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It is situated upon both sides of the southern extremity of Seneca Lake; is centrally distant miles from Albany, and contains square miles. Its surface generally is an undulating and hilly upland, divided into two distinct ridges by the deep valley of Seneca Lake and its inlet. The highest land in the County rises from to 1, feet above the lake, and from 1, to 1, above tide. Along the shores of the lake a high bluff rises, from to feet in height, and too steep for profitable cultivation. Further from the lake the hills are bordered by long, gradual slopes, and are tillable to their summits. The extreme south part of the County assumes a more hilly and broken character. There are numerous falls upon this creek, affording abundance of water-power. A marshy region of considerable extent lies near the mouth of the creek. The other streams are all small creeks and brooks, most of them flowing into Seneca Lake. A few streams, which rise in the north-east part of the County, flow into Cayuga Lake. Cayuta Lake is a beautiful sheet of water in the eastern part of the County. Hector Falls, upon a small stream flowing into Seneca Lake from the east, is one of the most beautiful cascades in the State. The rocks of the County belong chiefly to the Chemung and Portage groups, the former occupying the south part of the County and the latter the north part. The Genesee slate outcrops along the deep valley of Seneca Lake, in the extreme northern part. There is very little good building stone in the County; the thin-bedded sand-stone, separating the thick beds of shale, being the only stone suitable for the purpose. Deep deposits of drift cover the shale in many places. Upon the highlands the soil is clayey and gravelly, derived chiefly from the disintegration of the shales, which is in many places underlaid by hard-pan. In the valleys the soil is a gravelly loam, intermixed with alluvium. The principal pursuit of the people is agriculture. Spring grains are raised to considerable extent, and great attention is paid to stock raising, dairying and wool growing. The climate and soil are better adapted to pasturage than to tillage. Fruit is an important article of culture, and all kinds adapted to the climate succeed well. There is some manufacturing at Watkins and Havana. Smith, of Onondaga, were appointed Commissioners to locate the County buildings, and fixed upon Havana as the County seat. The action of the Commissioners was resisted by the Board of Supervisors, and by them the County seat was located at Watkins, at the head of Seneca Lake. A Court House was erected at each village; but the Courts decided in favor of the action of the Commissioners, and April 13th, , the Legislature passed an act confirming the location of the County seat at Havana. This act was confirmed by the Supreme Court, in April, In a law was passed removing the County buildings and Courts of Schuyler County to the village of Watkins. New buildings have been erected on an eligible site, and the County seat is now permanently located at Watkins. These roads are now known as the Northern Central Railroad. There are three weekly newspapers now published in the County. Butler, and was continued only a short time. The Havana Observer was started in , by F. Ritter, and was soon discontinued. The Havana Republican was started in , by Nelson Colgrove. It was subsequently published by G. Ongly, successively, until , when it was changed to the Life in the Country and Havana Republican. It was discontinued in Its name was soon after changed to The Democratic Citizen, and was issued by J. The Corona Borealis, a literary paper, was published at Jefferson about the same time. The Watkins Republican was started in June, , by S. It passed into the hands of J. Averill, and subsequently into those of M. Potter, in September, , and continued by him until the fall of It was then published by J. Wesley Smith until the spring of , when the establishment was purchased by John B. Look, who conducted it until the spring of In May of that year, E. Fay then purchased the interest of Mr. Hotchkiss, and continued as a partner of Mr. Look until the fall of In September of that year Hon. Charles Cook purchased the establishment, continuing the paper as its editor and proprietor until his death, in October, The Journal was then published by the heirs of Mr. Cook until February, , at which time it was sold to its present publisher, A. The Journal is now an eight-column paper, and has a large circulation. The expedition of General Sullivan in ,

passed through this County after the battle of Newtown, so fatal to the Indians. As the route of the army lay through narrow defiles where heavy artillery could not well be transported, this, with wagons and such portions of the baggage as were not wanted, was sent back to Tioga Point. Only four brass three-pounders and a small howitzer were retained; and the whole army, put upon short rations, moved towards Catharinstown, now Havana, the residence of the celebrated Catharine Montour. The Indians fled in dismay after the battle of Newtown, though a small force would have been sufficient to utterly destroy or drive back the army sent against them, so difficult was the pass through which it was compelled to march. General Sullivan relates in his official account, that on his arrival at Catharinstown, an old woman of the Cayuga nation was found in the woods, who informed him that the Indians arrived the next day after the battle, in great confusion, saying that they were conquered and must flee; that a great many were killed and vast numbers wounded. She heard the lamentations of many at the loss of their relatives, and assured General Sullivan that other warriors had met Brant and Butler, and desired them to return and renew the battle. But they could not be induced to risk another engagement. He did not return and join the expedition until near its close; but on his return, reported that a council was convened and his people were greatly rejoiced at the news which he bore, and that seventy warriors had set out with him to join the army, and thirty more were to follow the next day. On their arrival at the Onondaga village they learned that Sullivan had advanced to Kanadesaga, and wanted no more men, except a few guides; and after transmitting to him an address, the Oneida warriors turned back. The address was one interceding in behalf of a clan of Cayugas who had claimed to be friendly to the United States. General Schuyler declared, in reply, that the Cayugas should be chastised, for their whole course had been marked by duplicity and hostility. The state of civilization to which the Six Nations had arrived can scarcely be realized by those who are accustomed to look upon all Indians as the same roving savages, living in the rudest of huts, with scarcely enough of the habits of civilized life to separate them from the beasts of the field. They had several towns and many large villages laid out with considerable regularity. Some of their houses were framed, had chimneys, and were painted. Their fields of corn and beans were large, and their orchards of apples, pears and peaches were extensive and flourishing. At Catharinstown, all of the houses, thirty in number, were destroyed, and the fields and orchards laid waste. On the 4th of September the army advanced from Catharinstown down the east shore of the lake, destroyed the small settlement at Peach Orchard, and proceeded down the lake to Kandaia, a village of about twenty houses, which was burned, and one day spent in destroying the fields and orchards in the vicinity. On the 7th, the army crossed the outlet of Seneca Lake and advanced upon Kanadesaga, the Seneca capital, containing about sixty houses, with orchards and gardens rich with the autumnal harvest. Here, as elsewhere, the work of destruction was complete. From this point a detachment of sixty men was sent back to Tioga with the sick, while the main army advanced to Canandaigua, destroying twenty-three houses; thence they proceeded to Honeoye, and after destroying the town, established a strong garrison, leaving the heavy stores and one field-piece. The army then advanced towards Genesee, the great capital of the western tribes. Several towns were destroyed on the route. While delaying to bridge a creek, Lieutenant Boyd was sent out with twenty-six men to reconnoitre Little Beardstown. Having accomplished his object, he was returning to re-join the main army, when he was surrounded by several hundred Indians. He made several efforts to cut his way through their line, but without success. A few only of his party escaped; one besides himself was taken prisoner, the others were slain. Lieutenant Boyd was tortured in the most shocking manner that savage ingenuity could devise, and was only relieved by death. The Genesee valley presented the appearance of having been cultivated for a long time, and its beauty and fertility filled the soldiers with astonishment and delight. Beautiful as everything appeared on that autumnal day, it was doomed to a speedy destruction. The whole region was scoured by the troops, and large quantities of corn, laid up for winter use, were destroyed by being burned or thrown into the river. It was beautifully situated, almost encircled with a clear flat, extending a number of miles, over which extensive fields of corn were waving, together with every kind of vegetable that could be conceived. Forty Indian towns, the largest containing one hundred and twenty-eight houses, were destroyed. Corn, gathered and ungathered, to the amount of one

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hundred and sixty thousand bushels, shared the same fate; their fruit trees were cut down, and the Indians were hunted like wild beasts, till neither house nor fruit tree, nor field of corn nor inhabitant remained in the whole country. The gardens were enriched with great quantities of useful vegetables of different kinds. The size of the cornfields, as well as the high degree of cultivation in which they were kept, excited wonder, and the ears of corn were so remarkably large that many of them measured twenty-two inches in length. So numerous were the fruit trees that in one orchard they cut down fifteen hundred. It may be very small in your ears, and we therefore entreat you to hearken with attention; for we are about to speak to you of things which to us are very great. When your army entered the country of the Six Nations we called you the Town Destroyer, and to this day, when that name is heard, our women look behind them and turn pale, and our children cling close to the necks of their mothers. Our counselors and warriors are men and cannot be afraid, but their hearts are grieved with the fears of our women and children, and desire that it may be buried so deep as to be heard no more. Sullivan set out on his return, September 16th, and arrived at Tioga Point on the 30th of the same month. It is in connection with this expedition that we first find the name of the celebrated Seneca orator, Red Jacket, mentioned in history. He was born in , near Canoga, in Seneca County. According to his own account, he was first inspired with a desire to become an orator by listening to the renowned Logan, at an Indian council held in the valley of the Shenandoah.

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Chapter 2 : Schuyler County, New York: Genealogy, Census, Vital Records

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Through the columns of his paper he has promoted every movement and enterprise which he believed would contribute to the general good, and his journal exercises a strong influence in the community. Baldwin was born in Deerfield, Herkimer county, New York, June 28, , a son of Hairy Downs and Mary Jane Pease Baldwin, who were the parents of ten children, of whom nine are still living, eight sons and one daughter, all residents of Watkins, and the sons are all Democrats. When our subject was about two years old the family came to Schuyler county, locating in Watkins, where during the winter months he was a student in the public schools until he arrived at the age of eighteen. He then started out in life on his own account and whatever success he has achieved and to whatever position he has attained he has the satisfaction of knowing that his own diligence, labor and capability have been the means of advancement. For one year Mr. Baldwin worked upon a farm and the following year began work with his father, who was a boatman and boat builder. Riley and purchased the Seneca County Sentinel, which they conducted until , when Mr. Baldwin sold his interest and entered the employ of George D. Lombard, a former Watkins man. Through the aid of that gentleman and M. Murker, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, and other friends of Troy, Mr. Baldwin succeeded in establishing a newspaper of much prominence and remained at Troy until October, In the latter part of that month he went to Hornellsville, New York, where he purchased the Democratic Vidette. Subsequently he sold a half interest in the Troy Times to A. At that time Mr. Baldwin removed to Motts Corners in Tompkins county, remaining there during the winter as a part of the family of John Losey, his father-in-law, but on the 22d of May returned to Watkins. Magee, and associated with him in the publication of an independent paper J. Look, who remained a factor in the enterprise for only four months. Baldwin then transformed the paper into a Democratic organ and was supported by the friendship and encouragement of the Magees, well known and prominent representatives of the Democracy in this portion of the state. The paper was enlarged from seven columns to nine columns and was a prominent factor in the great campaign of Horatio Seymour, in The Democrat was afterward decreased to an eight column paper and thus published until the 22d of February, , when the plant was entirely destroyed by fire, with a loss of thirteen thousand dollars, on which there was only twenty-eight hundred dollars insurance. With borrowed money, Mr. Baldwin built what is known as the Baldwin block, on the corner of Second and Franklin streets. It is seventy-five by seventy-five feet and three stories in height with a cupola on top. The second and third floors were used in his business. In , however, his uncle Samuel G. Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was in partnership with him, died and as the affairs were in a somewhat involved condition it was necessary for our subject to re-deed the building to the parties who had loaned the money, and thus he found himself with very little capital. However, he purchased a lot on his present site and on the 5th of November, , commenced the erection of the building which he now occupies, taking possession of it on the 19th of January, That year the Chicago convention nominated W. Bryan for the presidency and endorsed a platform in favor of free silver, and together with many others of the Democratic party who were leaders throughout the country, he refused to support the platform. In the spring of some free silver men. Through the instrumentality of the Democratic supervisors and the Democratic county committee the opposition paper was given the session laws with the view of squelching the Democrat. Soon afterward General Magee, who had been the chief friend of the Democrat, died and Mr. Baldwin was thus left to fight his own way against the opposition and the free silver attitude of the old party. The paper, however, has a good circulation and is published weekly. Baldwin came to Watkins there were but three papers in the county, but at the present writing in there is one paper in Montour Falls, three in Watkins, one in Burdett and one in Odessa. He does all kinds of job printing and has a thoroughly complete and modern plant, the building being seventy-five by twenty-five feet and three stories high. It is heated by steam, lighted by gas and electricity, is supplied with city water and connected with the sewer system and has excellent plumbing arrangements. On

the 3d of January, , Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Louise E. Losey, a daughter of John and Laura Johnson Losey. They became the parents of four children: Donna Madelon, who died at the age of twelve years; John, who died at the age of five years; Marian P. Woodward, of Watkins; and William, who died when five years of age. He has taken particular interest in supporting any enterprise calculated to advance the welfare of Watkins. Through his paper he strongly advocated the system, of water and sewerage for the city, which measures were adopted and the work successfully completed. He also agitated and encouraged the establishment of the electric light plant and telephone system and the building of the electric railway between Watkins and Elmira. When he erected the Baldwin block he put in hot and cold water, sewerage and steam pipes, the building being quite modern in all its appointments, and this Resulted in compelling other business blocks to make improvements that were never thought of before. The erection of the Baldwin block was the initiation of a period of business block building in Watkins, so that the village now has a number of architectural structures supplied with modern conveniences that any town might be proud of. Of these Hugh, the eldest son, succeeded to the lands in Normandy and was ancestor of the Corbets of that country. The two other sons, Roger and Robert, accompanied their father into England, at the Norman invasion under William the Conqueror, in Robert, the third son, received large estates in Shropshire and else where, and had issue one son, Robert Corbet, Lord of Alcester, County Warwick, who died without issue, and two daughters, Sibil, ancestress of the Earls of Pembroke, and Alice, ancestress of the Earls of Huntingdon. Roger Corbet, the second son of Hugh Corbet or Corbeau, held at the general survey no less than twenty-four lordships in Shropshire, or, as it was anciently known, the County Salop. The eldest son, Thomas Corbet, was grandfather of Sir Richard Corbet, who settled at Moreton-Corbet, and his direct line continues still to reside there, the present senior representative being Sir Walter Orlando Corbet. The church dedicated to St. Bartholomew is an ancient structure, and contains effigies and monuments to the Corbet family. Near it are the ruins of Moreton-Corbet castle, which was erected on the site of an older one in the sixteenth century, and was burned during the civil wars. He married Priscilla Rockwood in , and by her became possessed of large land holdings in the town of Mendon, Worcester county, Massachusetts. Of his sons, Daniel Corbett married Sarah Jones in He was an elder of the Congregational church and a man of prominence in affairs of community. His children were two sons, Daniel and Nathaniel, and seven daughters. He was a deacon in the Congregational church, of which his father had been an elder, and his death occurred in , the same year as the birth of his youngest son, John Corbett. The sons of Daniel Corbett, Jr. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom became heads of families. Robert Corbett was born in that portion of the town of Mendon which was set off as Milford, and in he named his settlement on the Salt Lick creek, near the great bend of the Susquehanna river, as New Milford, in honor of his former home. He left Pennsylvania in and founded Corbettsville, now in Broome county, New York, where his death occurred in Of his sons, Asaph Corbett, Sewell and Cooper, the latter two remained with him, and were jointly interested in extensive timber operations. On their large land holdings in Potter county, Pennsylvania, is located Corbett, the site of the largest wood alcohol factory in America. Another great-grandson was the late Elias J. Beardsley, for many years superintendent of public instruction in Elmira. A granddaughter, Charlotte Leach Drake, who died in , aged eighty-six years, was the author of a descriptive poem on Watkins Glen. He accompanied his father to New Milford, Pennsylvania, and built the first frame house in the place. He bought a farm in the town of Catharine, now in Schuyler county, New York, in , but in , having sold it, he purchased lands on the west shore of Seneca lake, in the town of Reading, and made it his home until his death in His son, Chester Corbett, was with him in all his business operations and inherited the homestead. Chester Corbett was born in and married Sally LeFevre in Her birth occurred in and her death in , Chester Corbett dying in Gilbert; Nancy, wife of John W. Corbett, and John Wallace Corbett, all of whom remained in the town of Reading. Corbett was born September 27, , and is still in the enjoyment of good health and all his faculties at the age of eighty-four years. He has exemplified the principles of his father, who was a Whig and a Republican and an advocate of temperance reform, having as early as desisted from furnishing spirits in the haying and harvest fields. He was an exemplary member of the

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Methodist Episcopal church, long holding official position in the organization, and ever active in town affairs, and in these respects his son has emulated his example. After receiving a good common school education, Otis R. Corbett, at the age of eighteen, entered an artillery company, commanded by Captain Reuben LeFevre, of Reading, and in was orderly under Captain John Royce, of Eddy town. In he was promoted to first lieutenant, and to captain in , the following year he being appointed president of the board of court martial. Having satisfied not only the requirements of the law by ten years of military service, but his own aspirations in that line, he turned his attention to the more important duties of life. In and for six years thereafter he was assessor of the town of Reading, and during the Civil war, under the direction of the adjutant general, rendered efficient service in the enrollment of troops. In he was the Republican candidate for supervisor of his town, but was defeated by a coalition of the Greenback and Democratic parties. His son, John Corbett, retrieved the political field, having been Republican supervisor of Reading in Corbett and Adelia B. Chase were united in marriage October 1, She was born in Oneida county, New York, November 21, , and came to the town of Reading as a school teacher. A brother, the late Hiram W. Chase, was long a leading attorney of La Fayette, Indiana. The children of Otis R. Three sons grew to exemplary manhood before their demise, and none but called them friends. They were Walter S. Corbett, aged twenty-seven years; Chester L. Corbett, aged forty-seven years, and George A. Corbett, aged thirty-eight years.

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Chapter 3 : Schuyler | New York Genealogy

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These biographies are valuable for genealogy research in discovering missing ancestors or filling in the details of a family tree. Family biographies often include far more information than can be found in a census record or obituary. There are often ancestry details included that cannot be found in any other type of genealogical record. There has been no factor more closely connected with the development of the material interests of Schuyler County and Watkins than the Watkins Democrat, which throughout its entire history has aimed to promote the welfare of the people. In advancing local interests, too, it has taken a warm interest, boldly advocating every measure calculated to benefit the village, whether or not the plan might suit the popular view. The gentleman to whom the success of this paper is due, William H. Baldwin, was born in Deerfield, Herkimer County, N. His grandfather, Willis Baldwin, about settled in the town of Hector, upon what was later known as the Reeves Farm. After a short time devoted to farm pursuits, he came to Watkins then known as Salubria, where he followed the trade of a hatter. On the corner of Fourth and Porter Streets he erected a building known as the Baldwin House, the front part of which was devoted to the manufacture of hats and the sale of groceries. For many years this was the only house east of the present Franklin Street. The rudiments of his education were gained in the public schools of this place, but at an early age he was obliged to relinquish his studies and enter upon an occupation that would make him self-supporting. Upon leaving the Jefferson Eagle, Mr. Baldwin was employed in the offices of the Watkins Family Visitor, Watkins Republican, and their successors, for several years. In he became one of the publishers of the Seneca Comity Sentinel at Ovid, where he remained for two years. In May, , he bought the Schuyler County Democrat, the name of which was changed, some years afterward, to the Watkins Democrat. Under this name it was improved and successfully conducted until February 19, , when the entire plant was destroyed by fire, the proprietor losing almost all he possessed. However, he was undismayed by the catastrophe, and with undaunted courage started out once more. Interesting a wealthy relative, he purchased lots adjoining the burnt district and erected a substantial and commodious brick structure, the finest in Watkins, and known as the Baldwin Block. Portions of the second and third floors of this building are occupied by the new plant, which is one of the most complete in western New York, being equipped with power presses and all desirable materials for the proper management of the paper. The influential position held by the Democrat as the organ of the Democracy is due largely, in fact it may be said entirely, to the shrewd judgment and executive ability of Mr. He has labored indefatigably to secure its success, sparing neither time nor expense in advancing the interests of the paper. It has a large patronage and is a welcome guest in very many homes of the county, numbering among its readers not only those who are Democrats in principle, but many whose opinions are different. Personally, as well as through the medium of the paper, Mr. Baldwin takes a deep interest in political matters. He was the Democratic candidate for the Assembly in , and polled a large number of votes, though the county is strongly Republican. At different state conventions he has served as a delegate, and for several years was Postmaster at Watkins. He has also been a member of the Board of Village Trustees. In every position to which he has been called he has rendered efficient and able service, and has won the commendation and confidence of his fellow-citizens. In January, , Mr. Baldwin married Miss Louise E. Baldwin is an unusually bright, intelligent and well educated woman, and is an ornament to her household. Baldwin were born four children, two daughters and two sons. Baldwin and her daughter are members of the First Presbyterian Church. View a map of Schuyler County, New York here: [Schuyler County, New York Map](#) Use the links at the top right of this page to search or browse thousands of other family biographies. All contents of this website are copyright

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Chapter 4 : Biographies of Schuyler County New York

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work and every opportunity.

These biographies are valuable for genealogy research in discovering missing ancestors or filling in the details of a family tree. Family biographies often include far more information than can be found in a census record or obituary. There are often ancestry details included that cannot be found in any other type of genealogical record. Among the old and prominent families of Schuyler, influential in the course of early events in the county, is that of which Marcus M. Cass, of Watkins, is the oldest living representative. The first in this part of the state to bear the name was a Revolutionary soldier, who came from Massachusetts. The eldest of these was Cynthia Ann, who, about 1760, became the wife of Dr. Samuel Watkins; and the youngest was Marcus M. Here he came to live in 1784, laying out the village and erecting many of its notable buildings. She changed the name of the village to Watkins, gave it a public park, endowed its academy, and was foremost in all its charities and business enterprises. Subsequently she married her cousin, Judge George G. Freer, and shortly thereafter dying childless, willed her estate to her relatives. Cass was born in the town of Hector in 1792. He received advantages of travel and education unusual at that day, passing some years at the then celebrated Ithaca Academy, and later attending college. Afterward he began the study of law in the office of the distinguished Joshua Spencer, at Utica, and subsequently at Rochester with the well known Selah Matthews. For a time he practiced law at Buffalo with the late Norton A. Of the seven children of this union, Marcus M. The daughters are Mrs. Meddick, of Elmira; Mrs. Roe, of Watkins; and Mrs. The remaining children, John I. Seward Cass, reside at Watkins. The subject of this sketch is a gentleman of fine natural abilities, scholarly tastes, a life-long Republican, and a forcible and polished speaker in days when he interested himself in politics. He never held or aspired to office, though serving his party on the Republican State Committee, and as a delegate to the national convention which placed President Lincoln for the second time in nomination. He is a man of conceded high character and integrity, is the owner of Havana Glen and other property sufficient for his modest wants, and of late, in failing health, is passing his closing years of life quietly at his home in Watkins. View a map of Schuyler County, New York here: [Schuyler County, New York Map](#) Use the links at the top right of this page to search or browse thousands of other family biographies. All contents of this website are copyright

Chapter 5 : Schuyler County NY Historical Records

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Chapter 7 : Full text of "A biographical record of Schuyler County, New York"

Source: Portrait and biographical record of Seneca and Schuyler Counties, New York: containing portraits and

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biographical sketches of prominent and representative citizens of the counties: together with biographies and portraits of all the presidents of the United States. New York Chicago: Chapman Pub. Co.,

Chapter 8 : Catalog Record: History of the Genesee country (western New | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Schuyler County vital records can be found at the New York Department of Health which has copies of birth records after and death records after , copies of marriage since and a Divorce records since There is a fee for each copy requested.

Chapter 9 : William H. Baldwin, genealogy, Seneca County, New York, biography

Portrait and biographical record of Seneca and Schuyler Counties, New York: containing portraits and biographical sketches of Search for historical records for ancestors in Schuyler County.