool than any other one of the county. The number of sheep in 1845 was 30,786.

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† We omitted to mention in our last number the following facts connected with the history of the town of Cambridge.

The village of Cambridge contains a population of about 500. A division of the Sons of Temperance is located here, which has about 75 members. It was instituted in 1848, and its first officers were Gilbert Bailey W. P. Orrin Ackly, W. A. James Clark, R. S. Clark McClellan, F. S. G. W. Warner, T.

The present officers are H. K. Sharpe, W. P. Bloomfield S. Chase, W. A. William P. Robertson, F. S. B. F. McNitt, R. S. S. S. Fitch, T.

Buskirk's Bridge derived its name from Martin VanBuskirk, who built the first Bridge at that place on the Rensselaer Co., side, formerly in the old town of Cambridge; two Churches; one called the Tioshoke Protestant Reformed, and the other the Methodist Episcopal. The former was established in the early settlement of the County and the Methodist Church was organized since 1816. Philip VanNess was one of the first settlers and was an extensive land holder who resided on the farm now owned by Sylvester Bowen, John Quackenbush, and Col. Lewis VanWort of Revolutionary times, resided at this place, a short distance east of the Bridge.

One of the oldest burial places in the county is located on the west side of the Turnpike, south of Cambridge village, near where the old Church stood. It is used as a burial ground for both of the Associate Reformed Churches.

The territory embraced in this town, Cambridge and Jackson was settled in the western part in 1770 by the Whiteside family. The eastern part by a number of families to each of whom 100 acres of land were granted for encouraging settlement.

Of the tracts granted by the Crown, the following may be enumerated: No. 1 was occupied by the late Austin Wells; the others settled along east towards Dorr's Corners and north-east to Stevenson's Corners or the Green neighborhood. Ephraim Cowan, Thomas Morrison, James Cowan, James Cowden, John Cowden, David Slarrow, Samuel Clark, John McClung, George Duncan, Robert Gilmore, Geo. Gilmore, William Eager, William Selfrage, Samuel Beli, Jonathan Morrison, John Scott and Robert Cowan. Among those on the east side Lake & VanCuyler patent were Edmund Wells, John Allen, Ebenezer Allen, David Sprague, Seth Chase, John Harroun, Thomas McCool, John Woods, Thomas Ashton, Simeon Fowler, John Young, Josiah Dewey, and John Corey.

### LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

#### SUPERVISORS.

William Richards,	1816	James McKie, jr	1836
to 1823 inclusive,		Stephen Barker,	1837
Robert Willcox, 2d	1824	Henry Rice,	1838
do	1825	do	1839
do	1826	Chauncey S. Ransom,	1840
Clark Rice, Jr.	1827	Stephen Barker,	1841
do	1828	do	1842
Michael F. Palmer,	1829	do	1843
do	1830	David Niles,	1844
George W. Jermain,	1831	do	1845
Benjamin Crocker,	1831	Freeman A. Fuller,	1846
John McKie,	1832	do	1847
Andrew Cole,	1833	Dyer Pierce,	1848
John A. Rice,	1834	Garret W. Willcox,	1849
James McKie, jr.	1835		

## TOWN CLERKS.

Ira Parmeley,	1816		
do	1817	John A. Rice,	1833
do	1818	Burdick G. Allen,	1834
Clark Rice, jr.	1819	to 1839 inclusive,	
to 1823 inclusive,		Reuben Powers,	1840
Johnson D. Stewart,	1824	do	1841
Michael F. Palmer,	1825	Benjamin F. McNitt,	1842
Philip N. Draper,	1826	do	1843
Michael F. Palmer,	1827	Benjamin P. Crocker,	1844
do	1828	do	1845
N. Clark,	1829	Dyer P. Sisson	1846
George W. Jermain,	1830	do	1847
Michael F. Palmer,	1831	R. K. Crocker,	1848
Andrew Cole,	1832	William Brown,	1849

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Paul Cornell,	1829		
John P. Putnam,	1829	Gideon C. Olin:	1839
Benjamin Crocker,	1829	Henry Rice,	1840
Harmon S. Barnum,	1829	Dyer Pierce,	1841
Henry Rice,	1830	Luther J. Howe,	1842
George Fisher,	1831	James Lake,	1843
John P. Putnam,	1832	Henry Rice,	1844
James Lake,	1833	Dyer Pierce,	1845
Benjamin Crocker,	1834	Leonard Wells,	1846
Gideon C. Olin,	1834	Walter R. Cornell,	1847
do	1835	John S. Crocker,	1847
Luther J. Howe,	1836	Henry Rice,	1848
James Lake,	1837	John S. Crocker,	1849
Harmon S. Barnum	1838	John K. Dyer,	1849

## NORTH WHITE CREEK.

The first settlement of this village was made by two brothers named James and Thomas Morrison, who owned the village site.— The first tavern opened at this place was kept by Ruel Beebe and Major John Porter.

North White Creek has at present, a population of about 700. It is a thriving, business place, finely situated for an inland trade; and obtains a considerable trade from Vermont. It contains two Churches, one Presbyterian—one Baptist—a lodge of Odd Fellows, and a Post Office which was established in 1830. The several Post Masters were Luther J. Howe, H. S. Barnum, and B. P. Crocker who is the present incumbent.

The Village of North White Creek and Cambridge are so connected as to appear as one village, but such is not the fact. They are divided by the Pond Brook which is the outlet of Jackson Ponds and runs South and empties into Owl Kill between the Turnpike and the dwelling house of Robert Willecox. The inhabitants on the west side of the brook, are residents of Cambridge village, and those on the east, of North White Creek village. The Owl Kill rises in the Arlington Mountains, runs west and south west, passing through McKie's hollow to Ash grove, when it receives a tributary from Pumpkin Hook, and passes through Cambridge valley as it is called. It is however wholly in the town of White Creek, and empties into the Hoosic River about two miles and a half east of Buskirk's Bridge.—Near its mouth is a Grist-mill owned by John King.

In our last number on the map of Cambridge, the division line between the town of Cambridge and White Creek, was marked by the Owl Kill. This is not correct; the Turnpike is the true division line. The map of the county published by, and under the direction of the State is in this respect erroneous—the line is marked on the county map precisely as we had it. We have detected several blunders on the county map, and shall note them as we detect them.

## NORTH WHITE CREEK BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## HOTELS.

Joel Loomis,  
Mrs. Hannah Comstock,

## SILVER-SMITHS.

L. W. Gurn,  
D. S. Upton,

## MERCHANTS.

Benjamin W. Walkley,  
Jonathan D. Crocker,  
Wm. P. Robertson,

## PRINTING OFFICE.

Rob't E. Young, (County Post.)

## WAGON MAKER.

Hiram H. Lovjoy,  
John Jamison,

## CLOTHING STORE.

J. N. Hodge,

## GUN-SMITH.

Mason Prentis,

## MERCHANT TAILOR.

Ebenezer Towne,

## FURNACE.

Solomon W. Warner,

## BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

James L. Robertson,

## PAINTERS, AND PAPER HANGERS.

Benjamin M. Loomis,  
Ezekeil A. Loomis,

## DRESS MAKERS.

The Missess Palmer,

## SHOEMAKER.

Worthy W. Johnson,

## MASONS.

Thomas Johnson,  
John Smith,

## HARNESS MAKERS.

John Johnson,  
Ralph Porter,

## PHYSICIANS.

Cyrus Sayles,  
Henry C. Gray,  
W. W. Brockway, (Dentist.)  
Oliver Cook, (Bottanic.)

STOVE, COPPER, & TIN-WARE HOUSE.  
Philip Gordon,

## HAT AND CAP STORE.

Benjamin F. McNitt,

## DRUGGIST.

Wm. P. Robertson,

## OYSTER SALOON.

John Newman,

## MILLINERS AND MANTUAMAKERS.

Miss S. & L. Rose,

## LAW OFFICES.

Luther J. Howe,  
R. King Crocker,  
John P. Putnam,

## BLACKSMITHS.

John B. Robertson,  
Hiram & James Rice,  
James Davis,  
Patrick Kelly,

## CARPENTERS.

Ira Robertson,  
John C. Mayhew,  
Oel Day,  
George C. Robertson,  
Charles Robertson,  
James Ellis,  
John Haskins,  
Charles Slocum,  
Luke T. Mills,  
John Rose,

## MARBLE MANUFACTURERS.

B. Cook,  
E. B. Hoyt,

## COOPER.

John Palmer;

## BARBER.

D. S. Upton,

## LIVERY STABLES.

Smith Peck,  
Peter Volintine.

## FANNING MILL-MAKER.

Thomas McGrane,

## WHITE CREEK VILLAGE.

This village is situated on the eastern border of the county within about one mile of the Vermont line. Formerly this place carried on a considerable trade and was in a more prosperous condition than any part of the town, but latterly it has retrograded. The village is finely situated on the beautiful stream known as White Creek, and surrounded by a rich farming territory. The place contains a Church used in common for nearly all denominations, and a Post Office which was established in 1822. The first Post-Master was Daniel P. Carpenter, the succeeding ones were Michael F. Palmer Joseph W. Richards, Stephen Barker, Jerome Mosher, and David P. Sisson who is the present incumbent. This village sustained a hotel for many years past, but it is now destitue of a public house, although very much needed by the travelling community. The Hotel was destroyed by fire during the past year.

Among the first settlers of this part of the town were the following:-

John Allen, Abraham Hodge, John Tobias, Isaac Wood, Lake & Van-Cuyler who were the patentees. The population is estimated at about 200. Distance from Bennington Vt., 8 miles, Cambridge village 8 miles.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.	WOOLEN MANUFACTURER.
Dyer P. Sission, Niles & Houghton,	John Wyman,
	COOPER.
GROCERY.	J. Bailey,
Spencer Bailey,	TANNERY AND SHOE MAKING.
TAILORS.	David M. Buck,
Levi Bristol, Hiram D. Mosher, L. Judd, jr.	TANNERY & MITTEN MANUFACTURERS. Wm. & Stephen Tabor,
SHOE SHOP.	MILLINER.
David Mosher,	Miss E. Wyman,
WAGON MAKER.	DRESS MAKER.
C. & C. Russell.	Miss Patience Chase,
AXE MANUFACTURER	PHYSICIANS.
Edwin F. Hurd,	Henry Gray, Morgan Cole,
BLACKSMITH.	
Charles Smith,	

## CENTRE WHITE CREEK.

Is located about one mile south east from Long's Chequered House. It is known by the name of Wait's Corners. The place contains a Post-Office, Hotel, Church, (Baptist) Store and several Mechanics. The post-office is called Centre White Creek, and was established in 1823. It was first located at Post Corners, and James Hay was the

first Post-Master In 1836 Thomas Fowler was appointed and the office was removed to Wait's Corners. In 1841 Henry Rice was appointed and held the office until 1845 when Wait S. Pratt was appointed and still holds the office. Among the first settlers in this section of the town were the following: John Harroun, John Young; Simeon Fowler, Abraham Briggs, William Gilmore and Josiah Dewey.

The following are the business men of this place. Hotel by David B. Fowler; Merchant, Wait S. Pratt; Shoemaker, Benjamin F. Wait; Tailor, Philip Hart.

### ASH-GROVE.

Is the name of a locality two and a half miles from North White Creek village, chiefly distinguished as the earliest seat of the Methodist Church in this vicinity. It is upon the Owl-Kill, in a narrow valley between two ridges of the Taghkannic mountains. It has a farming population, but is much less thickly settled than formerly.— The name is derived from an Ashton family, who were among the first settlers. One of these, Thos. Ashton, is named in the record of the first Town meeting held in the Town of Cambridge, in 1773.

There is a small Methodist Chapel and a burying ground, containing the remains of some of the earliest settlers, and their desendants.

### METHODIST E. CHURCH AT NORTH WHITE CREEK.

This Church was first established as early as 1770, among a body of Irish emigrants who settled in Ash Grove. Thos Ashton and Rev. Philip Embury, with some others, had been members of the Methodist Church in Ireland, These men were chiefly instrumental in organizing and sustaining the infant Church. Embury was a local preacher, and served them as Pastor until his death in 1775. After this they remained several years without a Pastor. In 1786, Mr. Jno. Baker who had also been a member of the Church in Ireland settled among them, and was long a pillar in the Ash Grove Church.— In 1788 they obtained the services of a preacher from the New-York Conferance of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Lemuel Smith

was their first Pastor. A Chapel was built this year. Mr. Smith and successors for a few years, extended their labors over a circuit embracing the whole of this county, Warren county, and portions of Vermont. Ash Grove Church may thus be regarded as the parent of most of the Churches in this county and north of it. As churches were multiplied, the work was divided and more laborers were employed.

In 1795 Ash Grove Church contained 60 members. For several years we have no account of the number of the membership, in this place, separately from the circuit with which it was connected. But the records afford evidence of an ordinary degree of prosperity. In 1832, a new and elegant Church was built near the site of the old one. This was burned Nov. 6, 1835, by an insane man.

The population had so changed, that for the better accommodation of the congregation it was determined to remove the site to North White Creek Village. The present Church was built in this place in 1836.

A small Chapel has since been built at Ash Grove, but there is no separate congregation there.

At the building of the present House of Worship the Trustees were, Jno. Baker, (son of Jno. Baker previously mentioned.) Wm. Fisher, and Warren Norton.

The Pastors that have occupied the pulpit from that time, are as follows:—

James Covell,	1836	D. P. Halburd,	1843
do	1837	do	1844
P. M. Hitchcock,	1838	Alfred Saxe,	1845
do	1839	Jno. Harwood,	1846
Jno. Frazer,	1840	do	1847
M. H. Stewart,	1841	W. W. Pierce,	1848
do	1842	P. P. Harrower,	1849
		the present incumbent.	

The present number of members in the Church is 214.

The trustees are Wm. Fisher, George Russel, and Berry Long. The Stewards—J. Blair, Wm. Fisher, George Russel, Allen Smith, Lewis Nicholson, and Berry Long.

#### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CAMBRIDGE.

This Church was organized July 26th, 1843, at North White Creek. In 1844 they erected a house of worship in the west part of the Village. It was dedicated June 5th, 1845.

Levi Parmeley was the first pastor, Charles O. Kimball the second, William Harris the third, and Eli W. Brownell the fourth and last. The Church is without a pastor at present.

Anson Fowler was the first deacon, Arnold Harrington the second, and John R. Twiss the third. Noah Fowler, Church Clerk. Number of members when first organized, 26. Present number, 38. Whole number of members received since its organization, 83.

#### WHITE CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church in White Creek (once called Cambridge,) was organized in 1779, in February, following a revival that commenced in November 1778, in the south-eastern portion of the town, on the Walloomsac Creek.

The first pastor was Rev. Wm. Waite, who was ordained June 2d, 1779, by Elders John Gano and Peter Werden. He continued in that office about fourteen years, or till 1793. For several years there was no settled pastor; but in February, 1798, Israel Crow, a licentiate, began to labor among them, and on the 15th of November following he was ordained to the work of the ministry, at the Waite's Corner Meeting House. He was pastor about three years, or till the Spring of 1801. Until 1804 there was no regular pastor again, when Rev. James Glass was settled. He served them about six years, or till 1810, when he removed to Hoosic, where he died the next year.

From 1810 till 1812 there was a destitution of pastoral oversight chiefly, though they had the partial services of one or two licentiates and neighboring ministers. In the Spring of 1812 Rev. Obed Warren, who had preached with the Salem Baptist Church, at Shushan, some eighteen or twenty years, became pastor of the Church. He served them

about three years, during the stormy period of the war with Great Britain. He was dismissed in 1815, at his own request, and for one year they were again destitute. In July, 1816, Rev. Daniel Tinkham was settled as pastor of the Church—a station he has filled with very good acceptance for more than thirty years, or till the present time, except two or three years in 1829 and 1845—46. During the last two years Rev. Samuel Pollard served the Church, when, in 1847 they re-called Elder Tinkham, whose long cherished services have been crowned by a number of revivals of religion. There have been several considerable seasons of revival in the history of this Church, for the seventy years of its existence, besides the accession of a few almost every year by baptism.

In 1778-9 some 30 or 40 must have been baptized.

In 1786-7 some 50 or 60.

In 1798-9 some 30 or more in a year.

In 1805-6 some 30 or 40.

In 1808-11 some 40 or 50 in about three years.

In 1816-17 about 75 or 80 were added in one revival.

In 1821-23 about 100 were baptized in three years.

In 1831-32 about 120 were baptized in one year and a half.

In 1838 some 80 were baptized.

In 1843, about 60; and since then some dozen more have been baptized.

The whole number who have been members of this ancient Church since its constitution exceeds 800, of whom about 500 have been baptized by the present venerated pastor, during his long service of thirty years. The largest number ever reported as members at one time was 280, in the year 1838. The present number is 93. The diminution has been in part from the dismissal of some 20 members in 1843, to form a new interest at North White Creek or Cambridge, and of about 60 more in 1845, to form a Church at West Hoosic, Rensselaer County. These branches now number more than 100 members together.

This Church has furnished about twelve ministers of the gospel from its membership, who have been ordained, and more than half of whom still serve in that sacred calling.

The following brethren have served the Church as deacons:

John Waldo	from 1779	till 1781	Seaman Wright	from 1819	till 1833
Jabez Mosher, jr.	1799		Henry Barrington	1832	
Henry Smith	1799	1812	Increase Moses	"	1835
Jacob Parker	1799		Abel Hodges, jr.	"	
Anson Fowler	1809	1843	Joel Gay	1839	now
Hugh Allen	1812	1819	Whitman Joslin	1845	"

The following is a list of the Clerks:

Stuteson Benson	1782	Ebenezer Wright	1814
William Brown	1783	Hosea Fuller, 3d (a few mo's)	1826
Abraham Wright	1784	Justus Dalu	1827
John Powers, jr.	1798	Ebenezer Wright	1828
Jabez Mosher, jr.	1799	Ira Dickinson	1834
Joseph Collins	1800	John Wright	1835
Wareham Hastings	1805	William Waite	1836
Ebenezer Wright	1810	William Herrington	1843
William Briggs	1812	Ezra Waite (now Clerk,)	1845

The first house of worship was a log one erected in 1782 by the present school house near Mr. Stephen Barker's residence. This was succeeded by the house at Waite's Corners, erected and enclosed in 1788, but not entirely completed till 1808. It is 36 by 46 feet, with galleries, and much needs to be re-modded. In 1798 the house at White Creek Village was built, to accommodate that part of the town, though owned by the same corporate Church and Society. It is about 40 by 50 feet, with a steeple projection of 12 feet, and belfry, and must have cost about \$3000. It was not completed internally till the year 1807, and needs now to be repaired.

Of the pastors of the Church we have the following account:

Elder Wm. Waite lived in town to the advanced age of 95 years and 9 months, and died March 20, 1826. His wife had died December 28th, 1822, aged 91 years and 9 days. Elder Israel Crow removed, and it is not known where he is. Elder James Glass removed to Hooie in 1810, where he died August 6th, 1811, aged 56 years, after a precious revival in which some 80 or 90 had been added to his Church. Elder Obed Warren removed from this town to

the west where he labored in a number of Churches, when he died August 29th, 1823, at Covert, Seneca county, in the 64th year of his age, and the 44th of his ministry.

#### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CAMBRIDGE.

In the early settlement of Old Cambridge were professors of godliness from Congregational Churches in Connecticut and other parts of New England; also, Presbyterians from New Jersey and elsewhere. Wishing to enjoy their mode of worship and form of discipline, they united with others in the erection of a house of worship in the year 1792, and August 7th, 1793, under the statute of the State, they organized themselves into a religious Society with the name of *The First United Presbyterian Congregation of Cambridge.*

In the division of the township, in 1816, their house of worship was in that section set off and incorporated by the name of White Creek.

This house was taken down in 1832, and in the same year a new edifice was erected upon the same site, which is still occupied as their house of worship, and is furnished with a Church bell, town clock, and Church organ. It is often distinguished by the name of the "White Church."

The present members of this Congregation worshipping together reside in Cambridge, White Creek, Jackson, and the southern part of Salem.

The following is a list of the names of their pastors, with the date of their settlement and dismissal;

- Rev. Gershom Williams, ordained June 25, 1794, dismissed 1802.
- " Rob't H. Chapman, D.D., installed Nov. 15, 1803, dismissed 1812.
- " Nathaniel J. Prime, D.D., installed July 14, 1813, dismissed 1828.
- " Gordon Hayes, ordained July 30, 1828, dismissed May, 1829.
- " William Lusk, installed June 16, 1830, dismissed Sept. 11th, 1833.
- " Ova P. Hoyt, installed 1834, dismissed Aug. 24, 1836.
- " Ephraim H. Newton, installed March 15, 1837, dismissed August 23d, 1843.
- " Isaac O. Fillmore, ordained Sept, 13th, 1843, and is still pastor.

During their ministry to December 3d, 1849, 1912 have been received into the fellowship and communion of the Church, of whom about 260 are resident members.

## RULING ELDERS.

John Welch,	ordained 19th October, 1794,	died April 27, 1803
Moses Holmes,	" " " "	
Joseph Wells, sen.,	May 17, 1795	
Lucas Younglove,	" " " †	1803
John H. Rollo,	June 22, 1800, †	June 28, 1816
Kirtland Warner,	" " " "	died April 24, 1844
Jesse Fairchild,	Jan. 29, 1804	" " 28, 1813
Philemon Allen,	" " " "	
Abraham VanTuyt,	June 24, 1810	died Sept. 3d, 1820
Azor Thompson,	" " " "	" Feb. 28, 1848
Thias Johnson,	" " " "	" March 6, 1843
Russel Norton,	June 9th, 1814, †	" May 21, 1833
Benjamin Crocker,	" " " "	resigned Feb. 15, 1843
Sidney Wells,	Jan. 1822,	" " " "
Abraham VanTuyt,	" " " †	May 18, 1829
Joseph Stewart,	Nov. 1830, †	May 19, 1832
Eliphalet Day,	April 1832, †	May 10, 1838
Lewis McLean,	" " "	
John Stevenson,	" " "	
George W. Jermain,	March 15, 1835, †	Sept. 26, 1836
Nathan Culver,	Oct. 9th, 1842.	
William Holden,	" " " "	
Harvey Volintine,	" " " "	

The property of the Congregation consists of their house of worship and lot, valued at \$6000; Parsonage and eight acres of land presented by James Richardson and valued at \$1200. The Burying Ground was given as a public Burying Ground, and does not belong to the Congregation.

† Removed—dismissed and recommended to another Congregation.

## THE PROTESTANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Known as the First Presbyterian Church of Cambridge, dates from the first settlement of the country. The first inhabitants, like those of Salem, originally protestant dissenters from Ireland, who had been some time in New England, came in with their families. Rev. Dr. Clark, of the Burgher part of the Associate Church, Scotland, having been sent over on application to Ireland, after some years came over with a colony of his people to this country, many of whom settled in Salem. The same origin and doctrinal views of the two settlements was probably the reason of the same minister officiating in both Cambridge and Salem, and probably the reason of many of the countrymen of Dr. Clark following him to the same parts of this new world.

Ministers of the same views (Dr. Robert Annan and his brother, David Smith, Dr. Mason Proudfit and others of the same theological opinions and ecclesiastical connection,) were the supplies, preaching to this people from time to time from 1755. The Glebe Lot had been conditionally granted to the Church; a house of worship was erected partly and covered before the Revolution, but not finished until after the war. This Church approved of the union of the Associate (Burgher and Antiburgher) and Reformed Churches represented at Pequa, Pa., 1782, from which some parts of the Associate (Antiburgher) and Reformed (Covenanter) Churches dissented and became a residuum of the Associate Presbytery of the Reformed Church. The Act of Incorporation was dated 1784. The Trustees mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, to whom the Glebe Lot was deeded for the sole use of said Church, by one of the original Patentees, Mr. Smith, were John Younglove, Edmund Wells, Phineas Whiteside, James Ashton, John Morrison, John McClung, John Welch, Isaiah Dewey, and Josiah Wells.

Mr. Whiteside had been ordained an Elder in his own country, and was here elected to the exercise of his office. Joseph Wells, James Ashton, Fortunatus Sherman, and Archibald Robertson were elected his associates in the Eldership. In 1790 Rev. John Dunlap, a member of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of N. Y., was called to be pastor, and was ordained and installed on the 22d of June, 1791. Oct. 22, 1816, Mr. Dunlap resigned his pastoral charge. In 1820 Rev. D. C. McLaren was ordained and installed to the pastoral office. He was subsequently called to the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Caledonia, where he still remains. Rev. William Howden was installed pastor of this Church in 1829, and at his own request was released from his pastoral charge in 1834. In 1835 Rev. Peter Gordon (now of Thompsonville, Conn.) was called to be pastor of this Church, and was released from his charge in 1840. In 1842 Rev. T. C. McLaury became pastor of the Congregation. In 1846 the Congregation erected a new house of

worship a short distance north of the old Church, on the White Creek side of Cambridge Village; which, together with the fixtures, cost about \$4000.

At the formation of the Associate Church, under Dr. Beveridge, on the west side, and again at the formation of the General Assembly Church on the east side, large numbers were drawn off, and besides, many were constantly emigrating west. This Church, however, has usually been favored with a good degree of prosperity.

The present number of communicants is 74. The Bible Class of young people and the Sabbath School Scholars number over 60.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WHITE CREEK.

This Society was organized in 1831, and circuit preaching established at that time; which has been continued steadily ever since.

The preachers in charge who have labored in this Church since its organization are the following:—John M. Weaver, Wright Hazen, Henry Burton, Henry Smith, E. B. Hubbard, A. A. Farr, Lorenzo Sherwood, William Henry, C. Barber, A. Jones, John Seage, who is the present preacher.

They have no house of worship of their own at this place, but occupy the Society house erected in 1795 or '96, and which has been occasionally used by all the different denominations, but mostly by the Baptists and Methodists.

### PUMPKIN HOOK.

At Pumpkin Hook, as it is called, two miles east of North White Creek, there is a Chair Factory by John Warren, and a Machine Shop by Leonard Darby. This place was formerly an important part of the town. It then contained a Tavern, Grist Mill, and a Woolen Factory. Town Meetings were occasionally held here. Latterly it has become extinct as a business place.

### NORTH WHITE CREEK LODGE, NO. 266, I. O. O. F.,

Was instituted Jan. 29, 1848. The first officers were, Wm. W. Brockway, N. G.; J. S. Crocker, V. G.; E. McLean, Sec.; B. F. McNitt, Treas. Present officers:—Wm. S. Warner, N. G.; R. K. Crocker, V. G.; A. S. Noble, Sec.; Allen Williams, Treas. P. G's:—J. S. Crocker, B. F. McNitt, E. McLean. Representatives to Grand Lodge:—B. F. McNitt, J. S. Crocker. Number of Members:—110. Meetings are held Saturday evenings.

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NOTE.—For want of room we are compelled to defer the publication of a history of the Society of Friends in this town. It shall appear in our next No.